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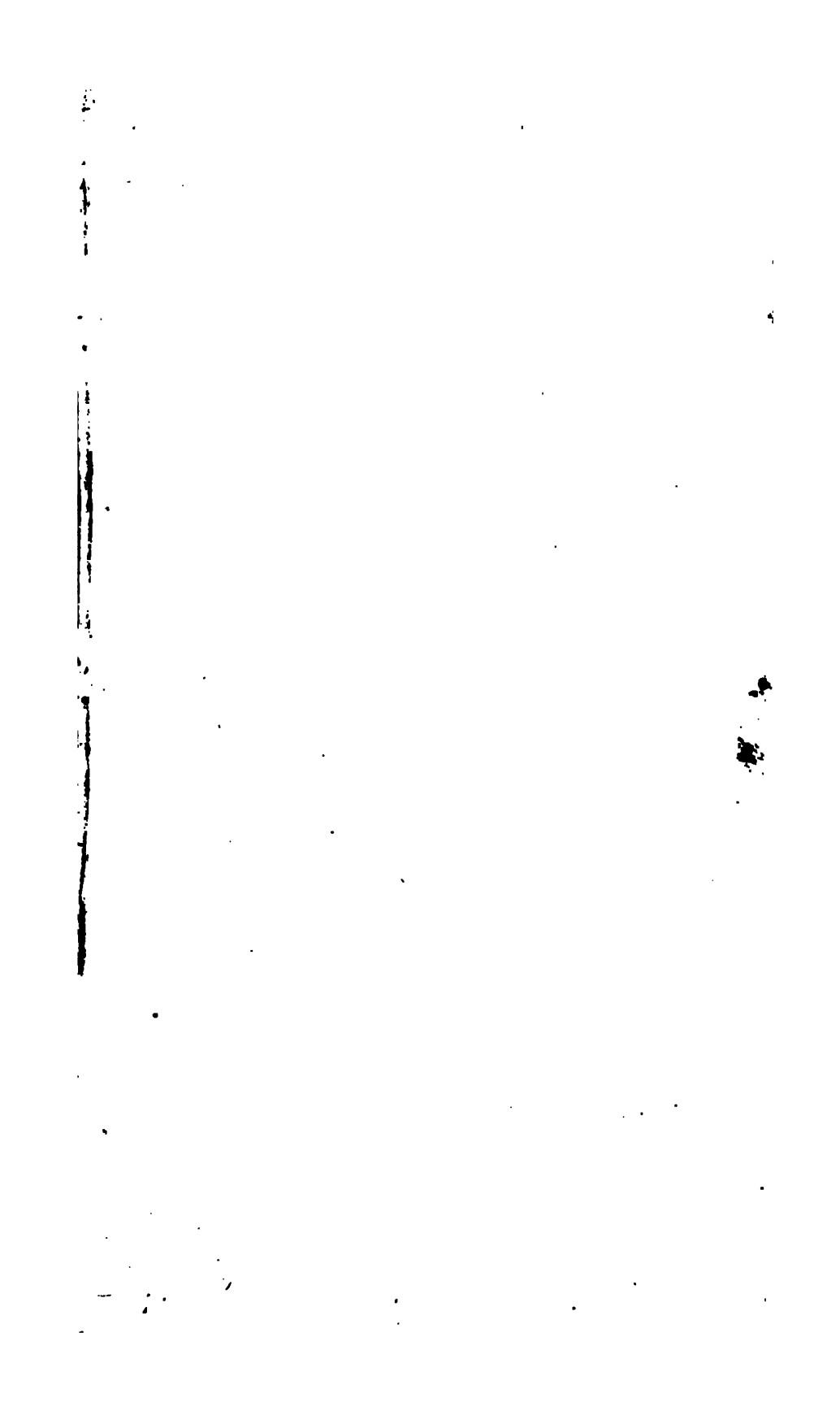
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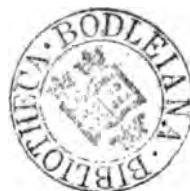




COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOLUME XLIX.

FROM JANUARY TO MARCH, 1824.



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1824.

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AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S SPEECH,

Relative to the Spanish Colonies.

Kensington, 31st Dec. 1823.

The Speech of the American President, or, the Message, as it is called, which was delivered to the Congress on the 1st of December, and which has been republished in most of the London newspapers, contains matter relative to South America, or, rather, relative to the Spanish Colonies in America, which matter has most agreeably surprised me; that is to say, upon the presumption that the Congress and the next President will act upon the principles here laid down by Mr. MUNRO. Before I proceed to observe any further upon this

speech, it will be necessary that I lay before my readers the part of the speech to which I particularly allude.

“ It was stated at the commencement of the last Session, that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need scarcely be remarked that the result has been, so far, very different from what was then anticipated. Of events in that quarter of the globe, with which we have so much intercourse, and from which we derive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly, in favour of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European Powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent

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injuries, or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the Allied Powers is essentially different, in this respect, from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted.

"We owe it, therefore, to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and these Powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But, with the Governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and on whose independence we have, on great consideration, and just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner

their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an-unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between those new Governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this Government, shall make a corresponding change, on the part of the United States, indispensable to their security.

"The late events in Spain and Portugal show that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact, no stronger proof can be adduced, than that the Allied Powers should have thought it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed, by force, in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interposition may be carried, on the same principle, is a question in which all independent powers, whose Governments differ from theirs, are interested; even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States. Our policy, in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its Powers, to consider the Govern-

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ment *de facto* as the legitimate Government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations, by a frank, firm and manly policy, meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every power; submitting to injuries from none.—But, in regard to those Continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either Continent, without endangering our peace and happiness, nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain, and those new Governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course."

This is very high and interesting matter; and it would seem to be something too wonderful to be believed in, had we not other documents before us, serving to explain it. The question of ac-

knowledging the independence of the Spanish Colonies has, for some time, been a party question in the United States. Mr. MUNRO, (the present President) Mr. CLAY, the late, and now again Speaker of the House of Representatives, have been all along, at the head of the party for acknowledging the independence of the new States. There has lately been a great party struggle; and a paragraph in the Washington newspaper, which paragraph stands at the head of the President's Speech in our Courier newspaper, calls Mr. CLAY the "*radical chief*." It seems that the votes for the new President have been such as not to please Mr. MUNRO; and it is supposed that one motive with him, in thus declaring for the South Americans, was to embarrass his *expected successor*, who is well known not to be in favour of that independence. This must tend to render that successor very unpopular with the radicals of the United States, who are all sincere friends of South American inde-

pendence. Since they have got the word *radical* in use in the United States, we must apply its opposite, in speaking of the other party. I have to observe, then, that the *boroughmongering press of the United States*; that is to say, that part of the press, which has always notoriously been in the pay of the English agents, is labouring very hard to show that the President's Speech is silly and mischievous. They call it *Quixotic*; they accuse the President of wishing to involve his country in difficulties; they charge him with a desire to fill the seat of his successor with thorns; they deprecate the *risking of the peace of the United States* for the sake of "*supporting anarchy and confusion*." In short, they represent the new States as scenes of commotion, robbery and bloodshed, and loudly censure the President for thus espousing the *cause of revolution and rebellion!*

every fourth of July, in bodies all over their country, to listen to orations, in praise of revolution, rebellion, and declarations of independence. They themselves were Colonists. They boast that they cast off the authority of their King. They say that this was just and necessary, and that it has been productive of virtue and liberty such as the world never saw before. And yet, there are men amongst them, who openly rail against revolution and rebellion!

This is, indeed, the Devil rebuking sin! These people meet,

I believe Mr. MUNRO himself to be perfectly sincere. He is an honest man, and a real lover of freedom. But, I suspect the Congress still; and I must see them take part against the Holy Alliance, before I shall believe that they intend to do it. That part of the press which is on the side of Mr. MUNRO; that is to say, the *radical press of America*, asserts that there is danger that the Holy Alliance will, if they succeed in colonising South America, enable the House of Bourbon to resume the *Floridas and Louisiana!*

These writers acknowledge that the independence of Mexico, New Grenada, and Venezuela, might be injurious to the United States; that it might supply Europe with a part, at least, of those products which it now receives from the United States. But, they say, that this danger is nothing, compared with the danger of their being compelled to give up Louisiana to the French and the Floridas to the Spaniards. It is contended on the other side, that France and Spain would not attempt to recover these possessions from the United States, and the boroughmongering papers of America treat the idea with scorn and contempt; but the radicals reply that, seeing what the Holy Alliance have done in Spain and Portugal; it is not too much to believe that the Bourbons would attempt the recovery of these possessions.

Mr. MUNRO seems to be of the same opinion. He hints at the possibility of the Holy Alliance extending their principle of interference so far as to endanger the

safety of the United States. It is impossible that he can believe, that the safety of the United States would be endangered merely by a recolonization of the South American Colonies. He must have his eye upon Louisiana and the Floridas; the former of which was purchased by the United States from Bonaparte, and the latter of which was extorted from the King of Spain at a time when his kingdom was convulsed. The manner in which these territories were acquired makes the possessor always uneasy. The possession is like that which arises from a forged will; from the instrumentality of a bribed attorney; or from the violence of an unpunished plunderer. The old saying, that what is got over the Devil's back goes under his belly, continually haunts the Congress. "*In every bush they think they see a constable.*" They cannot therefore think of French armies, coming across the Atlantic to put down the revolution, without feeling some degree of uneasiness. These Flori-

das and this Louisiana, make an immense tract of country; and upon the possession of this tract depends the possession, or, at least the value, of more than one half, of the territory of the United States. Without the Floridas and Louisiana, the United States have no outlet from the State west of the Allegany Mountains. To take these countries away from the United States, would, therefore, be, to break up the Union. And it really would seem, that the radicals of America are afraid that the Holy Alliance would attempt to do this! Blessed fear! May it please God to strengthen and preserve it.

It is curious to behold the radicals of the United States thus inspired with a most salutary dread, which induces them to join, not only in prayers, but in threats, with the pretty gentlemen of Whitehall, who actually passed Six Acts for the express purpose of putting down radicals. Strange change in so short a space of time! It is not strange that the ra-

dicals of the United States should join the radicals of England most cordially in favour of South American independence, and in hostility to the Holy Allies. This is not at all strange; but the strange thing is, that they should now have at their head, the two sets of pretty gentlemen, one of Washington and the other of Whitehall, who actually passed *Foreign Enrollment Bills*, in 1817 and 1818, for the express purpose of preventing the radicals of the United States and the radicals of England from assisting the South Americans to achieve their independence! This is most curious to observe. When I was in America, in the year 1817, eleven Englishmen, who had arrived in that country, who had done nothing to offend its laws, were seized, thrown into prison, and most cruelly treated, by the officers of the Congress Government; because it was proved that they were about to proceed to South America to take part with those who were denominated rebels! And now we hear the Pre-

sident of this same Congress themselves in favour of that independence ? talking just as if he had always been the warm friend of South American Independence.

It is curious to observe, too, that both these pretty sets of rulers have, up to this very moment, laws in existence for punishing in a most severe manner any Englishman or any American that may go to assist in establishing that independence, in favour of which both Governments declare. I defy any man to bring me from the history of the whole world an instance of folly, or of turpitude, equal to this. If it were just that the South Americans should claim, assert, and establish their independence, what right had the Congress, and what right had the people at Westminster, to pass laws to punish Americans and Englishmen, who would choose to adventure in such a cause ? If it were not right that the South Americans should assert their independence, what right have these Governments now to proclaim

The great fault of our Government was, its neglecting to embrace the cause of the South Americans in 1818. If it had stepped forward then, while its troops were in France, South America would have been wholly independent long and long ago ; and there would have been at least *ten men of war less belonging to the American navy*. However, the good fortune, the mere luck of White-hall, now tenders it another chance. The Holy Allies will not attempt to send French armies across the Atlantic, in the face of this declaration of Mr. MUNRO, who has, in reality, thrown his shield over Mr. Canning. The Ministers, if we are to believe the Courier, feel justly grateful for this protection. It says, that *now all is safe*. It says, that the South American States are now under the protection “ of the two nations that possess the institutions, and speak the language of freedom ! ” And

this is that very Courier newspaper which, in 1814, joined the bloody Old Times in calling for the deposition of James Madison, and for the *recolonization of the United States*. This is that same Courier newspaper that so exulted when it published that speech of Mr. Canning's, in which he spoke of the United States' navy as consisting "of half-a-dozen fir gates, with *bits of striped bunting flying at their mast heads!*"

Here we are now, actually taking our place *under* these bits of striped bunting; or, at least, it is my opinion that we shall do this; for, though the opportunity is so fair, who is to be-

lieve that it will be made use of. The thing to do, is, at once to declare Mexico independent, and to send out a good stout fleet with twenty thousand men to establish that independence. Mr. MUNRO says that the policy of the United States is to leave the South Americans to themselves. That is not the policy of England.

France is getting stronger and stronger every day. Spain, freed from the Jews, will recover. There is nobody growing weak but us. The time, therefore, cannot, in all human probability, be so favourable as it is now. The successor of Mr. MUNRO may pursue a very different line; and it is most likely he will. When it is clearly understood throughout the United States that we are for South American independence, those states will have a different feeling from that which they now have upon the subject; and, in the meanwhile, they may receive, perhaps, assurances to satisfy them upon the subject of Louisiana and the Floridas.

The Courier tells us that our Government is preparing most vigorously for war; that it is raising men in all directions; and that a great augmentation will take place when the Parliament meets. I believe that one great motive of all this bustle is, to prevent those who are daily losing their estates from calling upon the Government to render the losing

process more slow than it is, by taking off some of the taxes. To take off taxes when we are preparing for war, would be monstrous! This trick succeeded to a miracle last Session. There was a constant talk of preparation for war, until the money was all voted: this year it will, in all probability, be the same. No armament will, I dare say, be sent out; but there will be a talk of it, until the money-voting be over. If however, no armament be sent out this year, the French will be ready to send out one next year. The President is for leaving the South Americans to themselves; and if they be left to themselves, their decision will finally be against us. If Mexico were to become independent of itself, it would be a very different thing from becoming independent by our means, or with our assistance. The United States, well aware of the danger of rivalry with Mexico, might obtain an influence in it; and I should not wonder if it were to draw it within the vortex of its

grand confederation! This would be ridiculous enough, to be sure; and it must finally produce a breaking up of the whole thing; but it might exist for a few years; and that would be long enough to do us infinite mischief.

In the meanwhile we shall see the course which the Holy Alliance will take in this emergency. This Holy Alliance was, in fact, the work of CASTLERAUGH; and CASTLERAUGH, modest as he was mad, ascribed it to the invention of PITT. It was CASTLERAUGH's boast in the House of Commons, that this was an alliance effected by him, according to a plan laid down by PITT. England, then, was the founder of this alliance; and this alliance now sees the Government of England hailing with delight the promise of the radicals of America, that they will assist us in opposing this alliance. Castle-reagh formed this alliance for the express purpose of preventing, or of putting down all revolutions in favour of liberty; and especially all revolutions against royal autho-

rity. There are now five distinct revolutions of this sort going on in America; and the English Government, joined by the radicals of the United States, and backed by the radicals of England, are raising troops and fitting out ships to favour these revolutions. The *sovereignty of the people*; the *rights of man*; these have been made use of, for thirty years past, by the adherents of the English Government, as subjects, sometimes of reproach, at other times of ridicule; but this Government is now actually about to wage war for the *rights of man*; *rights of men* as pure, as unadulterated as those inculcated by Paine.

We have at last, then, seen a curious turn in the conduct of our Government. It has brought upon us a debt of seven hundred millions of pounds sterling, in order to annihilate the *rights of man* and to establish the *rights of despots* in their stead. A great law-giver, named MERTHEUEN, (I forget his Christian name,) congratulated the great big House at Westmin-

ster, in the year 1814; congratulated the great and mighty House, that England had taken the lead in restoring and establishing for ever legitimate Government throughout the world. Alas, for Mr. MERTHEUEN! ten years have not expired, and England is actually at the head of all the radicals of Europe and America, for the purpose of giving effect to, and crowning with success, five distinct democratical revolutions. Alas, for Mr. MERTHEUEN! But, this is not all; for, there is now no safety for England, except she join, in all parts of the world, with those honest fellows who have been called rebels and jacobins. This is bringing it to something, at last; but it is the fact; and I should not be at all surprised to see Mr. Canning, if he continue Secretary of State for another five years, openly inviting the Jacobins of France to join him. Indeed, what would he have left for him but this, if the French King were to resolve on a war with this country, joined, as

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he would be, in a very short time, by the United States. It was our interest to support the revolution in Naples; to support it in Spain, if it had been a thorough revolution. It is our interest to support revolution every where: it always was our interest to do it: or, at least, it has always been our interest to do it since the American Revolution took place. And, we have contracted a debt of seven hundred millions, for the purpose of preventing revolution, and for that of strengthening the House of Bourbon. The House of Bourbon was loaded with an insuperable debt. We gave its subjects a pretext for shaking off the debt, and for getting rid of a church more cumbersome than the debt itself; and, as soon as we had done these things, we restored the House of Bourbon, that it might employ against us those resources, which we had put into its hands at the expense of beggary to our-

Some persons think that the Holy Alliance will meditate ven-

geance; and they will actually arm in consequence of our preparations in behalf of South America. Our Government call upon the Jews not to lend money to the Holy Alliance. These papers tell us that that alliance is bent upon hostility against us; that we must be prepared to resist its efforts; that it is drawing gold out of England to hoard it up for war against England. This is a pretty account for the Ministerial papers to give us of the Holy Alliance, to be sure. No one would have expected such a thing, certainly. But, so it is. To make war upon us, the Holy Alliance has no direct means; but it has plenty of indirect means; and some persons think, that, even at this moment, the invasion of Hanover by Russia, and the occupation of Belgium by France are in contemplation. It is certain that we ought to give independence to Mexico, though one of the consequences should be the occupation even of Holland by the French; and that, as to Hanover, it ought not to occupy one moment

of our attention. But, it is not what *ought* to be, but what is likely to be, that we ought to think about; and, whatever might be the wish of Mr. CANNING, I am much disposed to believe, that a bare hint respecting Hanover and Belgium, and particularly respecting the former, would make that gentleman pretty nearly as cold as ice with regard to the independence of South America.

However, I cannot say that I think the Holy Alliance will make any movements of great consequence, for the present. They have stifled that which they so much dreaded in Portugal and Spain. They will, perhaps, intrigue, and threaten, with regard to South America. They may dissemble in order to gain time. In the meanwhile we ought to push on; we ought to make Mexico independent, form a treaty with her, offensive and defensive; and thus put an everlasting bridle into the mouth of the United States. The President tells us, that his Navy is going on increas-

ing at a great rate; and our base and stupid Courier hugs itself with delight, that this navy is going to be employed *for our protection!* He does not consider that the President's words relative to South America are mere wind. That his successor may take an entirely different tone. That even the President is very far from thinking about war; and, perhaps, that, after all, the main object of the Speech may be to prolong the struggle in South America, and to stir up another war between England and France, the profit of which will fall to the share of the United States.

Now, therefore, now is the time for us to strike the blow. The Bourbons have effected their purpose so completely in Spain, that they will not be disposed to risk much just at present. Spain herself is not capable of an effort as yet; and therefore this is the time. War we must have within a very few years with France and with the United States of America, unless we now establish the inde-

pendence of Mexico, or unless we be prepared to sink down to nothing.

As to the means of fitting out an armament, sufficient to establish the independence of Mexico, there are, in the first place, the sixteen hundred thousand pounds which the Parliament have, at different times, advanced to the clergy of the established church. Next, there are nearly twenty millions due to the nation from the East India Company. There are numerous other large sums, which the nation might justly reclaim; and, last of all, there would be a deduction from the interest of the debt. Thus the object might be accomplished, and the taxes on Malt and on Salt might be wholly taken off at the same time. The taking off of these taxes would be a great relief to the country, would increase the consumption of grain and of meat, and would greatly tend to produce that content which is always so necessary in a state of war.

Far be it from me, however,

to encourage the reader to believe that any of these things will take place. The Courier proclaims by beat of drum that the Government are preparing for war; but my real opinion is that no war is intended, except a continuation of that which has so long been going on, namely, *the war upon our purses*.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

THE whole of our colonies in the West Indies appear to have been thrown into the utmost confusion by a letter of Lord Bathurst, and by the preachings, or, rather, bawlings, of the Methodistical bands. Lord Bathurst's letter has not, that I know of, been yet before the public; but the workings of that rascally tribe, known by the name of Methodist Missionaries, have been visible enough, for a long time, both at home and in the colonies. In my Letter to Wilberforce I said, that if these Methodists were not put down, the colonies must be lost to England.

The people at Barbadoes seem, from the following documents, to have taken a very short and

straight course with these gentry. The Methodist missionaries, who, let it be observed, are supported by money which is in a manner stolen from the poor silly creatures in England, had, it seems, been for a long time venting their atrocious abuse against the people of Barbadoes. At last, on the 20th of October, a good number of people met, at a place called the Wesleyan Chapel, in Bridgetown, Barbadoes, and tore the chapel down, and completely destroyed it. The Governor issued his proclamation on the 22d of October, offering a reward of one hundred pounds for evidence sufficient to prosecute the offenders to conviction. The following documents will show, that this proclamation was answered by another on the part of the people; and that the latter appear to have had a complete triumph. Let me now insert the documents, and then offer such remarks as they suggest.

BARBADES.

Great and Signal Triumph over Methodism, and total destruction of the Chapel!

Bridgetown, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1823.

The inhabitants of this island are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the unmerited and unprovoked attacks which have repeatedly been made upon the community by the Methodist Missionaries (otherwise known as, agents

to the villainous African Society,) a party of respectable gentlemen formed the resolution of closing the Methodist concern altogether; with this view, they commenced labours on Sunday evening, and they have the greatest satisfaction in announcing, that by twelve o'clock last night they effected the total destruction of the chapel.

To this information they have to add, that the Missionary made his escape yesterday afternoon in a small vessel for St. Vincent; thereby avoiding that expression of the public feeling towards him, personally, which he had so richly deserved.

It is hoped that, as this information will be circulated throughout the different islands and colonies, all persons who consider themselves true lovers of religion, will follow the laudable example of the Barbadians, in putting an end to Methodism and Methodist chapels throughout the West Indies.

Copy of Sir Henry Ward's Proclamation, as it appeared in "the Barbadian" Newspaper of the 22d of October, 1823:—

BARBADOES.

Whereas it has been represented to me that a riotous assembly collected at the Wesleyan Chapel on Sunday night, the 19th, and Monday night, the 20th instant, and proceeded to demolish the building, which they completely destroyed. And whereas if such an outrageous violation of all law and order be suffered to pass unpunished, no man will be safe either in person or property; since when the very ends of civil association are thus defeated—the people finding the laws too feeble to afford them protection, must court the favour of the mob, and remain entirely at their mercy. In such a state of things the laws are only a scourge to the weak: and whereas, in a society constituted as this is, the very worst consequences are

to be apprehended from such evil example:—

I do therefore, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, hereby offer a reward of one hundred pounds to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons concerned in the aforesaid riotous proceedings.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Government House, this 22d day of October, 1823, and in the fourth year of His Majesty's reign.

God save the King!

By his Excellency's Command.
WM. HUSBANDS, Dep. Sec.

Bridge-Town Thursday, Oct 23.

Whereas a Proclamation having appeared in the *Barbadian* newspaper of yesterday, issued by order of His Excellency the Governor, offering a reward of 100*l.* for the conviction of any person or persons concerned in the said-to-be-riotous proceedings of the 18th and 20th inst.; public notice is hereby given to such person or persons who may feel inclined, either from pecuniary temptation or vindictive feeling, that should they attempt to come forward to injure, in any shape, any individual, they shall receive that punishment which their crimes will justly deserve. They are to understand that to impeach is not to convict, and that the reward offered will only be given upon conviction, which cannot be effected whilst the people are firm to themselves.

And whereas it may appear to those persons who are unacquainted with the circumstances which occasioned the said proclamation, that the demolition of the chapel was effected by the rabble of this community, in order to create anarchy, riot, and insubordination, to trample upon the laws of the country, and to subvert good order. It is considered an imperative duty to repeat the charge, and to state—

firstly, that the majority of the sons assembled were of the first respectability, and were supported by the concurrence of 9-10ths of the community; secondly, that their motives were patriotic and loyal—namely, to eradicate from this soil the germ of Methodism, which was spreading its baneful influence over a certain class, and which ultimately would have injured both church and state. With this view the chapel was demolished, and the villainous preacher who headed it, and belied us, was compelled by a speedy flight to remove himself from the island.

With a fixed determination, therefore, to put an end to Methodism in this island, all Methodist preachers are warned not to approach these shores; as, if they do, it will be at their own peril.

God save the King, and the people.

Begging the Governor's pardon, I think his logic not good. Because men will not sit quietly and have their throats cut, it does not follow that no one will be safe neither in person nor in property. This was by no means the case of a Methodist preacher in England. I, for my part, think it abominably unjust to protect the fellows here from such mud and rotten eggs as the boys choose to throw at them; but very different is the case in a place like Barbadoes. Every one who knows anything of these impudent vagabonds, knows to what length they are capable of going. A friend told me, that, in 1820, he was going by one of the rendezvous

of this sect in the parish of Lambeth ; he heard a fellow bawling aloud something about *assassination* : curiosity led him in, when he heard the ruffian beseeching his hearers not to read the Register of Cobbett, for that Cobbett was a hardened sinner, who recommended *assassination*. If it had been I, instead of my friend who heard this, should I not have had a clear right, in the eye of justice, to seize this scoundrel by the collar, drag him from his tub, and trample upon his neck. I know this to be a fact. I could bring evidence of it upon the oath of most credible witnesses, and therefore I can easily believe that the impudent vagabonds in Barbadoes richly merited the pulling down of their den.

All that this ruffian at Lambeth could do against me, was, to cause me to be held in abhorrence by some score or two of persons, who would scarcely ever have the power to do me harm or good. Far different must the case have been in Barbadoes. There it was an affair of instigation to the cutting of throats ; and were the white people of that colony to stand with their arms folded, until the razor or the knife was actually applied for the purpose of their destruction ? . If I had heard the

Lambeth ruffian ; if I had taken all the measures which the law allows of to obtain redress, what redress was there for me. And what redress, then, was there for the people of Barbadoes, whose very lives were put in imminent peril by the bawlers of this chapel.

The answer to the Governor's proclamation is a document full of good sense. The Morning Chronicle may rail against it as long as it pleases, but it appears to me to express the only sentiments becoming the people in such an emergency. It is quite useless to tell them about there being *an end of all law* ; about the dissolution of the civil association. There is no law ; there is no civil association ; there is no property ; there is no personal safety, if these bellowing blackguards be protected by the Government in their inroads upon the islands. I am very much pleased at the warning which the people give the Methodist Preachers, not to approach their island. The best possible thing is to keep them out of the island ; and the next best thing is, to fling them into the sea if they land.

It ought always to be borne in mind by the people of England, that the question now agitated with

regard to the West India Islands, is by no means a question of liberty or slavery. The negroes are better off, and much more free, than the far greater part of the Catholics of Ireland. A writer in the Morning Chronicle of this very day, who signs himself "*An Irish Slave*," calls upon Mr. Wilberforce to look at the beatings, the shootings, the hackings, and chop-pings, which the enslaved and starving Irish have to endure. It is, in fact, no question of liberty or of slavery, but a question of keeping possession of the West India Islands, or of giving them up. If the Methodists be not put down, the white colonists must be put down; the islands must be left to the blacks; that is to say, to be cultivated, as far as they are cultivated at all, for the benefit of the enemies of England.

This should be borne in mind, by the people of England, who ought also to bear in mind that the bitterest foes of freedom in England have been, and are, the Methodists. Amongst the people of the north they have served as spies and blood-money men. They know, as well as others, all about the works of corruption. They know what seat-selling is. They know all about the perjury and debauchery occasioned by cor-

ruption's workings; and yet they have been the constant, the steady, the zealous friends and supporters of that hellish corruption. They are the vilest crew that God ever suffered to infest the earth. Well may the people of Barbadoes call them, "*villainous!*" The Methodist *Conferences* in England have put forth the most wicked, the most false, and most abominable accusations against the people of England. These Methodists: these teachers, as they have the impudence to call themselves, saw five hundred men, women, and children, some of whom were killed, and the rest grievously wounded at Manchester; and the base ruffians joined the boroughmongers in applauding the deed. The friends of freedom have found fault, and justly found fault with the main body of the established clergy for their hostility to those principles which the Government itself is now arming to uphold; but, hostile to freedom as the established clergy have been, their hostility has been nothing in point of virulence compared with that of these ruffian sectarians.

Let the public, therefore, and particularly let the friends of freedom, reflect well before they censure the conduct of the people of Barbadoes. It is nonsense to

talk about a *mother* country, if that country favours a set of miscreants, the *necessary* tendency of whose workings is to overturn the colony. That can be no *mother* country, LORD BATHURST can be no *mother*, if he encourage, or permit, persons to go for the express purpose of doing those things which *must*, in the end, prove destructive to the colonists.

I never read any of the accounts of trials, where boys and others are punished for disturbing the *places of worship*, as these methodist haunts are called ; I never read of these punishments, without being filled with indignation. I really wonder that the boys, when brought before the magistrates, do not ask *what rotten eggs were made for !* I can remember when they were employed with singular efficacy, with the most happy effect, upon these itinerant bawlers. But of late years, and just in proportion as corruption has grown more and more rotten, these vermin have been upheld by the public authorities. They discovered that the profitable course, as well as the safe course, was for them to shake hands with corruption ; to give her support ; to get support from her in return ; and, besides this, to get pensions and places for their sons and re-

lations. This line they have pursued most successfully. They have as large a share of the public plunder as any description of persons in this plundered country. They have, as I said before, been the bitterest of all the enemies of liberty. They have never missed an opportunity of giving her a stab. I do not know that I have ever heard of one single methodist parson that was not a friend of corruption.

Books upon books they write. Tracts upon tracts. Villanous sermons upon villanous sermons they preach. Rail they do, like Cropper and Bott Smith, against the West India slave-holders ; but not a word do you ever hear from them against the slave-holders in Lancashire and in Ireland. On the contrary, they are continually telling the people here that they ought to thank the Lord for the blessings they enjoy ; that they ought to thank the Lord, not for a bellyful and a warm back, but for that abundant grace of which they are the bearers, and for which they charge them only one penny per week each ; that is to say, but little more than a tenth part of what they have allowed them to live upon by the generous clergy, churchwardens and overseers of the hundreds of Clavering and

Loddon in the county of Norfolk. Only a ~~scant~~ part of what they have to live upon for bringing them all that abundant grace for which they ought to be so thankful.

The people of Barbadoes do not seem to have been willing to give up their purses and their throats in mere compliment to this loving connexion between saintship and corruption. They, perhaps, had no idea of the connexion, and especially of the grounds of it. It seems next to impossible that they could have understood any thing of the matter; else they certainly would not have talked of the Missionaries as enemies of the Government. They are its fast friends, I can assure the people of Barbadoes; and though their business in the islands is to profess a love of liberty, here they are mortal enemies even of the sound.

In my Letter to Wilberforce, I suggested to the West Indians to cause a little work to be made and published, containing a faithful history of that man's public conduct; and especially containing the date of every vote that he ever gave in Parliament. If we find that there never was an act passed, since he has been in Parliament! never one single act for lessening the liberties of the people, and

for which act he did not vote; if we find that to be the case, what must be the conclusion in the mind of every man of sincerity?

I would also recommend to the West Indians to cause to be collected together as many facts as possible, relating to the conduct of Methodist Parsons or Methodist Conferences, touching political matters. The public should always be reminded, that these abominable vermin were amongst the loudest of the slanderers of the unfortunate and ill-treated Queen. Several Clergymen of the Church of England, had the honesty to stand forward in her defence; but not one single man of these Methodists, who, next after the Quakers, have been, for the last thirty years, the most servile of all the votaries of corruption. Curious it is, too, that this Quaker sect, who never speak above their breath, when they talk of the sufferings of Englishmen and Irishmen, and who, like *Humpback* in the play, can wheedle with the devil when they approach a king or a minister or a general, are as loud and as bold as the bullies of a brothel, when talking of the cruelties practised by West India planters. Look at Ireland, you buttonless hypocrites. Look at the Irish Catholics, from whose self-

gion your ancestors apostatized purely for gain. Look at them : See how they are treated for their faithful adherence to their religion : look at them : see them righted, before you publish annual accounts of your sufferings : look at the starving Catholics of Ireland, before you melt in humanity at the thought of a fat and lazy negro of Jamaica.

The West Indians have a good deal at stake. I wonder they do not better themselves. Their only real enemies are the hypocrite Quakers and Methodists. If it was my affair instead of theirs, and I had their means, I would go far towards putting them down in the course of a twelvemonth. Their attack on the West Indians is of the most foul and base character. It is an appeal to hypocrisy in many instances ; and were it is not, it is an appeal to humanity, under the guidance of ignorance. To swear falsely against your neighbour, and that too for the purpose of maliciously taking from him property or life, is not more wicked than the conduct of these people. I would not fight them with their own weapons, for that is impossible ; but I would fight them in such a way as should make their lives very uneasy. They should not calumniate me

without feeling the consequences of it. Why not cause to be published a BOOK OF SAINTS, in imitation of Fox's Book of Martyrs, except that the Book of Saints should contain truth, and not lies, like Fox's Book ? If the heroes were well strung up, one by one, with suitable anecdotes of their lives and adventures, I am deceived if they would have many people to listen to them afterwards. They get into a place where they can talk without being handled in a manner that they deserve. Nobody dares say of them, in answer to their speeches, that which ought to be said of them. But, in a publication such as I am proposing, they might be handled in a manner becoming their deserts. I was very much pleased at reading the above documents from Barbadoes ; and I was the more pleased, because these documents presented something wholly new in the conduct of West India planters, who have always appeared to me to be, as a body, the most wretched cowards upon the face of the earth. For years, and almost for scores of years, they have been a sort of *butt* for every canter to exercise himself upon. Scores of them have sat still and never opened their lips, whilst the blackest of all black tyrants ;

whilst the hardest of all hardened slave drivers ; whilst the basest and bloodiest of mankind, the unsparing ruffians of Orangemen, who are cruel for cruelty's sake, and insolent from the pure love of insolence. West Indians, men as gentle, as generous, and as good as ever breathed, have set still, and with their lips sealed up, while ruffians like these have taunted them. They really seem to have been wanting in the qualities necessary to self-preservation. They seem always to have stood at the bar, pleading guilty. I, who know a great deal about the treatment of negro slaves, who know how much better they are fed than the people of Scotland and of the North of England ever were, have often been half tempted to say something in defence of the West Indians ; but why should I, when I saw them rather joining than otherwise with the calumniators of themselves in calumniating us ; and when I saw that they had not the courage to say a word for themselves ?

The proceedings in Barbadoes seem to promise a new line of conduct. Let all the islands follow the example of Barbadoes, and there will soon be tranquillity. The villainous reviler escaped, it

seems, or he would doubtless have been flung into the sea. It is, as I said before, useless to talk about anarchy and confusion ; for, as I said in my Letter to WILBERFORCE, anarchy and confusion must come, if these men be not expelled. Is there no *vagrant act* in the West Indies ? Are there no magistrates to enforce a *vagrant act* ? Recollect, People of England, recollect the accusations against you, as preachers of sedition. Cannot the Assemblies in the Islands pass Sedition Bills. It is a hard case if there is no lawyer there to find out law for the punishing of those who openly instigate to the most dangerous of all insurrections.

In conclusion, let me once more observe, that the question is a question of dominion. If we be prepared to give up the West India Colonies, we may take part with the Missionaries ; but if we be not prepared to give up those Colonies, we must take part with the people of Barbadoes.

STRAW PLAT.

THE time is approaching for the making of preparations for putting the finishing stroke to this great undertaking. I shall by-and-

by speak about the sowing of *Spring wheat*. First, however, let me insert a very interesting article from a Dublin newspaper, which was sent me a few days ago. There is, it seems, a *Society* in Dublin, who give premiums for certain performances in arts and manufactures. I know nothing of this Society, however, beyond that which I find in the following article, which appears to be a Report from a Committee of this Society.

" IRISH STRAW PLAIT.

" Sir Edward Stanley presented to the Dublin Society, the following report from the Committee appointed to adjudge the premiums offered by this Society on the 10th of July last, for the best imitation of *Leghorn Straw Plait*, made up, under form of hat or bonnet, and manufactured solely of Irish materials.

" To Miss Mary Collins of Platlin, near Drogheda, a gold medal, value 10*l.*—being the first premium for the finest and evenest Plait made from *avena flavescens*, or yellow oat grass, and exhibited under form of a small fancy hat.

" To Miss Susanna Gormley of Kiltimon, near Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, the silver medal and

" 5*l.*, being the second premium for Plait made from *cynosurus cristatus*, or crested dog's tail, " vulgo trawnyeen, and exhibited in the form of a bonnet.

" To Miss Christiana Campbell of Londonderry, the silver medal, being the third premium for Plait made of *agrostis vulgaris*, or common bent grass, and exhibited under the form of a very tasteful bonnet.

" The Committee beg leave to state, that one of the persons whom they had called to [their assistance, informed them that he had seen in Paris a Leghorn straw hat, plaited purposely for the Duchess of Berri, the value of which was estimated at 1000 francs; and that in his opinion, the straw hat, to which the Committee have adjudged the first premium, was of a texture equally fine and curious; and it was the general opinion that the person who made this hat was capable of executing Plait in perfection, of any of the more ordinary description.

" The bonnet to which the second premium has been adjudged, is in the rough, without either stoving or pressing. It was commended for the evenness and regularity of the Plait, and its close imitation to that

"commonly imported from Leg-horn."

"The bonnet to which the third premium was adjudged, has undergone the process of stoving and dressing.

"The Committee feel considerable satisfaction in being able further to state, that twenty-four specimens were exhibited for the premiums, fabricated by persons living in various and widely remote parts of Ireland; and from the general ability displayed in this their first attempt, your Committee are disposed to infer, that considerable improvements may hereafter be made, and that at a future period this manufacture, of which the materials are naturally abundant in every part of the country, may possibly become a valuable branch of commerce.

"The imperfection noticed consisted chiefly in the inequality of the colour, which your Committee are of opinion may fairly be attributed to the lateness of the period at which the premiums were offered, and the continued unfavourableness of the season."

This Committee called the plat "imitations of Leghorn;" and, I dare say, they would resort to a circumlocution as long as my arm,

rather than describe it by its true and natural appellation, "Cobbett plat." In England the "patrons" of this manufacture call it "English Leghorn Plat." Some call it "Domestic Leghorn!" I laugh at all these tricks: it was my business to make the discovery; it was my business to discover that we had the means of making the plat; and it is the business of these miserable creatures to discover the means of making, if they possibly can, the nation forget that it owes the discovery to me.

This Sir EDWARD STANLEY seems to think that this may become a valuable branch of commerce; but he says not a word about the man who will, if it become such branch, have been the real creator of it. However, I shall say no more about this at present; but beg leave to point out to the reader the progress which the thing appears to have made in Ireland, where, indeed, it is more wanted than in any other part of the kingdom. The reader will perceive that the plat in Ireland was made of three of the sorts of grass pointed out in my list: that is to say, the yellow oat grass, crested dog's tail, and the common couch grass. The Irish call it, as the botanists do, I

believe, common *bent* grass; but of getting at the materials. The it is what we call the common couch grass.

The Committee state that they were informed, that the plat to which they awarded their highest premium, was of a texture equally fine and curious with a bonnet made expressly for the Duchess de Berri, the value of which was estimated at a *thousand francs*. I will bet the Society a thousand francs: I will bet Sir EDWARD STANLEY a thousand francs, that the plat made by Miss MARY COLLINS of PLATTIN, near DROGHEDA, to whom the Society gave their highest premium, is not more than *half* as fine as the plat of a *whole bonnet*, which will be completed by two young women of Hertfordshire on or before the first of April next. If then, the bonnet of the Duchess de Berri were valued at a *thousand francs*, what ought this bonnet, when it shall be finished, be valued at? The plat of which I have just been speaking, is not only finer, but a *great deal finer than that of the bonnet of Miss WODEHOUSE.*

It is not, however, this exquisite work, that we ought so much to think about. The general run of the manufacture must be of a much coarser texture; and there must be an easy and regular mode

Italians use the Spring wheat, which they sow *very thick* upon clean poor land. The French call this wheat, *blé de Mars*; that is to say, *corn of March*, or wheat of March; or, as we should call it, March wheat. They call it thus because it is, generally, sown in March, when the barley is sown. It is wheat of a small grain, and it is *bearded* like rye. It is very much sown in France and Italy. MR. JAMES COBBETT, during his *Ride*, found it in great abundance in several parts, and particularly about the centre of France. He brought home a sample of the grain, which I immediately recognised for the real Spring wheat, of which I formerly sowed a good deal at Botley. This wheat was sown in England, in pretty large quantities, about twelve or fourteen years ago; but, since that time, there has been introduced a sort of wheat which is called Talavera wheat. This is sown late in the winter, and sometimes even in March. It, therefore, has been called, of late, Spring wheat. But it is a grain very different from the other; for I have sown the other in *May*, and have had a tolerable crop from it; but if you sow the Talavera wheat *after March*, it will

produce no crop, and will hardly come out into ear. It is a bearded wheat; MILLER calls it Summer or Spring wheat, and he gives it, as the botanical name, *Triticum Aestivum*. This wheat does not throw out many branches, like the winter wheat. It grows more after the manner of barley. Therefore it must be sown very thick, in order to have the straw very fine. I said, some time back, that it would require fifteen bushels to the acre. I am disposed to think that twenty bushels would not be too much. The seed for an acre would, therefore, cost about six pounds. Rent and taxes might cost two pounds more. Ploughing and sowing, harrowing and rolling, two pounds more; but then, I have no question that there would be a produce sufficient for the making of two thousand bonnets; and I am also very well satisfied, that it would be impossible to collect grass of any description under an expense more than double of that which would attend the obtaining of this wheat straw.

However, another thing is, that the wheat straw is much more *easy to work than any other*: not more durable perhaps than the straw of grass; not handsomer perhaps than the straws of some sorts of grass; certainly it is impossible

to get wheat straw so very fine as the straw of some sorts of grass: but, for the general run of the manufacture, the wheat straw will certainly be the material. It can be raised with so little trouble; it will be so completely unmixed with weeds and other matter than itself; it will be so easily harvested; the place of growing it will be so completely a matter of choice; it will require so little assorting, being, as it will be, so nearly of a size: it will, in short, possess so many, and such decided advantages over the straw of grass, that I am confident it will be the article of which ninety-nine hundredths of the hats and bonnets will be made.

The grain of this Spring wheat is become very scarce in England; and it may be very difficult, in many cases, to get this grain. That returning good sense, which is now apparent in almost every part of the kingdom; that good sense which appears to be resolved to put an end to the system of creating little hypocrites, under the name of giving education to children; that good sense will, I hope, turn the "National School-houses" to a really beneficial account; that is to say, put children into them to learn how to contribute towards the real wealth and

strength of their country, by the very same act that gives themselves bread and clothing. Talk at long as the saints please about the grace of God, I take the best evidence of the grace of God to be a holy resolution to maintain oneself by one's own labour.

I trust that the prevalence of this spirit will, in time, become once more universal in England. Instead of going moping and pauperizing about, I hope to see the people using the means of maintaining themselves. The EDINBURGH REVIEWERS, in their remarks upon my Cottage Economy, expressed a wish that I would point out something by way of *in-doors employment* for the wives and children of the agricultural labourers. *Here is that in-doors employment!* Here is the very thing that was wanted. Here is a manufactory that must be carried on by hand, and only by hand. The materials grow in every field and every hedge. The smallest child can do something in the manufacture, the extent of which may be very great, especially if we have free intercourse with the immense regions of South America.

To return to the wheat: I was going to observe, that many persons who may wish to introduce

the manufacture into their parishes, will, doubtless, be unable to get any of the real Spring wheat. In such a case, common winter wheat will do very well. It ought to be sown in January or February; and, if the ground be light, it ought to be trampled down, after the sowing, by sheep or pigs, until it be very hard. The same quantity of seed ought to be sowed upon the acre. A gentleman might sow a few rods in his garden, if the ground were not too rich. Suppose a labourer were to sow four or five rod in his garden. They would produce straw enough for forty or fifty bonnets. And, would not his wife and children be, during the winter, better employed in picking, in sorting, in plaiting this straw, than in prowling about, pulling the farmers' hedges, or standing begging at the doors of the parish officers? Would it not be more pleasant for the father of a family to see his children thus employed in a winter's evening, than to see them sit shivering round a miserable fire-place mumbling over a canting "*Tract*," inculcating the blessings of poverty, and inculcating, at the same time, the duty of giving pennies to the Methodist parson?

In short, if this manufacture do

not, in the end, produce a material change in the state and manners of the people, it must be the fault of the landowners themselves. Here is a manufacture, the benefits of which naturally distribute themselves amongst landowners, farmers and labourers. It must be beneficial to them all. It cannot be otherwise than beneficial. In time it will work its own way; but the coming of its beneficial effects may be greatly hastened by the landowners themselves.

To make this plain to every reader, let me suppose the poor rates of a parish to amount to four hundred pounds a-year. It will be found that nearly or quite the half of this is required to be paid away in the shape of relief, merely on account of a want of sufficient employment for women and children. *One half acre of wheat*, sown in the manner before described, would furnish ample employment for all the women and all the children; and, I will venture to say, that there will be many parishes, the poor rates of which will be diminished in the proportion of one-fourth, at least, by the introduction of this manufacture. The diminution of the poor rates, from this cause, will, of course, be in proportion to the pains taken

by the land proprietors, and other great payers of poor rates; but, if, upon an average, the poor rates, in the country villages alone, should experience a diminution of only a tenth part, what a benefit is here! And, in how short a time it will have been produced!

The *landowners* ought, however, to bestir themselves. The farmers have a much more feeble interest in the matter than they have. Nor is it the *saving of rates* which is alone to be considered. We ought to think of the change which the manufacture would make in the state of the labouring people; how it would augment the quantity of their food, the quantity and quality of their clothing; how much more happy they would be; how much less frequently tempted by their distresses to commit crimes of all sorts, and to venture even their lives, as they now do, in the miserable practice of poaching. Much of the misery of the country people arises from the want of *in-doors* employment. This in doors employment has been taken away by a system which has drawn manufacturers into great bodies. This manufacture of straw must be general; must be found in all parts of the country; must find employment for the inside of the cottage; and,

must, therefore, be greatly beneficial.

When there is employment to be offered to a woman and her children, they very soon cease to be paupers. Persons long in the habit of receiving parish relief, naturally become low minded and spiritless. That the labouring people have been greatly degraded, from this cause, is notorious. But, it does not require a long time to bring them about, if a right method be pursued. To pursue this method is the business of the owners of the land. Duty towards their own families, as well as towards the labourers, calls upon them to do it; and if they neglect this duty, they will assuredly feel the consequences of such neglect.

I am not aware that any instructions can be necessary, relative to the sowing of the wheat, except those which I have given above; and as to all the other matters, they have been before fully treated of, in the Eighth Number of *Cottage Economy*.

AMERICAN TREES.

Of *Apple Trees* I have, I think, about three hundred left.—Of the Forest Trees I have, in

fact, no complete assortment left, and no *Locust trees* at all.—The orders that have been received shall be, as far as possible, executed; but I would rather receive no more orders this year, except for *Apple Trees*.—I shall, next week, give an account of my *Acorns* and *Nuts*. I hope they will arrive sound; for, if they do, I shall see growing in England many a wood of *White Oak* and of *Black Oak*. Immense quantities of the bark of the latter are imported into this country from America, for the purpose of *dyeing*. How strange, that this tree should never have been planted here, when it will grow as well here as in America! I saw two of this tree at Mr. BECKFORD's at FONTHILL, in 1808. They were about fifty feet high, and about four feet round at the butt; and they grew upon a high *bank*, or *ridge*, not far from a sort of *Tavern*, where we put up our chaise while we went to see the gardens. Going from *Wardour* to this *Tavern*, the trees were on our right, very near the road, and at not more, I think, than about three score yards from the Tavern. But, there is no need to wait *many years* for the bark. *Young trees* will give bark as good, though not in such great quantity, as old

trees. We can grow this bark, instead of sending abroad for it; and, mind, every thing which we do in this way, gives *additional value to the land of our own country*, and this is one of the best and surest ways of adding to the power, and of perpetuating the safety and honour, of that country.—In my next I shall give an interesting account of the *durability of Locust-Posts in England*. Two or three gentlemen have asked me, by letter, whether this tree would thrive in *Scotland*. To be sure it would. It thrives in Long Island, where the winters are much *colder* than in Scotland; and, as to *soil*, look at it on the *Sand-hills* in Long Island, and then fear for it, if you can. With *trenched ground*, I believe it will, in *any* soil, beat the Scotch-Fir in growth.—At the request of a great many gentlemen, I shall, in my next Register, repeat my two articles (contained in former Registers) relative to the *American Trees*. To these articles I shall add a full account of the *Black Oak* and some other trees.

I have time, at present, only to insert the following, which I take from the *Morning Chronicle*, and which has been inserted without any participation of mine, though

I was apprized of an intention to do it. I shall, in my next Register, state fully my views as to the matter; and shall only add here, that I do not know the man from whom I would rather see the proposition come than from the **HONOURABLE BARONET**, whom I never had the honour to see but once in my life, but whose conduct upon that occasion was such as to give me the highest possible opinion of his understanding, as well as of his political courage and integrity.

“To the Public.—After communicating with several Gentlemen upon the subject, I, in consequence of our unanimous decision, and for the purpose of obtaining the concurrence and co-operation of others, hereby give an invitation to all such Gentlemen as wish to see Mr. Cobbett placed in the House of Commons, to meet me at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, London, on Tuesday, the 2d of March next, in order to devise effectual means for accomplishing that purpose, which, in the present critical situation of the country, I deem to be of the greatest importance to the welfare of that country.

“THOMAS B. BEEVOR,
Hargham, near Attleborough, Norfolk.”
“Dec. 26, 1823.”

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 20th December.

	Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat	51	6	
Rye	33	8	
Barley	27	5	
Oats	20	7	
Beans	35	7	
Peas	33	8	

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 20th December.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	9,375	for 27,049	9	4	Average, 57
Barley	6,743	..	10,365	12	2.....30
Oats	12,924	..	15,942	6	4.....24
Rye	23	....	57	10	0.....50
Beans	1,609	..	3,033	18	7.....37
Peas	1,846	..	6,383	2	5.....36

Quarters of English Grain, &c. arrived Coastwise, from Dec. 22 to Dec. 27, inclusive.

Wheat	9,572	Pease....	2,526
Barley	5,688	Tares.....	10
Malt	5,321	Linseed.....	—
Oats	6,998	Rape	10
Rye	139	Brank.....	93
Beans	2,006	Mustard.....	19

Various Seeds, 239; Flax, 88; and Hemp, 50 qrs.—Flour, 14,118 sacks.

From Ireland.—Oats, 8,130 qrs.—Flour, 150 sacks.

Foreign.—Linseed, 1,995 qrs.

Friday, Dec. 26.—The arrivals of all descriptions of Grain since Monday are moderately good. There has not been much trade for Wheat to-day, but such sales as were made obtained about the same terms as last quoted. Barley remains at Monday's quotations. Beans and Peas have no alteration. Oats find buyers with readiness, and fully support the prices of the beginning of this week.

Monday, Dec. 29.—The arrivals of all descriptions of Grain last week were considerable. This morning there is a good supply of Wheat from Essex and Kent, with moderate quantities of Barley, Beans, and Peas; but the wind being boisterous and contrary, there is very little Corn fresh in from other parts. Our Millers have manifested but little inclination to purchase Wheat this morning, in consequence of the prices of Flour not being advanced; the Wheat trade, therefore, has been dull to-day, and the prices of new samples are declined 1s. per quarter from the quotations of last Monday.

Barley is further advanced 2s. per quarter. Beans find a ready sale at rather higher prices. Boiling Peas are also a trifle higher; but White Peas for grinding are advanced 3s. to 4s. per quarter, in consequence of many orders for shipping. Grey Peas are unal-

tered: There has been a good trade for Oats to-day, and dry qualities rather exceed the rates quoted on this day se'nights. Clover Seed is further advanced 5s. per cwt.

**Flour, per sack 50s. to 55s.
— Seconds 45s. — 48s.
— North Country 40s. — 44s.**

**Price of CLOVER, per cwt.
(Monday, Dec. 29.)**

**Red, Foreign 58s. to 100s.
White, ditto 63s. — 96s.
Red, English 60s. — 110s.
White, ditto 75s. — 105s.**

City, 31 December 1823.

BACON.

The Government contract for nearly 6,000 tierces of Pork having been made at a high price, the dealers in Bacon are more anxious than before to obtain from the manufacturers engagements for future supplies. Unless something happen to check it, the present spirit of speculation will force prices still higher.—On board, 49s. to 51s.—Landed, 52s. to 53s.

BUTTER.

The Butter market is pretty steady as to prices; but, as the Dutch markets have fallen considerably, it will, if the weather continue mild and the ports open, make

it a ticklish trade during the next three months. Indeed, whichever way it may be, there can be no good done: almost all the stock here is indifferent in quality, though brought at very high prices; and this circumstance compels the trade to go on giving advanced prices for fresh goods.—On board: Carlow, 90s. to 92s.—Belfast, 90s.—Dublin, 85s. to 86s.—Waterford, 84s. to 85s.—Cork, 86s.—Limerick, 84s. to 85s.—Landed: Carlow, 90s. to 94s.—Belfast, 90s.—Dublin, 85s. to 86s.—Waterford, 83s. to 85s.—Cork, 84s.—Limerick, 84s.

CHEESE.

The stocks in the country are becoming very low; especially in Cheshire, where hardly a dairy of fine old Cheese is to be obtained at any price. But in London the trade is not brisk, the prices being too high for the public; notwithstanding the liberality of the retailers, who, contrary to the old-fashioned mode of doing business, strive to undersell one another, instead of striving which shall get the highest prices. No material variation in prices during the last two or three weeks.

[Omitted last week.]

City, 24 December 1823.

BACON.

Very little doing in this article at present: prices continue about

the same as last week.—On board, 45s. to 48s.—Landed, 48s. to 50s.
—Pork, landed, 46s. to 50s.

BUTTER.

Most of the trade having had a little Butter on hand before the late advance, are now reluctant to give the present prices.—On board: Carlow, 90s. to 92s.—Belfast, 90s.—Dublin, 85s. to 86s.—Waterford, 84s. to 85s.—Cork, 86s. Limerick, 84s. to 85s.—Landed: Carlow, 90s. to 94s.—Belfast, 90s.—Dublin, 86s.—Waterford, 84s. to 86s.—Cork, 84s.—Limerick, 84s.—Dutch, 98s. to 102s.

CHEESE.

Fine Old Cheshire, 78s. to 84s.; Middling, 64s. to 74s.; New, 56s. to 64s.—Derby, 58s. to 64s.—Double Gloucester, 60s. to 64s.; Single, 46s. to 60s.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Dec. 29.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	3	0	to	4
Mutton.....	3	4	—	4
Veal.....	4	2	—	5
Pork.....	4	2	—	5
Beasts ... 1,918 | Sheep ... 13,420				
Calves 130 | Pigs 130				

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	4	to	3
Mutton.....	2	4	—	3
Veal.....	3	0	—	5
Pork.....	3	4	—	5

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	0	to	3
Mutton.....	2	10	—	3
Veal.....	3	0	—	5
Pork.....	3	0	—	5

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Tuesday, Dec. 23.—Although the importations of the week have been inconsiderable, yet through that period of time there were some pretty considerable sales of Wheat made (chiefly on speculation,) at an advance of 3d. to 4d. per 70 lbs. ; and on Oats 3d. per 45 lbs. Beans were scarce, and 1s. to 2s. per qr. dearer. Flour and Oatmeal 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher. The market of this day being very indifferently attended, the business done was confined to speculation in the purchase of fine old Wheats, but not to any considerable extent. Some small sales of Oats were also effected at the advance quoted.

Imported into Liverpool, from the 16th to the 22d December 1823 inclusive: — Wheat, 333; Oats, 915; Barley, 432; Malt, 102; and Beans, 300 quarters. Oatmeal, 10 packs, per 240 lbs. Flour, 348 sacks.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 49.—No. 2.] LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1824. [Price 6d.

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

TO
SIR THOMAS BEEVOR, BART.
On his proposition for placing
MR. COBBETT
IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Kensington, 7th January 1824.
SIR,

THERE is, in the long run, nothing like fair and open dealing; and, therefore, I shall, when I have inserted your Advertisement, speak my mind upon it as freely as if I were a party not at all concerned in the matter. Half the misfortunes and miseries of life may be fairly ascribed to that species of *hypocrisy*, which receives a softening under the name of *affection*, this being again softened by the name, *modesty*. I shall not play the hypocrite; but shall, without any reserve, and with the full assurance that abuse enormous will be poured

out upon me, say just what I think upon the subject.

"To the Public.—After consulting with several Gentlemen upon the subject, I, in consequence of our unanimous decision, and for the purpose of obtaining the concurrence and co-operation of others, hereby give an invitation to all such Gentlemen as wish to see Mr. COBBETT placed in the House of Commons, to meet me at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, London, on Tuesday, the 2d of March next, in order to devise effectual means for accomplishing that purpose, which, in the present critical situation of the country, I deem to be of the greatest importance to the welfare of that country.

THOMAS B. BEEVOR."

"Hargham, near Attleborough,
Norfolk, Dec. 26, 1823."

First, Sir, let me offer you my sincere thanks for the great honour that you have done me. If I had had any thing to do in putting forth the advertisement, the place should not have been the *Crown and Anchor*; because I happen to know, that the man who keeps that tavern is, somehow or other, so situated, as to be *afraid of my name*, used in this kind of way. I am pretty sure

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that the poor fellow will have been frightened half to death by your having named his house. The *Westminster Rump* and the *Aristocratic Clubs*, nay, those whom the “*loyal*” call “*acquitted felons*;” all meet under the roof of this same tavern. The keeper of it is not *afraid* of these quarrelling with one another. They all agree perfectly well. Aye, I dare say, poor OTTEY would say, these *mice* and *rats*, though they do not very well like each other, have no deadly mutual hatred; but, different indeed is it with regard to the *cat*!

As to the *object* of your proposition, it is what I have long wished for. So early as the year 1809, I was of opinion, that to place me in parliament would be very beneficial to the country. If I had been in parliament at the close of the war against Bonaparte, in the year 1814; or, in 1816; or, in 1819; or, in 1822; if I had been in parliament at either of these epochs, things could not have been as they are now. The *cash-measures* never could have been taken; the land and labour could not have been oppressed as they now are; the debt could not have been what it now is; the nation could not have been so cowed down as to suffer

France to counter-revolutionize and to take possession of Spain; and that state of peril, in which the very independence of the country is now likely to be placed, could not have existed.

I have never wished to be in parliament for my *own sake*; for, the habits of my life, my mode of living, my taste, and my pursuits other than public pursuits, all forbid me to enter the House at Westminster. To gain *money* by being placed in that house is *impossible*, unless upon the supposition that I should consent to be set down for the most infamous of all mankind; and, as to *fame*, what do I want with more than I have? Would the words, WILLIAM CORBETT gain any thing by having tacked to the end of them the M. P. which are seen at the tail of Coke, Wodehouse, Wilberforce, Horace Twiss, and of the endless tribe of the Lord Johns and Lord Charleses? For myself, or for any one related to me by blood, I value a seat in parliament no more than I value a dead leaf or a straw. I should deem it *no honour at all*. Your good opinion; your openly, and in the most formal manner, declaring that opinion, I deem a great honour. But, the seat itself, constituted as the House now is,

I should deem no honour at all ; and, I have never desired it except for the benefit of the country.

If it be said, that I have, for more than *twenty years past* had all the means that I could have had if I had been in parliament ; that I have had a weekly publication in my hand ; that I have published my opinions ; that they have *been read* ; and that, as to effect in the house, I should never have got a single *vote*. If this be said, my answer is, that my opinions have *not been read* ; and there lies the error. I am not weak enough to suppose, that I should ever have, by *reason*, gained a single *vote*. But, I am firmly persuaded, that I should, long ago, have had a great majority of *the people* with me. I have, indeed, *published* every week ; but, what portion of the people has *read*? Chiefly those, who *wanted no convincing*. Every clog, every shackle, direct as well as indirect ; a *combination* ; tacit indeed ; but a real efficient combination of those who swallow up the *sixty millions of taxes* and the *eight millions of tithes* ; these have always existed against the circulation of my writings. A press sending forth about three hundred newspapers, together with innu-

merable magazines, reviews and the like publications, has been constantly at work to misrepresent, to calumniate, and to destroy the effect of my labours. All these would have been of no avail, if I had been in parliament. My speeches *must have been published* : no combination could have prevented that : being published, they would have been read : being read, they would have produced their effect. Only think, Sir, of the difficulty of causing the Register to travel through the country : think of the slowness of its progress : think of the fact, that though the extent of its numbers is, in itself considered, great, that half a million, perhaps, of other publications, are put forth for one of it. Only think of the fact, that it was a week before I could make even a few thousand persons read a contradiction of the foul misrepresentations, which Coke, upon one occasion, and Workhouse, upon another occasion, put forth against me ; and which misrepresentations were read by *every creature in the kingdom, in eight and forty hours after they were delivered!* Only think of the fact, that there are six months in every year, that there have been six months in every year for the last twenty years, during which

six months, such men as COKE and WODEHOUSE have had it in their power to address themselves, almost daily, to every soul in the kingdom, while I have never had the power to address myself to any but a few thousand persons, and that, too, only once in the week, and frequently at the peril of my life!

The Government has been carried on by the means of such men as COKE and WODEHOUSE, instead of by the means of such men as I. The *consequences* are before us; and now, before I say more of your proposition respecting myself, let me beseech your attention, to a few observations with regard to those consequences.

With three hundred newspapers, the business of which is to deceive and to delude the people, it is not at all surprising that the swellings of this Wen should be regarded as a proof of national prosperity, manifest as it is, to every man who reflects, that such swellings cannot possibly arise from any other cause than that of the ruin of the agricultural part of the community; that is to say, of nine-tenths of the nation. According to the tale of the newspapers and of the Ministers, all has been, and all is prosperity. It was prosperity in war, and it is pros-

perity in peace, notwithstanding a full third part of the farmers have already been broken up; and notwithstanding a large part of the remainder are notoriously insolvent. The newspapers inform us, and without any scruple, that the Bank is taking in the deeds of noblemen's estates; and that this is done in consequence of some argeement with the Government. In spite of all this, the press, which is wholly under command of the Jews and Jobbers, and of the Ministry, cry out *prosperity!*

No three months pass over our heads without an account of the *wonderfully increasing prosperity of the revenue*. These everlasting-repeated assertions about prosperity, produce a confusion of ideas; they lead to a great difficulty in judging: one is at a loss for what to say in answer to assertions so often and so impudently repeated. The difficulty is, however, removed; the answer is found, by observing that this constant increase of prosperity, has been, and is, accompanied with an increase not less constant and not less in magnitude, of the miseries of the labouring class, of the ruin of farmers, of the fall of landlords, of the slavery of the people at home, and of the *decline of the*

influence and power of the kingdom abroad. We do not well know what *prosperity* means, till we look at these its effects. Till we see the magistrates of Norfolk allotting tenpence a day for the maintenance of a man, his wife, and three children ; till we see the magistrates of Hampshire (at a Meeting only held last week) ordering the Overseers to find employment for the people, giving *sixpence a day to grown-up persons, and threepence* a day to boys under ten and to girls under twelve years of age, which, if you reckon lodging and fire, is not nearly one-half of gaol allowance. Till we see these things ; till we see one-third part of the whole of the prisoners in all the gaols in the kingdom lodged there in consequence of having been driven, by hunger, to pursue wild animals ; till we see projects on foot like that of Mr. NOLAN, for punishing the poor by compelling them to do the militia duty, while the rich are excused from that duty : till we see these things, till we see six hundred farmers, taking, in the course of six months, the benefit of the Insolvent Act ; till we see the estate of landlord after landlord passing into the hands of the Jews ; finally, till we, when France meditates an invasion of Spain, and

frankly declares her intention to augment her own strength by such invasion, when, at such a moment, we hear an English Secretary of State officially declaring beforehand, that, let what may happen, England is resolved *to have peace for herself* ; till we see the French troops march ; till we see Cadiz fall ; till we hear the Courier newspaper, who, only the other day, talked of the *bits of bunting*, exult in the hope that we shall now be safe under the wings of the United States ; till we see these things, we have but a faint idea of the true meaning of the word *prosperity*.

It is very true, that the partial repeal of Peel's Bill, by means of the Small Note Bill, has produced a respite for the landlords, or at least, for some of them. It has made the transfer of estates go on more slowly than it was going on ; but, as every one must see, the transfer is not less sure, though rather slower than it would have been. It turns out at last, that, if we take in the North of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and reckon the injury done by the wet, the crop is *far below an average crop*. Yet the average price of wheat, according to the official account, is now only *fifty-one shillings and sixpence a quarter* ; that is to say,

this is the price received from the *factors*, and the farmer does not receive so much by about eighteen pence a quarter. Observe, then, the state of the case ; the crop of 1821 was greatly damaged ; the crop of 1822 was excellent in quality, but short in quantity. The crop of 1823 was partly bad in quality, and short in quantity. If such had been the case before the Bank began to draw in its paper in 1814, wheat would have been, at the very lowest, *a hundred and twenty shillings a quarter*: at the very lowest this would have been the price : and if Peel's Bill had gone into full effect, if it had not been repealed in part by the Small Note Bill ; if this law had not been passed to bring us back to paper again ; if Peel's Bill had gone honestly into effect on the first of May last ; if we had returned to cash-payments according to the enactments of the Parliament in 1819 ; if the Bank of England had not (contrary to Peel's Bill) been authorized to put out small notes after the first of May 1823 ; if this repeal had not taken place, wheat would now have been at less than thirty shillings a quarter ; and, in fact, about three shillings and sixpence the bushel would have been the price.

But, Sir, this Small Note Bill, this partial return to paper, by the means of which the landlords obtain a little respite, must, in the end, make the system the more destructive. For the present, it fills the country with different sorts of paper-money. This paper causes a running back of the gold. The ragmen send the gold up to London as fast as they get hold of it. The tax-gatherers lay hold of sixty millions in a year : they favour the paper circulation. All the tax eaters and tithe eaters favour the paper. They *feel* that their *own preservation depends upon the paper* ; they think nothing about the *country*. Thus the gold gets penned back upon London. But the Bank paper and the Government promissory notes are penned back also. The ragmen can only go to a *certain extent* in issuing their rags ; because if they go beyond that extent, their paper will work its way up to their London bankers, and will be by them exchanged for gold, in order to be sent out of the country. The *Courier* newspaper complains that *gold is now going out of the country*. Perhaps this is a false alarm ; but if the country ragmen go too far, or if *an alarm should be excited*, and a run should take place upon nine or ten great

country banks ; in either of these cases, there is a blowing up of the system ; and then it will be seen that the Small Note Bill has only made an addition to the mischief. Such an alarm as would make the people run in upon nine or ten country banks, must produce *another Bank Restriction Act*. Two prices would instantly follow, and the whole thing would go to pieces. Covered as the country is with base paper-money, the system hangs by a thread, which thread would most assuredly be cut, even by any thing like serious preparations for war. It is an unstable system ; nothing belonging to it is solid, and end in some dreadful convulsion it must, unless measures of prevention be taken.

You, Sir, must be convinced that creatures like those who conduct the *Courier* newspaper, do not put into that paper any thing which their masters disapprove of. They themselves know nothing relative to these matters. The articles which they insert are written by others ; and, stupid as the stuff is, it is put upon fine foolscap paper, with gilt edges, paid for, in part, by the wretches that work in gravel-pits, with old sacks upon their shoulders and heavy-bands round their legs. Bearing in mind, then, the source of

these articles of the *Courier*, re-collect, Sir, that this newspaper said, about three months ago, that, about the month of November, the price of wheat would approach nearly to *seventy shillings the quarter*. The wretched man who put this upon paper, spoke in the most positive manner upon this subject. The matter is of so much importance, that I shall insert the article here. I inserted it in the Register of the thirteenth of September, observing then, that it would be wanted hereafter ; and, I now insert it again, word for word.

" *GRAIN.*—During the present unsettled state of the weather, it is impossible for the best informed persons to anticipate upon good grounds what will be the future price of agricultural produce. Should the season even yet prove favourable, for the operations of the harvest, there is every probability of the average price of grain continuing at that exact price, which will prove most conducive to the interests of the corn growers, and at the same time encouraging to the agriculture of our colonial possessions. We do not speak lightly on this subject, for we are aware that His Majesty's Ministers have been fully alive to the inquiries from all qualified quarters as to the effect likely to be produced on the markets from the addition of the present crops to the stock of wheat already on hand. The result of these inquiries is, that

"in the highest quarters, there exists the full expectation, that towards the month of November, the price of wheat will nearly approach to seventy shillings, a price which while it affords the extent of remuneration to the British farmer, recognised by the corn laws, will, at the same time, admit of the sale of the Canadian bonded wheat; and the introduction of this foreign corn, grown by British colonists, will contribute to keeping down our markets, and exclude foreign grain from other quarters."

Pray, Sir, look well at this article. You know who the *qualified quarters* and the *high quarters* are. Judge, then, of their capacity for governing a country like this. Instead of seventy shillings the quarter, "towards November," it was at forty-seven shillings and eightpence in the last week of October, it has crept up to fifty-one shillings and sixpence in the course of nine weeks; that is to say, it rose about fourpence farthing a week; and if it should keep on rising in the same way, until next harvest, it will get up to about sixty shillings; but if there should be a prospect of a large crop, it will, in all human probability, come down to about forty shillings; and, if there should be a stir amongst the paper-money makers, down it comes to less than thirty.

In order to show you the sort of minds which are possessed by the "HIGHEST QUARTERS," I must observe to you, that they have lately told us, in this same Courier, that they had been a little *disappointed* in their expectations as to the price of corn; but that, the disappointment had been occasioned by the *misconduct of the country bankers*, who ought to have imitated the Bank of England, and lent out their paper at *four per cent. interest*, by which means the price of corn would have been raised to a level with their expectations. They observe, in the article to which I am alluding, that a very small addition to the paper-money would cause the price of corn greatly to rise. The article to which I allude appeared in the Courier of the 25th December. Nonsensical as it is, it is of great importance when we consider **WHOM IT COMES FROM**. I shall insert the whole of the article, though the far greater part of it be wholly unintelligible. It is, I think, the most complete nonsense that ever I saw in print, notwithstanding my more than 20 years reading of newspapers.

"The average returns of the price of corn, have lately exhibited a gradual rise, unusual at this season of the year. We congratulate our agricultural readers upon the

prospect which this presents, and we trust the markets will now continue to improve without further interruption until grain is at the import or remunerating price fixed by our Corn Laws.—The late fall, we must acknowledge, disappointed the expectations we had formed. Previously to the late harvest, when the crop presented the prospect of great abundance, we stated it to be the belief of His Majesty's Ministers that corn would nevertheless maintain its elevation. In this, however, they were disappointed, for prices fell, although instead of the crop being abundant, it was considerably deficient. There are, however, only two ways by which this fall could be produced, either by an increase of supply, or by a decrease of demand; and as it is a question of considerable importance, we shall hazard the following speculation as to the probable cause of it.—It was estimated by Dr. COLQUHOUN, ten or twelve years ago, that the value of corn annually produced in this kingdom, computing wheat at 70s. 6d. per quarter, and other grain in proportion, was upwards of seventy millions.—There has been a great increase of tillage since then; and we cannot, therefore, be far wrong in computing that the crops of 1821 and 1822, at 55s. to 60s., by the average returns, would amount to nearly the same value; but we shall take them at sixty millions each. The prices, however, were so low during the whole of last year and the beginning of this, that most of the rich farmers held their crops upon speculation. There was no employment for money, and those who had it could turn it in no other way to so good an account. If we, therefore, suppose that out of these two harvests one-sixth was held back in this manner, we shall be perhaps below the truth. Now the principal part of this corn, it is known, was brought to market

during the late advance; and, calculating it to have produced from 55s. to 60s. for wheat, and other grain in proportion, it would realize twenty millions. To be, however, within the mark, we shall take the calculation at half this amount.—This money, it must be remembered, was the property of men of capital, and not required for consumption. The principal part, therefore, for want of immediate employment, would be deposited with the banks, or invested in the funds. When an individual in the country, however, invests money in the funds, he only receives a transfer of stock or money in London previously held by some country banker. He takes in country notes, and demands a bill upon London for those which the banker has to meet with the funds he already possesses there. He will, probably, for this purpose, take into the bank the notes of another; but this is only doing the same thing in an indirect manner. The banker with whose notes the bill is purchased has ultimately to provide the funds for it. It must also be observed, that the country bankers, for two or three years past, have had more money deposited with them than they could lend out again, and this influx of money was not at all likely to increase the demand for it. Whatever proportion they, therefore, received of this ten millions, whether to purchase stock, or by way of deposit, would contract their issues; and the increased supply of corn would be met by a diminished demand for it; as the corn was taken into the market, the money would be taken out.—This would not be the case with that proportion which was sold for gold or Bank of England Notes. It would be thrown into the money market, and lent out by bankers at a *lower rate of interest*, or stock purchased with it, by which the *price would be improved*; and it will be remarked that the

funds rose very rapidly at this period. The majority of the agriculturalists, however, are exclusively paid in the notes of the country banks; and the price of corn, so far as it depends upon the currency, must be principally governed by the circulation of these establishments. If we, therefore, suppose it to have been contracted only three or four millions, experience has taught us, that this is more than sufficient to account for a fall of 12s. or 15s. per quarter.—Thus we think it probable that the late fall was principally the result of a diminished demand, produced by a contraction of the country bank circulation; and, as we trust the same cause cannot again occur, we are willing to hope that corn will now continue rising, until it attains the import price."

Here, then, we have the doctrines and the hopes of the "*highest quarters*." Miserable indeed must be the nation from whose "*highest quarters*," stuff like this can proceed. In the first place, what a monstrous thing it is to hear the "*highest quarters*," congratulating themselves and the farmers upon the prospect of a rise in the price of corn; and upon a prospect, too, of permanently dear corn. But the curious thing to observe is, that they *expected more paper-money to get out*. Observe also, that they acknowledge here, that the lessening of the whole mass of paper-money, in the amount of three or four millions, is, *as experience has taught us*, *more than sufficient to account*

"*for a fall of twelve or fifteen shillings a quarter!*" Here, then, you see, Sir, is a complete acknowledgment of the truth of my doctrine of the effect of the currency. After denying with such obstinacy the soundness of my doctrines, here come the "*highest quarters*," now that the landlords are much more than half ruined, and acknowledge the soundness of those very doctrines. If three or four millions of paper taken out of circulation will bring down the price of wheat twelve or fifteen shillings a quarter, what must be the effect of taking out of circulation from twelve to twenty millions of paper?

But, pray look at the notion about the *price of corn* being *governed principally* by the circulation of the country banks. What an idea! An idea well worthy of the "*highest quarters*." We have only to look at this article, and to consider who are the *real authors* of it, to make us cease to be surprised at the ruin in which the nation finds itself plunged. So very silly are the creatures who wrote this article, that they do not seem to know, that a bank note issued in Cornwall must finally push back something or other upon the Bank of England; and that if country rags, beyond a

certain extent, be issued, the effect must reach the Bank of England, which having now no law to protect it against the demands of its creditors, must give up its gold to answer the over-issue of country bank notes, or those country bank notes must return to the issuers, and produce their bankruptcy. While these "*highest quarters*" are writing in this manner; while they are calling upon the ragsmen to issue *more rags*, which issue must inevitably drive the gold out of the country, they are in other articles of this their hired paper, complaining that *gold is going out of the country*, drawn away by the Continental Powers, *by means of loans which they make in this country*; and the "*highest quarters*" even recommend, in their paper of the 23d December, that the parliament should pass a law to prevent such loans! Is it any wonder, Sir, that landlords should lose their estates; that farmers should be ruined, and that labourers should perish from starvation in a country where such are the notions, and where such is the language of the "*Highest quarters*"; and whose notions are, too, those of ninety-nine hundredths of the press?

Before I quit this part of my subject, pray let me solicit your

attention for one moment, to the ample confession which we have here; by implication, indeed, and incidental, but, most ample confession of the truth of my charges, a thousand times preferred against this system; namely, that it *destroys all regard for country*; that it naturally creates a disposition to *sell one's country*; that it naturally makes a man a *traitor to his country and to his king*; and that, while it creates these propensities in the breast, it puts into the hand, the means of indulging these villainous propensities. You, Sir, who have, it appears, long done me the honour of being a reader of the Register, must well know, that these are amongst the charges, which I have always preferred against this hellish system of funding, which system, let it be clearly understood, it is my wish, not to *weaken*, not to *check*, not to prevent from being more mischievous than it is, not even to put a stop to; but to tear up, and *utterly to destroy, branch, trunk and root*. My wish may be beyond my power: I may be compelled to stop short of my desire; but if I could have that desire, not one fibre should be left of this accursed system. For many reasons, I wish to be in the House of Commons. In many ways do I

think that such an event would be beneficial to my country ; but let it be clearly understood, that I never should acquit myself to my own perfect satisfaction, unless I were to have a hand in the total extirpation of the abominable funding system. I will deceive no man ; and you, above all men, I will not deceive ; and I, therefore, thus explicitly declare, that I should despair of doing any real service to the country, unless I could be one of those, who would utterly annihilate this system, to make us hate, to make us abominate which, what need have we of any thing more, than that which we now find put forth by the "highest quarters" themselves ?

These "highest quarters" tell us, that the Continental Powers are disposed to do us injury ; that they are preparing for war against us ; that they are borrowing money, and making loans, in this country, in order to get away our gold ; that this gold is going away to them ; that they will hoard it up in order to employ it against us in war ; and that, therefore, we ought, by act of parliament, to put a stop to such loans ! Yes, Sir, the COURIER, in the article, to which I have just referred, concludes with recommending an act of parliament. It is, he says,

" quite consistent with a state of peace, to prevent the Continental Powers from raising loans in this country. In what way this can best be done, we know not ; but, we are quite sure, that it ought to be done, and that the sooner the Legislature adopts some decisive measure upon the subject the better. We hope they will not have to regret that they did not adopt it years ago."

Pray, Sir, think of the "highest quarters" from which this comes. Think of the facts ; but, above all things, think of the project of prevention ! This is that system of "national faith," of which we have heard so much. This is what it comes to at last. Here are its upholders avowing, that it is feeding our enemies with the means of crushing ourselves. And yet, they sing its praises, and revile me for endeavouring to destroy it !

To be sure this system naturally gives to our enemies the means of fighting us and of beating us. I have, upon various occasions, shown, that, as long as the Debt last, in any thing like its present amount, other powers, and particularly France, will be, and must be, drawing from us the sinews of war. That the Continental Powers are doing this now,

Corruption herself, through the horn of her COURIER, proclaims to the nation. Corruption has, however, a scheme for preventing this. She was always fool as well as robber; and, in order to be convinced of the folly of the present scheme, we have only to examine a little into the manner in which things work, in putting English gold into the Holy pockets.

The Holy Allies borrow money here; they open *loans*, just as Whitehall does; they put forth their *scrip* and all the rest of the stuff; and, by-and-by, they get into their hands a sort of paper-money, which enables them to go to the Bank and **DEMAND GOLD**. Having got that, they *trudge off*, leaving the lenders to get the *interest* from them as they can. "Well," the Jews and Jobbers (and, perhaps, Mr. Coke too) will say; "but, the lenders lend their *own money*." That is your mistake, Mr. Coke, wise as you are, and, particularly, wise as you were *last year*. Let us now trace the money; and, first, let us trace it backwards.

The Holy Allies get a sovereign from the Bank to help to prepare for war against us. This sovereign is given them in virtue of a bit of paper which they bring from a Jew and Jobber who has

got rich by "watching the turn of the market." The Jew and Jobber has got the power of drawing on the Bank in virtue of his *dividends*. These dividends consist of *taxes*. These taxes are taken away from the landlord, the farmer, the labourer, and from *all who do not receive taxes*. Thus, then, the sovereign, which the Holy Allies get out of the Bank to make war upon England with, is taken forcibly, by the Government of England from the people of England, and is placed by that Government in a situation whence it must naturally go into the hands of the Holy Allies.

Nothing can be more clear: but let us take another look at the thing. The Scotch politicians have long been gabbling away about the *great benefit to us of these loans to foreign nations*. They call it, in their deep and dark language, "the employment of *surplus capital*!" Are not these people mad, Sir? So, by taxing the people in general to their *ruin* and *starvation*, and by giving the taxes to a few, these few get money to lend to foreigners; and this is "*surplus capital*"; and this is *beneficial* to this nation? Really one longs to spit upon gabbles like these. Corruption herself has, however,

found out that this “employment of the *surplus capital*” ought (and as soon as possible, too) to be *put an end to by act of parliament!* I agree with Corruption, that it ought to be put an end to ; but I wholly dissent as to *her scheme* for doing it, being fully convinced that there is only *one way* of putting a stop to such loans, and that is, *putting down the whole of the funding system.*

The tax-gatherers take away our money : they beggar the landlord and the farmer, and the tradesman : they take away the wages of the labourer ; they carry away the money, and give it to *pensioners, sinecure people, half-pay people, to fundholders, to soldiers and sailors and placemen.* All but the three latter either spend a great part of the money in *France*, or have it to *lend*. This last is what we at present are talking about ; though the *pensions* and *dead-weight* are by no means to be overlooked.

The great mass of money which is taken from the people by the tax-gatherers, is carried and given to the fundholders, or Jews and Jobbers. This transfer works in two ways : it makes the Jews and Jobbers overflow with money ; it gives them a deal of “*surplus capital*.” At the same time it low-

ers the value of land; it reduces the profits of farming and of all country trade ; of course, IT MAKES LESS MONEY WANTED TO BE BORROWED ; and thus it *lowers the interest of money in the country.* These effects must be. In countries where *taxes are trifling*, where the profits of farming and other business are great, where the wages of labour are good, the *interest of money is also high.* Hence the legal interest of money in most of the States of America is **SEVEN per cent. at the least.** There is no “*surplus capital*” in that country ! There are no loans to foreigners ! These marks of “*prosperity*” are not found in that country..

A low interest of money is an infallible proof of a declining country. When farming and trade are yielding great profits ; when land is rising in value, and money is to be got by the purchasing of it, and selling again. When sending a ship to sea is pretty sure to gain the merchant a large sum of money. In such a state of things a large part of the community wants to be borrowing. The use of money, of course, rises in price ; that is to say, it is at a high interest ; and if there be usury laws, which forbid the giving of

more than a certain interest, there is some trick or other by which they are sure to be evaded. The state in which we are at present prevents any one from borrowing money to buy land with, or to go into farming, trade or commerce. A man must be mad to borrow money to put into a concern which yields no profit; and hence, the Jews and Jobbers having got the people's money into their hands, through the hands of the tax-gatherer, have nobody to lend it to, in this country, except at two or three per cent. Therefore it is that they lend to the Holy Allies, who give them, or who promise to give them, six or seven per cent. interest for the money lent; and thus, clear as daylight, do we see the money taken by the tax-gatherer out of the pockets of the people of England, to be given to the Jews and Jobbers, to be lent by them to the Holy Allies, to enable the Holy Allies to fight us with our own taxes! Such, Sir, is the system of "National Faith." Such, Sir, is that system, for proposing to change which the sensible ~~SUPREME~~ and the cunning Coke abused me as if I had been a common thief or robber. The time, which, be you assured, is approaching, will, however, complete my triumph over these men.

The scheme of the "*highest quarters*" for putting a stop to this loan-making of the Holy Allies, is, you clearly see, as stupid as any of the other of their schemes. How are they to prevent such loans taking place, as long as persons and *goods* can pass from our country to the countries of the Holy Allies? The Parliament may, indeed, pass an Act forbidding Russian bonds, or Spanish bonds, or anything else from being openly dealt in on the Stock Exchange of London; but will not the *mincreants* who deal in these things find the means of carrying on their dealinga? An open mart for the dealinga is not necessary; and if it were, what is to prevent the scoundrels from "*watching the turn of the market*" in Paris as well as in London? In short, there is no way but one; and that one is WAR.

The "*highest quarters*" tell us, through the horn of the Courier, that, to "prevent a foreign nation from raising loans in this country is quite consistent with a state of peace." I should like exceedingly to see the "*highest quarters*" try this. Suppose, for instance, that the King of France was to propose to make a loan in London: An Act of Parliament might prevent the promulgation

or publication of such loan ; but could any Act of Parliament prevent Messrs. BARINGS and Co. from sending gold to France, in consequence of a bargain made with the King of France ? An Act of Parliament might be passed to prevent gold being shipped to France ; but could an Act of Parliament prevent the *shipping of goods to France* ? It might do this too ; but could it prevent the shipping of goods to all other parts of the world, and prevent the Messrs. BARINGS from giving the King of France Bills of Exchange ? It might do even this ; but, to enforce these things there must be war between this country and France.

If you will look, Sir, at the following Acts of Parliament of the 33d year of the reign of the late King ; namely, Act, chap. 1. Act, chap. 3. and Act, chap. 27, you will see what the Parliament is able to do in the way of preventing Englishmen from lending money to foreign nations. You will there see how nicely the thing may be done in time of war ; but you will see, that all such attempts were nugatory in time of peace. You will see, that nothing effectual could be done, until, at last, the sending of a gallon of potatoes to France was made a crime for which

the sender was to be punished by being hanged, cut into quarters, have his bowels ripped out and flung in his face, and have his estates and property forfeited to the King ! Till this was done, nothing was done ; but when this was done it was war. The same Act of Parliament (33. George III. chapter 87), which I have always thought the most sanguinary law that ever was known to the world, forbade the making of loans to France ; but, observe, it inflicted the penalty of death, and ripping up and quartering, on those who should go to France, or, who should go to any country bordering upon France. It forbade, under the same horrible penalty, the sending of goods of any sort to France, or into any other country, if, at last, those goods found their way into France. It forbade the paying of any debt to Frenchmen, or to any persons connected with France, in letters of blood. It said to the people of England, you shall be wholly cut off from those who profess the Rights of Man. I shall have, in my next letter, to remark upon this same people of England now being called upon to arm and to fight for the Rights of Man, and by a Cabinet, too, having at its head, the very man who drew up this Act of Parlia-

ment; but, for the present, let me lay this aside. The terrible Act of which I have been speaking; that most dreadful Act, did the French no harm. It answered no good purpose to England. Its vehemence and severity, only served to cause its authors to be thought of, in the manner that they deserve; but, at any rate, it proved how terrible that law must be, which will effect such a purpose. While there is open communication between England and France; while persons and goods can freely pass backwards and forwards, it is impossible to prevent Jews and Jobbers from lending money to the Government of France; and, when such passing backward and forward shall cease, then, it will be war; and that is precisely what the "*highest quarters*," do not perceive; for, they think and they say, that to prevent a foreign nation from making loans in England is quite consistent with a state of peace with that nation.

It is quite consistent, indeed, with the usual imbecility of the "*highest quarters*," that they should now endeavour to *cajole* the Jews and Jobbers, and to persuade them not to lend their money to the Holy Allies, lest it should be made use of to wage war upon our-

selves. One would have thought that the "*highest quarters*" were much too intimate with the Jews and Jobbers to suppose that such an argument would have any weight with them. Every one who knows anything of Jews and Jobbers; every one who has even looked at the turn of mind of those who follow money-lending as a trade; every such man knows, that they have but one desire, namely to *add to the amount of their money*. Every such man knows also, that it is the *increase* that they principally keep their eye upon; and that, therefore, they always think *more of the interest than of the principal*. Cautious, suspicious, everlastingly full of doubts and fears, as they are, there is no bounds to their hardihood, no bounds to their chivalrous spirit, when *monstrous interest* is the damsel. Of all gamesters in the world, money-lenders are the most adventurous; and, which is very natural, they are adventurous in proportion to the height of the interest, and to the magnitude of their own greediness. It is quite surprising how sharp, how keen they are with regard to the article of interest, though in other respects, the most dull and stupid dogs upon the face of the earth. No matter whether they

can write and read or not. If they once take to calculating interest, they will tell country, friends, father and mother and kindred, wife and children, their own bodies to the surgeons, and their souls to the devil.

Well set to work, then, are the "*highest quarters*," in attempting to persuade the Jews and Jobbers that they will injure their country by lending English taxes to the Holy Allies. Of the disregard of country, and of every thing connected with country, in persons like these, what proof do we want more than this, that these wretches are now lending the King of Naples money at about six per cent.; lending money to the Emperor of Russia, at about five and a half per cent.; lending money to the King of Prussia, at about five and a half per cent.; lending money to the King of France, at less than five and a half per cent.; and lending money to the Government of Columbia at ELEVEN PER CENT. This shows what they are made of; and this shows, too, the way in which the English taxes are disposed of by the funding system. At the same time to show the desperation of this despicable and horrible tribe, they lend money to Spain at about five-and-twenty per cent. interest.

There is not a rational man in the whole world who would give a single sovereign for the whole of the Spanish debt, if he were compelled to keep it in his own hands, and to receive no interest; but what be received from Spain. Yet these greedy wretches are giving for this debt at the rate above-mentioned. It was evident that the debt never would be recognised. Upon no principle ever acknowledged amongst men, ought the Spaniards to be called upon to pay this debt. According to the law and the usage of England, not a farthing of it ought to be paid. The King of Spain has declared that it shall not be paid; he would not pay it if he could; he cannot pay it if he would; and yet these wretches deal in it, and call it *property*! And do the "*highest quarters*" imagine, that they can persuade men like these not to lend money to foreign nations, lest that money should finally be employed against their own country? Jews and Jobbers have no country: God dispersed the former. God has said that they shall have no country; and the whole of the base tribe of Jobbers, big as well as little, have joined themselves to this accursed race.

There is only one way, there-

fore, of preventing English taxes from being lent to the enemies of England, and employed for the purpose of making war upon her ; and that is, *destroying the Funding System*, which is the cause of the whole of the mischief. This mischief, you will perceive, is only developing itself as to some of its characteristics. I, indeed, have always contended that a nation with such a Debt as ours, would necessarily be made, to furnish its enemy with the means of making war upon it. I have frequently explained how the five millions and a half annually of dead-weight money would go, in great part, to enrich France. I have proved how the rents of the landlords, the profits of the farmers and traders, the wages of the labourers would, in part, pass into the hands of the Dead Weight, and then be by them carried to France. I have also repeatedly explained how the French Ministry might draw away our taxes by Jobbing. I have explained, too, the way in which our enemies would, through the means of this Debt, get money from us, wherewith to raise armies to fight against us. But we now have the confession, to the same effect, made by Corruption herself, through the trumpet of our own Courier.

But, Sir, you see, that she has, as she thinks, an expedient. She thinks that the Jews and Jobbers can be compelled, if they cannot be persuaded, not to lend money to our enemies. Corruption knows how terrible the times would be with her, if the Funding System were put an end to. She cannot, therefore, think of that ; and yet, she is in a great fright about this ending of our taxes to our enemies. Whether it will be attempted to pass a law, agreeably to the notion here put forth by the Courier, is more than I can say. If it be not attempted, the game of lending will go on, and the estates will go on being transferred to the Jews and Jobbers ; the labourers will go on in a state of half starvation ; while the Holy Allies will go on adding to the quantity of their gold, which we, *happy we !* shall not want, having defeated our own project of a gold currency, by the lucky invention of a *Small Note Bill* !

Long as this letter already is, I cannot conclude it without begging you to observe how curious are the movements of this system ; how it riggles and twists about ; how it shifts its ground ; how it endeavours to save itself, or, at least, to prolong its existence ; and what new difficulties it creates

for itself by every one of its new tricks. In 1819, it saw the danger of a puff-out. It saw the danger of being left without an ounce of gold within its reach. It was alarmed. It resolved to return to cash-payments; and you remember the speeches of Lord GRENVILLE and others, declaring that there was no safety for any thing, unless we returned to the ancient currency of the country.

Well, that return was enacted. It was to take place on the 1st of May, 1823. On that day the Bank was to be compelled to pay in gold and silver; and on that day bank-notes (whether of town or country), for sums less than five pounds, were to cease. There were to be no more of such notes in England, Ireland, or Scotland. But, alas! before the 1st of May, 1823, arrived, the bold heroes took fright at the effects of their own enactment; and passed a law, to enable the Bank of England, and country banks also, to continue to make and to issue small notes.

This gave them hopes. It increased the quantity of the circulating medium. It spread the paper of the country, and prevented the circulation of gold. It kept the gold back: it penned it back upon London; and very fortunately, it

was there ready for the *Holy Allies*, who wanted to borrow it, and this too, according the account of the "highest authorities" themselves, for the purpose of preparing for war against us. So that the Small Note Bill has had more effects than one. It has raised the price of wheat ten or fifteen shillings a quarter. It has excited false hopes in those landlords and farmers that are already not ruined; and it has sent back to London a store of gold for the Jews and Jobbers to lend to the Holy Allies, to enable them to make war upon us.

I have now, Sir, gone through those observations which it was my intention to offer you, as to the state of our affairs at home. In my next letter, I shall observe upon the state of our affairs with regard to foreign nations. It appears to me impossible to avoid war; that is to say, in the course of a year or so. The Powers seem to be all preparing for a conflict. Our people appear to think that peace cannot long be preserved. Of this I am very certain, that some great alteration, in the relative state of England and the United States, must be produced; or this country must sink to be a very small concern in a short time. In less than ten years, if things go

on, without some great and decisive measure on our part, the United States will be a match for us, upon the ocean, *singly handed*. They will be *quite equal* to us in maritime power. If that take place, is there a man in his senses, who does not see that this country must submit to any terms, prescribed by America and France? Now, therefore, is the day of action. We must lose no time if we mean to obviate what would infallibly be our ruin. The American newspapers make us clearly see that their Government has still the humiliation of England in its eye. If the House of Bourbon can but satisfy the Government of the United States, upon the score of Louisiana and the Floridas, we shall have a war with France and the United States, unless we give up the question of South America. The House of Bourbon will, I should think, hardly hesitate to ratify and confirm those cessions to the United States. Both parties wish to pull us down. They will, therefore, I am persuaded, get over their mutual difficulties for the sake of uniting against us. However, this is too great a subject to be treated of in a small compass; I, therefore, defer it until my next, concluding, for the present,

with an expression of my opinion, that, were it not for our Debt we should now have an army in Mexico, and that Mexico would be independent. This Debt is the millstone that holds the nation down to the earth; and if we cannot relieve it from this millstone, all our labours are vain.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient and
Most humble Servant,

Wm. COBBETT.

AMERICAN TREES.

In this article I have an addition to make to my articles relative to the *Locust Tree*; and I have some observations to make, relative to the American *Oaks*, particularly the *BLACK OAK*, of which I have some of the acorns.

As to the Locust, I have received from a Correspondent a letter, from which the following is an extract. "I was this day told by a carpenter, whose name is VINCE, that he had a few weeks ago, taken down an old fence, in this parish, and that, amongst the posts, there were some of the *Acacia wood*, which, although covered with Ivy, appeared to

"be as sound as when they were
"first put up; but that the Oak
"stiles and pales and posts were
"quite rotten. I asked him how
"long he should think the fence
"had been standing. He said
"not less than forty or fifty
"years, from the rotten state of
"the Oak. The Acacia wood
"posts are put up again in the
"new fence, and he would show
"them to me. He showed me a
"piece of the wood, which an-
"swers the description of the
"Locust." This letter is signed
by Mr. JAMES AVENELL, and da-
ted at a little place called HALE,
on the 25th of last month, which
Hale (curious to observe) is in
the parish of FARNHAM, in which
I was born. These posts, then,
appear to have been put into the ground,
very near to my birth-
place, and about seven or eight
years after I was born. I shall
certainly go and see them, before
it be long, and in the meantime,
I beg Mr. AVENELL, who appears
to be a son of an old playmate of
mine, to accept of my best thanks
for his information; and now I
will give him some information,
which, to a hop-planter, or to one
living in the neighbourhood of
hop-planters, must be deemed
valuable indeed.

noticed two brutal publications. One, by a man who signs himself WILLIAM MASTERS of Canterbury, and the other by a man who calls himself R. W. The former was in the Kentish Gazette of the 26th December, and the latter is dated Southampton, 22d December. The first of these men talks of my publications relative to the Locust, as if I pretended to have discovered the tree. He says it was known in England a great many years ago; and that Mr. MILLAR, in his Dictionary, speaks of it, under the name of Robinia Pseudo Acacia, and says that it is called Locust Tree in North America; that it is much valued for the duration of its wood; that houses built with it lasted for a great number of years, and remained perfectly sound. "Thus," says this Kentish man, "the well-earned wreath is placed on the brow of PHILIP MILLAR." Mr. MILLAR was a Scotchman; and I lay a trifle that WILLIAM MASTERS, of St. Peter's-street, Canterbury, is a Scotchman too. This Southampton beast is not worthy of particular notice. Except that, he says that the Locust Trees will not grow large here, as they do in America; and that he also says, that it will not do for underwood, because the woodmen

would not handle it; on account of its thorns. There is, besides these, a wretched Scotchman, of the name of GOURLAY, as base a man as I ever knew; a wretch, who repaid my hospitality in America, by going away directly and backbiting me, and who, after having written a book abusing the English Poor Laws, had the baseness to go to the parish of Whily, Wiltshire, and there receive parochial relief; having first failed, after his return from Canada, to carry favour with the Government, by writing and publishing a pamphlet, calumniating me, whom he had come to see, without being sent for, and from whom he had never received any thing but kindness. This man belongs to a nation, the good of whom are amongst the best of this world; the worst of whom, are the very worst of all this world; and this GOURLAY is one of the worst of those very worst. Only think of the restless malignity of a despicable animal like this, being stirred up, by my having made use of my influence with the public to promote the cultivation of a most valuable species of timber.

As to the fellow at Canterbury, and his Mr. PHILIP MILLAR, I do not contradict what he says. I never said that I had discovered

the tree; I discovered the mode of making people plant the tree. By my zeal and activity I have done more in six weeks, than Mr. PHILIP MILLAR and his books have been able to do in pretty near fourscore years. Who reads MILLAR; and who pays attention to him, if they do read him! I have always had, for many years past, MILLAR's Dictionary in the house, and there the book would have been for the rest of my life-time, without seeing the word Locust in it. I have already caused pretty nearly two hundred thousand of these trees to be planted. Did Mr. PHILIP MILLAR and his book ever cause one hundred trees to be planted? In short, why is not the country planted with these trees, instead of being planted with the good-for-nothing stuff, such as elms, maples, birches, and many otherat.

As to the wretched, the mean, the dirty fellow, who signs himself R. W., and who says he rode over from Southampton to Botley to look at the trees; as to this fellow, who calls the name of LOCUST a *deception*, let him settle the matter with his brother Scotchman of Canterbury, who says that Millar calls it the Locust tree. Indeed it is necessary to distinguish it by the name of Locust, for MILLAR

says there are seventeen sorts of Acacias in England; so that, if there be not a distinctive appellation, who is to know what to ask for? This Southampton man ridicules the idea, first, of calling the tree the Locust; and next, for speaking of it as fit for poles or underwood. In my calculations respecting the planting of this tree, I counted upon the plants being *fit for poles in seven years.* Since I wrote that article, I have been looking into the North American *Sylva* of MICHHAUX. This work was published in Paris in 1819. The first article in the second volume is the "*Locust;*" for M. MICHHAUX also calls it Locust, in spite of this ragamuffin Scotchman of Southampton. But this article contains a passage, which, if this Southampton man had common justice in him, would make him cut his throat. When my son James was going to France, I requested him to be particular in ascertaining *what the sticks are made of that the vines are tied to.* In a letter which I got from him, written at Chateauroux, he told me that the vine sticks or poles that he had seen, were made of common copse-wood, such as hazel, ash, willow, and the like, and that these were split into two, each making a stick or pole for the stool of a vine; but

that he was told, that, *more to the south,* they used the Locust wood, which, they said, *lasted a great number of years.* He has a long passage upon this subject in his Journal; but this is sufficient for my present purpose. Now, since my former articles upon this subject, I have read the article before spoken of in MICHHAUX; and in that book I find the following passage. "For several years past, "the proprietors of the department of the *Gironde* and of the neighbouring country, have "taken advantage of the rapid growth of the Locust, by cultivating it in *COPSES* [in spite of the venomous fool at Southampton, observe], which are cut at the age of **FOUR YEARS.** "The young stocks are then large enough to *split into props for vines,* which are found to last **MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS.**" What say you to that, envious viper of Southampton? And what do you say, equally envious viper of Canterbury? "Oh! but this is no *discovery!*" No: for MILLAR talked of the hardness of the wood, and MICHHAUX tells us that at four years old it will split into props for vines to last for twenty years. Aye, you envious and stupid animals! But, the die-

tionary of MILLAR, the book of MICHAUX, the most admirable experience of the people of the Gironde, have not been able to accomplish in fourscore years, that which I shall accomplish in one year; namely, make the land-owners of England thoroughly acquainted with the excellence of this tree, and to set them seriously to work to cultivate it.

Let me, however, say no more of these envious beasts; but let me point out to the reader, what a complete confirmation there is here of what I said about growing *everlasting hop-poles*. We see here that a copse cut at four years old will split into vine-props, that will last twenty years. Need I observe to any farmer; need I observe to any gentlemen who owns a farm, what would be the value of *everlasting hedge-stakes*. Suppose I were to say to any landlord owning a thousand acres of land, divided into two or three farms. Suppose I were to say to such a man: What will you give me to tell you how to get a copse upon your estate, that you may cut every four years, and split the stuff into hedge-stakes that will last twenty years, instead of your present copses, which take ten years to produce stuff, to be split into hedge-stakes

that will not last well three years? What would such a landlord give me? The secret would be worth five hundred pounds to him, at the least farthing. Here he has it, then. Where is there a man of sense who will have a farm without a bit of Locust copse? And when this shall be the case all over the country; will it be Mr. PHILIP MILLAR, or will it be WILLIAM COBBETT who will have done the thing? One of two things will happen; the cultivation of this tree will be general, or it will not: if it be general, the whole nation will benefit largely by it; if it be not general, the comparatively few that plant, will make large fortunes by their planting, and, amongst these, *I will take care to have my share*.

I have sold all the Locust trees that I had. The mean, the wretched devil at Southampton, says that the like are to be bought at two or three shillings a hundred. Let him tell us where. I will give him orders for more than a hundred thousand directly, at double the highest price that he has named.

However, it is nonsense to waste one's time upon such people. They are creatures who are unable to suppress their envy; but their offence is, that they have the audacity to envy. What should we

say to the jack-ass if we were to discover him, envying the race-horse; I say of Gourlay and Masterson, as Swift said of the envious reptiles of his day: They are my fellow creatures, and so is a louse.

One cannot help admiring the condescension, the excessive kindness, the signal charity of the press; the base London press, upon this occasion. "The St. James's Chronicle" has really behaved in a manner worthy of the occasion, and of the country; but there are others (oh! how exquisitely base) who, not daring to censure, in their own name, kindly take in and circulate the detractions of the vermin above-mentioned. Now, there was no newspaper to do the like of this in America, when I there introduced the Swedish turnip. There was one man (and to our shame he was an Englishman), who could not endure the praises which all parties are bestowing upon me. He published in a newspaper, that he himself had introduced the plant *thirty years before*. "This may be true," said the Americans, "you might bring it into some single spot of our country; but it was reserved for Mr. Cobett to give a practical demonstration upon the sub-

"ject, and to make the cultivation: "a matter of national utility." It was not necessary for me to lay the lash upon the envious reptile. The press of America justly estimated his baseness, and laid the lash on for me. Not so the press, of the Jews and Jobbers. That has a score of its own to pay off; and in the effecting of this purpose, it is totally regardless of any mischief that it may do to the country.

This base press lent its aid, for a while, to the wretched fellow who said that he discovered the mode of making straw bonnets, like those of Leghorn, *twenty years ago!* The press grew ashamed of this man. It found that this was a thing that it could not fight with. What this press will do next year or the year after, I cannot imagine; for we shall see plantations of Locust all over this kingdom; and we shall see a total cessation of importation of Leghorn hats and bonnets. It is a pity that the Jews and Jobbers who own the press, cannot get their necks all into one; for then one razor or one bit of rope may put an end to the mortification of them all in one moment.

My acorns and nuts are arrived from Liverpool. I have not had

time to examine them yet. Before the appearance of my next Register I shall; and then I shall be able to say whether I can offer any of them for sale, with confidence that they will grow; and also what will be the price.

JOSEPH SWANN.

On the day before Christmas-day, a gentleman, who was so good as to go for the purpose, from Liverpool, carried five pounds to Chester gaol for SWANN, and fifteen pounds fifteen shillings to his wife at Stockport. Those gentlemen who were so good as to join me in the subscribing of this money, will be happy to hear, that SWANN is in good health, and that his wife and children are in the same state. The time of his imprisonment expires next July.

Those persons who may want to engage platters and knitters to teach children in parishes, or who may want to send young persons to Bury St. Edmunds to be taught, will be pleased to apply to Messrs. COSSING and Co. of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 27th Dec. being the last of the six succeeding Nov. 15.

	Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat	53	10	
Rye	36	4	
Barley	28	0	
Oats	21	4	
Beans	34	8	
Peas	34	6	

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 27th December.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wheat ..	8,548	for 23,862	12	7	Average,	60
Barley ..	4,285	6,060	5	7		0
Oats ..	7,585	9,323	11	1	.....	24
Rye ..	32	79	5	7	.....	49
Beans ..	1,450	2,747	9	10	.....	37
Peas ..	1,615	3,029	9	6	.....	37

Quarters of English Grain, &c. arrived Coastwise, from Dec. 29, 1823, to Jan. 3, 1824 inclusive.

Wheat ..	3,706	Pease	693
Barley ..	2,491	Tares	—
Malt ..	1,370	Linseed	—
Oats ..	2,153	Rape	—
Rye ..	203	Brank	—
Beans ..	628	Mustard	—

Various Seeds, 304; and Hemp, 12 qrs.—Flour, 2,606 sacks.

From Ireland.—Oats, 3,600 qrs.
Foreign.—Oats, 400; Tares, 5;
Linseed, 1,655; Rapeseed, 135;
and Brank, 125 qrs.

Friday, Jan. 2.—The arrivals of this week are only moderate, as the wind continues contrary and boisterous. Wheat is dull and hardly maintains Monday's prices. Barley, Beans, and Peas, fully support last quotations. Prime Oats obtain rather more money, and other sorts sell better. Flour is unaltered.

Monday, Jan. 5.—The boisterous state of the weather occasioned our supplies last week to be very small. This morning there is a moderate fresh arrival of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, with very little Grain fresh in from more distant parts. The top price of Flour being established at 60s. per sack, has occasioned an increased demand for Wheat, and this article is advanced 2s. to 3s. per quartier, on the prices of this day se'nnight.

Barley has found buyers readily, and at rather more money. Beans are further advanced 1s. per qr. Peas for boiling are 1s. per quarter higher, and such as are non-boilers are greatly in demand for grinding. Grey Peas are 1s. per qr. dearer. Rye is not at present in demand. Oats are advanced 1s. per quarter since last Monday, but the sale is not brisk at the rise.

Wheat, red, (old)	52s. to 65s.
— white, (old)	58s. — 74s.
— red, (new)	42s. — 48s.
— fine	60s. — 54s.
— superfine	56s. — 60s.
— white, (new)	40s. — 50s.
— fine	52s. — 60s.
— superfine	62s. — 66s.

Flour, per sack	54s. to 60s.
— Seconds	48s. — 53s.
— North Country	44s. — 48s.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	58	100
— white, ditto	63	96
— red, English, ditto	60	108
— white, ditto	75	105
Rye Grass	per qr... 16	36
Turnip, new, white	per bush. 10	12
— red & green	ditto	10
— yellow Swedes ditto	9	11
Mustard, white	ditto	7
— brown	ditto	8
Carraway	per cwt	50
Coriander	ditto	10
Sanfoin	per qr... 28	39
Trefoil	per cwt	17
Ribgrass	ditto	15
Canary, common	per qr... 38	40
— fine	ditto	42
Tares	per bush.	5
— Foreign	ditto	3
Hempseed	per qr... 44	48
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign	ditto	36
— fine English		
for sowing	ditto	46
Rapeseed, new, per last	26 <i>l.</i> to 28 <i>l.</i>	54
Linseed Oil Cake, 13 <i>l.</i> to 13 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> per 1,000.		
Rape Cake, 4 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per ton.		

London Corn Market, January 10, 1824.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	WHEAT.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Uxbridge, per load	124. 0s.	18	10		
Aylesbury, ditto	114. 0s.	16	05		
Newbury	51	0	69	0	
Reading	50	0	77	0	
Henley	48	0	74	0	
Banbury	44	0	58	0	
Devizes	36	0	69	0	
Wimborne	42	0	68	0	
Sherborne	0	0	0	0	
Dorchester, per load	124. 0s.	17	55		
Exeter, per bushel	7	6	8	9	
Lewes	0	0	0	0	
Guildford, per load	144. 0s.	17	10		
Winchester, ditto	124. 0s.	18	05		
Basingstoke	42	0	73	0	
Chelmsford, per load	124. 10s.	16	05		
Yarmouth	0	0	0	0	
Hungerford	46	0	68	0	
Lynn	0	0	0	0	
Hornastle	50	0	57	0	
Stamford	48	0	60	0	
Northampton	49	0	56	0	
Truro, 24 gall. to a bush.	21	9	0	0	
Swansea, per bushel	8	0	0	0	
Nottingham	56	0	0	0	
Derby, 34 quarts to bush.	54	0	66	0	
Newcastle	46	0	66	0	
Dalkeith, per boll *	21	0	35	0	
Haddington, ditto*	24	0	35	0	

* The Scotch boll for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester.

• Liverpool, Dec. 30.—The spirit of speculation having most materially abated, there was very little business done here in the Corn Trade during the past week, and the market of this day having been

very thinly attended either by town or country dealers, the sales of any article were so limited, as to leave the prices of last Tuesday nominally the same as last advised.

WHEAT, per 70 lbs.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
English	7	9	10	6
Scotch	7	9	10	6
Welch	7	9	10	6
Irish	7	9	9	0
Foreign	0	0	0	0

PEASE, per qr.

Boiling	44	0	48	0
Grey	32	0	38	0

FLOUR, per 200 lbs.

English	49	0	53	0
Irish	0	0	0	0

MALT.

Per 9 gal.	7	6	8	9
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OATMEAL, 240 lbs.

English	20	10	33	0
Scotch	28	0	32	0

Scotch	27	0	30	0
Welch	3	4	3	8

Welch	3	3	3	6
Irish	3	3	3	6

INDIAN CORN per

quar.	36	0	40	0
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BEANS, per qr.				
English	40	0	45	0

Scotch	33	0	48	0
Rape	124	10	125	0

Imported into Liverpool, from the 23d to the 29th December 1823 inclusive: — Wheat, 937; Oats, 4982; Barley, 230; and Beans, 150 quarters. Oatmeal, 400 packs, per 240 lbs. Flour, 1152 sacks.

Bristol, Jan. 3.—Good Wheat, either New or Old, sells freely at this place, and there is a good demand for best Malting Barley. Other kinds of Grain sell rather heavy.—Best Wheat from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 5s. to 6s. 9d.; Best Barley, 4s. to 4s. 3d.; inferior ditto, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 9d.; Beans, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Oats, 2s. to 2s. 10d.; and Malt, 4s. 6d. to 7s. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

Ipswich, Jan. 3.— We had to-day a large supply of both Wheat and Barley, but not many Peas or Beans. Prices were higher, as follow:—Old Wheat, none; New ditto, 48s. to 65s.; Barley, 28s. to 34s.; Beans, 35s. to 37s.; Peas, 6ls.; and Oats, 22s. to 24s. per quarter.

Wisbech, Jan. 3.— Though our market was rather dull in the sale of Wheat, yet the prime dry samples fetched much the same as last week, say from 50s. to 58s. per qr.; inferior sorts rather lower; Oats were rather brisk at from 1s. to 12d. per stone; Beans stationary.

Wakefield, Jan. 2.— We have a large arrival of Wheat and Barley, but not much of other kinds of Grain. It being a holiday market, very few buyers attended, and the best samples of New and Old Wheat are dull at last week's prices; inferior samples are full 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower. Oats and Shelling Barley support last week's prices. The finest samples of South Barley are 1s. per quarter higher; but other sorts are dull at last week's prices. In new and old Beans, Malt, Flour, Rape-seed, &c. no alteration.

Malton, Jan. 3.— Some advance has taken place this week, and all sorts of Grain more in demand. Prices nearly as follow:—Wheat, 60s. to 68s. per quarter, five stone

per bushel. Barley, 28s. to 36s. per quarter. Oats, 11d. to 12d. per Stone.

COUNTRY

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Jan. 3.— There was a very short supply of Fat Beasts here to-day; good Scots were much in demand; a large show of Land Stock, which obtained rather better prices than last week. A few pens of good fat Sheep went off readily at 43s. a head; Hoggetts, 20s. to 28s. a head.

Horncastle, Jan. 3.— Beef 5s. to 6s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton 4s. to 6d.; Pork 5d. to 6d.; and Veal 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Bristol, Jan. 1.— Beef at 5d. to 5½d.; Mutton 5d. to 6½d.; and Pork 4d. to 4½d. per lb. sinking offal.

Malton, Jan. 3.— Meat in the shambles:—Beef 4d. to 6½d.; Mutton 4d. to 5½d.; Pork 4d. to 5d.; and Veal 4½d. to 6½d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 13½d. to 14½d. per lb.; Salt ditto, 46s. per firkin. Fat Pigs, with head and feet on, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.; stripped for salting, 5s. to 6s. 3d. per stone.

At Morpeth market on Wednesday, there was a short supply of

Cattle and Sheep; being little demand, prices continued much the same.—Beef from 4s. 3d. to 5s.; and Mutton 4s. to 5s. per stone, sinking stills.

City, 7 January 1824.

BACON.

If the cause were not known, it would be surprising to see the dealers go on importing Bacon at the present high prices, when they know that an advance must take place in *this market* to enable them to make a profit upon the prices which they are giving on board. On board, 5s. to 5*l.*; Landed, 5*s.* to 5*l.* Pork, landed, 4*s.* to 5*s.* This article is very dull: it is always a precarious trade.

BUTTER.

This article has been steady of late: prices are quite high enough; and there seems no inclination to let them go down.—On board: Carlow, 90*s.* to 92*s.*—Belfast, 90*s.*—Dublin, 86*s.*—Waterford, 85*s.* to 86*s.*—Cork, 86*s.*—Limerick, 84*s.*—Landed: Carlow, 88*s.* to 94*s.*—Belfast, 90*s.*—Dublin, 80*s.* to 86*s.*—Cork, 84*s.* to 85*s.*—Limerick, 84*s.*—Dutch, 90*s.* to 100*s.*

CHEESE.

Prices continue about the same as for some weeks past: fine cheese of every kind is scarce.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb Loaf is stated at from 7*d.* to 9*d.*

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 5.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	.	s.	d.	.	s.	d.
Beef.....	3	4	to	4	4	4
Mutton.....	3	8	—	4	6	
Veal.....	5	4	—	6	0	
Pork.....	4	0	—	5	0	
Beasts ... 2,490			| Sheep ... 17,590			
Calves ... 200			| Pigs 210			

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	.	s.	d.	.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	6	to	3	6	
Mutton.....	2	8	—	3	8	
Veal.....	4	0	—	6	0	
Pork.....	3	4	—	5	4	

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	.	s.	d.	.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	4	to	3	8	
Mutton.....	2	8	—	3	8	
Veal.....	3	4	—	6	8	
Pork.....	3	4	—	5	8	

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.

Ware	£ 2	5	to	£3	15
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2	0
Chats.....	1	15	—	0	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0
Onions .. 0s. 0d.	—	0s. 0d.	per bush.		

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware.....	£ 2	5	to	£3	5
Middlings.....	1	10	—	2	0
Chats.....	1	10	—	0	0
Common Red..	2	10	—	3	0
Onions .. 0s. 0d.	—	0s. 0d.	per bush.		

HAY and STRAW, per Load.
Smithfield.—**Hay**... 180s. to 106s.
Straw... 32s. to... 40s.
Clover 100s. to 126s.

*St. James's.—Hay... 63s. to 110s.
Straw... 36s. to 48s.*

Whitechapel.—**Hay**... 84s. to 110s.
Straw... 88s. to 46s.

Clover-Tiles. to 180s.

A. B. & C.

D. E. — — — — —

HOPS.

Maidstone, Jan 1.—We still have the same account of the Hop trade, in which there is so little doing that we cannot quote prices.

Worcester, Dec. 27.—The number
of pockets weighed from Dec. 25,

1822, to Dec. 25, 1823, was 5662 Old, and four tuns of New. Not one New packet of Worcester Hops has been sold in this market this season! The number of packets of Hops weighed during the preceding year, was Old, 19,949; New, 2758. The trade is at present rather dull; prices as follow: 1818, 50s. to 63s. fine; 1819, 70s. to 100s. ditto; 1820, 58s. to 90s., ditto; 1821, 75s. to 105s. ditto; 1822, 140s. to 175s. ditto.

COAL MARKET, Jan. 2

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

TO
SIR THOMAS BREVOR, BART.
*On the Prospects as to War, or
Peace.*

LETTER II.

Kensington, 154A January 1824.
Sir,

It will be the events that will take place with regard to foreign nations, that will dispel the delusion, which has prevailed in this country for so many years. A press, ninety-nine hundredths of which is engaged in propagating falsehood, may go far towards making every part of the nation believe, that all the other parts of it are in a state of prosperity. But, it is out of the power even of such a press as this to blind the nation with regard to those great

events, which are produced by the movements of fleets and armies. These admit not of being materially misrepresented. The subjugation of Spain by the French, the placing of Cadiz in the hands of the latter nation; the beholding of a French army marching directly to its point and producing effects like these. The beholding of a French admiral, bringing English ships to, sending for their officers to come on board of him; ordering them to do this or to do that: these are things which strike, and which make an impression on, the most stupid.

Trifling, however, are these events to those which we must witness in a very few years. This same Government of ours, which promoted, and which, in fact, made the Holy Alliance, now openly expresses its fear of

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that alliance. It was evident to all the world that it must be contrary to the interests of England to see Spain in the hands of the French. Yet this Government of ours stood by, and quietly saw the French take possession of that country. I beg you to remember that the main argument, and, indeed, that the *only* argument in support of the neutral system, was that we ought to remain at peace to husband our resources; that we, after so long a war, stood in need of repose; that to make war in support of the Spanish constitution, in support of what was called liberty, would have been, to make use of Mr. Camping's own expression at Plymouth, "highly Quixotic;" that the people of Spain were divided in their opinions; and that, to conclude, success was not certain. For these reasons, but particularly for the first reason, England, let what might happen to others, was resolved to have peace for herself.

"Resolved to have peace for

ourselves." You will please to observe, Sir, that these were the very words of our Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Let what would take place, we were resolved to have peace for ourselves. And, the main argument, and the only argument that had weight with the country was, that we stood in need of peace to rectify our money affairs. Yet, France has not been in possession of Spain four months, before, as a consequence of that event, we are actually preparing for war! It was Quixotic to call upon the Government to take part with the Spaniards, because the event might be doubtful; and it is not Quixotic to arm in favour of the insurgents of South America, though the event there must be still more doubtful. It was Quixotic to call upon the Government to take part with the Spaniards against the French; because the Spaniards were a divided people; but it is not even Quixotic to arm in favour of what is called the independence of South America,

though civil war, open, bloody civil war, is actually going on in every part of that immense country. The Courier tells us, that Colombia, for instance, or the provinces of New Grenada and Venezuela, to which the nickname of Colombia has been given; he tells us, that in this Columbia there is a perfectly regular Government established; that there is a Congress sitting and making laws; that that there is a constitution, which is to be found in very neat letter-press, in a duodecimo, and also in an octavo edition; that Mr. SIMON BOLIVAR (I believe that that is the name), is the President, and that he is a second Washington; that, in short, here is a most regular Government, having armies, having taxes, and, which seems to be the great proof of solid independence, making loans, or, rather, borrowing money of the Jews and Jobbers of London, which money these Jews and Jobbers have got out of the English taxes.

Now, did not all these circumstances exist with regard to Old

Spain? If there was not a Congress there was a Cortes. There were elections as there are said to be in Columbia. There was a constitution in octavo and in duodecimo, and exceedingly well printed. It exhibited some of the best print and paper that I ever saw. There was no President of the Congress, to be sure; but there was a King, an hereditary King; and that could hardly be an objection with our Government, at any rate. And, as to LOANS, surely we, in England, cannot deny the capacity of the Cortes to borrow money. We must remember the Spanish Bonds, or our memories must be miserable indeed. The greedy hunkies whose avarice has driven them mad, or to cut their throats, on account of the result of their adventure with regard to Spanish Bonds; these hunkies have, indeed, lost all knowledge of the matter; but there are some of the speculators who retain their senses; and these will not forget, that, what Colum-

bian Bonds now are, Spanish this country was invaded, our Bonds once were.

Here, then, is a happy illustration of the conduct of our Government. It arms for Columbia; or, rather, for the insurgents of New Grenada and Venezuela; it arms for them; it arms to support them against their own legitimate Sovereign. It has never acknowledged the independence of Columbia. It has now in force a *Foreign Enlistment Bill*, the object of which was to prevent Englishmen from assisting to achieve the independence of Columbia and the rest of the colonies. And, yet it is now arming for the independence of those colonies, though, when Spain herself was invaded, when Spain, with the Government of which we had treaties, was invaded; when that country, to expel the French from which, this same Government of ours expended a hundred and fifty millions of money, and which this Government called the *outworks* of England and Ireland; when

Ministers said, "Let what may happen, we will have peace for ourselves;" a determination which they defended by saying that peace, that repose was absolutely necessary to the recruiting of our finances, exhausted by a long and most expensive war.

Had Spain not been subjugated by France, not a word should we have ever heard about France and Russia interfering for the subduing of the insurgents of South America. Pray, Sir, mark the important and the dreadful probable consequences of our suffering France to subjugate Spain. If the revolution had been upheld in Spain, the Spanish Colonies in America would naturally have become independent, without any war or any arming on our part. They ought to have been made independent by our Government in the year 1818. The independence of Mexico was actually necessary to us, in order to have a bit in the mouth of the United States. In that

year the independence of those countries might have been completely secured, at a cost of less than one year's amount of the sinecure places and pensions.

That opportunity missed, the next thing was to *keep France and Spain in a state* to prevent them from interfering to prevent the independence of the Colonies. As long as the constitution of the *Cortes* existed, the insurgents in the Colonies had nothing to apprehend from the Mother Country, which would for years naturally be kept in a state of trouble and of feebleness. From France also the Colonial insurgents had nothing to apprehend. She would have enough to do, and she had enough to do, to secure herself against the contagion of the Spanish revolution. So that, we had only to take care that the *Cortes* and their Government remained, in order to secure the independence of the Spanish Colonies. I am very glad that we did not take such care; because, in the end, the success of the French in

Spain will shake Gatton and Old Sarum; but my wishes upon the subject form no apology for the Government. "*For ourselves, we are determined to have peace.*"

These were Mr. CANNING's words. This determination to have peace for ourselves, has already produced *preparations for war*. And, were not the Ministers forewarned that it would produce the necessity for war? Frequently enough were they warned of it; but, what was their answer? *Would you have us go to war?* And the Morning Chronicle and the Whigs answered NO! And why did the Morning Chronicle and the Whigs answer No? Because it was manifest that real war could not take place without a great reduction of the interest of the Debt. To propose which, these talkers about liberty and independence dared not.

Hence the invasion of Spain, and hence the now talked of preparations for war. Russia and America never would have thought of interfering against the Spanish

insurgents, if the French had not succeeded in the invasion of Spain. We owe all our present dangers to the borough system. They are the work of the boroughmongers themselves. In 1818, when the independence of the Spanish Colonies might have been secured at a mere trifle of expense; when, as was clearly pointed out in my Petition to the Regent, we might have put, at one and the same time, an iron bit into the mouth of the United States and into that of France; when we might have secured the absolute dominion of the seas for ages and ages; then the Government set its face against the independence of South America, because to seem to favour that independence would have been to give countenance to the *Reformers of England*, the leaders of whom were then driven into exile or crammed into dungeons for praying to be permitted to enjoy a small portion of those rights, for the whole of which rights the Spanish insurgents were then contending. Thus, the borough-

mongering principle prevented the acknowledgment in 1818. In 1822, the peril on the other side became too great not to be visible. If the French got possession of Spain, was it not certain that South America would be the next object? It was certain. The last of Mr. Canning's despatches on the subject of the Spanish war, shows that he himself saw it. Yet we did not oppose the invasion of Spain; because we stood in need of peace, in order to be able to pay the interest of that debt which had been contracted for the purpose of "stifling" the rights of man, and for that of preventing reform at *England*! The wars against France, which, as I have just said, were for the purpose of preventing reform at home, brought upon the nation this intolerable debt; and this debt is now bringing upon us another war.

As to when this war will take place; as to the precise pretended grounds of it; as to the parts which the several Powers will take,

in it; these, as well as the result of such war, we must refer to space of time. The most interesting question appears to be: *What part will the United States take in the quarrel?* Of this, however, I shall speak further on; though I cannot, even here, help observing, nothing ever was more

weak (not to call it by a name more degrading), than the exultation of the London press that England is about to receive, at the hands of what the *philosopher* of the Morning Chronicle calls, the "*BRITAIN OR AMERICA!*" Good God! are we come to this! Are we at last come into that state which makes us rejoice, which makes us lose our sense with joy, at the thought that the United States of America, with the *deposed* JAMES MADISON, and with "half a dozen frigates with bits of bunting at their mast-heads," seeing their "*old mother*" being ill treated by the French, whom she had "*conquered*" the other day, have generously stepped forward to take the old lady, together with the "*second wife*"

of old England, under their filial protection. More of this by-and-by: I am anticipating here; but, it is impossible for the thought to come into one's mind without exciting feelings of shame for ourselves, and of indignation against those who have brought us into this state.

As I have just observed, it would be risking too much to assert that war is near at hand; but certain it is, that a part of our Ministry, at any rate, wishes to make the people believe that war will be inevitable. The public know as well as you or I, that the Courier newspaper would not, upon such a subject, publish any thing which the principal proprietors were not SURE would be perfectly agreeable to the Government. I, for my own part, am quite satisfied, that the articles which I am about to quote were written by the Ministers themselves, or by some persons immediately under them, and by their direction. However, it is not necessary to insist upon any thing more than this: namely, that

the articles are certainly such as the proprietor of the paper is sure will be agreeable to the Ministers.

This being the case, we must not estimate the articles according to the character of the vehicle, or of its proprietors; but must consider them as being of great importance to us; and we ought to bestow upon them the greatest attention. With this preface, I shall begin by inserting what may well enough be called the Courier's declaration of war against Russia and against the House of Bourbon. I venture to say, that a more important paper has not appeared for many years. Whether its object be to frighten the French, to frighten the Jews and Jobbers, or to frighten the people of England, or really to prepare us for war, and a reduction of the interest of the Debt, it may be impossible to say; but that it has some one or more of these objects in view is too evident to be denied.

"We have more than once lately directed the attention of our readers to the state of affairs, or rather to the politics of the different Cabinets, upon the Continent. And

we have not shrunk from expressing an opinion, that however smooth and pacific the prospect may at first appear, a more attentive consideration must bring us to the conclusion, that the situation of the Continent is by no means satisfactory. Apparent peace—real preparation—outward harmony—inward jealousy. It should seem as if the elements of the Holy Alliance were not well cemented, and that they could not long hold together. One principle, however, they seem to have in common—the principle of loan raising—and of making the capitalists of this country place them in a state of preparation.—We shall, in a day or two, lay before our readers the nature and amount of each loan that has been raised in this country during the peace, and endeavour to show in what way they have been applied by the countries raising such loans.—We are told, it will be found that the predictions of those who assured us that each loan would be beneficial to our trade, have been completely disappointed,—for much of these loans has been kept by the different Powers in specie.—We are quite sure our readers have no idea of their total amount—and more, we hear, are coming. To be sure they will—as long as British capitalists will furnish these sinews of war to the Continental Powers, so long will the Continental Powers favour us by receiving them. We should like to know, too, the exact amount of British gold and silver coin which has of late been exported. The very eagerness for raising loans in this country ought to have created suspicion, if not alarm. There can, in our opinion, be but one cause and one motive for this eagerness. But some politicians will not, or they do not, see it. They rely too much upon the fact, that we have deserved nothing but the gratitude and affection of every nation, for to every nation we have given the powerful aid of our arm, and the

benefit of our wealth.—But there is a restlessness, an impatience, an ill concealed dissatisfaction every where at the existing state of affairs.—Each seems desirous of some pretext. This shows itself in small events as well as in great. As far as we have been able to follow the course of events, France has conducted herself towards her Allies with good faith. But it should seem as if other Continental Powers thought there was too much of the liberal system in her politics. She has not, according to them (at least according to one of them), been sufficiently ultra in her policy towards Spain. Probably some dissatisfaction has been expressed at the intention of the French Government to withdraw the French troops in July. This is said to have been considered too early a period. And again; the amount of French troops stationed in that kingdom is considered to be too low. M. de Villemain is suspected by the Power to which we allude of being too liberal and moderate in his views, and hence, in the honours lately bestowed, his name has been altogether omitted, although he is President of the Council—equivalent to the post of prime minister here. This circumstance has, according to private letters, given considerable offence to the King of France. It is not a very important occurrence certainly, but it shows the animus; and should hostilities be avoided in the east of Europe, (though the prospect there begins to look rather gloomy), there is another point which we have all along believed, it will be impossible to arrange amicably—we mean the fate of South America.—It is quite probable that France is inclined to follow our example, and that she would have gone hand in hand with us in the recognition of South American independence, but her engagements with her Allies retard, if they will not prevent her. We have heard, too, that the Russians etc.

Russia have expressed equal surprise and anger at the *Message of the President of the United States*.—They were not prepared for it—nay, they had not disguised their expectation, that Russia had a considerable influence over the Cabinet of Washington.—But the *Message* has deprived them of this belief—and they now see that if South America should be the cause of any ill will or rupture, *England and America would be found on the same side*. We read in a Madrid article, via Bayonne, that ‘the Asia, and the remains of the Spanish navy are to sail between the 11th and 16th of the present month for Lima;’ and we learn by our own advices from Gibraltar, (see our *Portsmouth correspondent*) that the *George the Fourth*, steamer, had conveyed the Spanish Admiral to Cadiz, who was to ‘take the command of the squadron fitting out by Ferdinand, for South America.’ Two years ago, had we read of naval and military preparations by Spain, for the purpose of reconquering her South American Colonies, we might have been strongly reminded of the country of *Don Quixote*, but we should have bestowed no second thought upon a project which had no parallel in his exploits. We cannot now view it with the same indifference; not because we think South America a whit more exposed to danger, but because, if the thing be persisted in, European politics may assume another aspect. To speak plainly—it is notorious that Spain, at the present moment, is as incapable of fitting out an expedition for South America, as she is of undertaking to conquer France. She has no soldiers upon whom she can rely, and if she had, she has no money with which she could pay them. Her necessities have bound her hand and foot; and in whatever she does, or abstains from doing, we are equally to look for the evidence of a prevailing foreign influence.”

Pray, Sir, look again at the concluding part of this article. You see what stress is laid on the circumstance of Spain being unable to do any thing of *herself*. She is not *more* *unable* to do any thing of herself than she was previous to the French invasion. But, previous to the French invasion, France was bound hand and foot also. The consequences of her invasion of Spain are these: *safety at home*; and influence abroad. These she has gained by the success of her invasion of Spain; and that success she owes to our *Debt*.

I beg you to remark on the observation relative to the *gold and silver coins*, lately exported. The anxiety which is here testified to prevent people in this country from lending money to the Continental Powers is no more than a repetition of what I had to observe upon in my last letter; but, in this article it is manifest, that the anxiety upon that subject is daily increasing; and that, from some cause or other, the Ministers or their friends are of opinion, that

the money drawn from this country by the means of loans, is intended to be employed in a war against ourselves.

While the Courier is at work in this way, the papers in France and Spain are at work in their way. They insist on the wickedness of attempting to render the South American Colonies independent of the Mother Country. The French politicians keep saying, however, that there will be no war. Certainly there will be none, till the French and Russians be well prepared for it. Of some of their preparations, our friend the Courier gave us an account a few days ago, in the following words. You will see that it is impossible; I venture to say impossible for this article to find its way into the Courier, contrary to the wishes of the Ministers.

" We mentioned on Friday, that an embarkation of troops for the West Indies, as we are to understand, had taken place in the port of Brest, and that our Ambassador at Paris had received an explanation upon the subject. We hope Sir Charles Stuart will be able to transmit an equally satisfactory explanation to His Majesty's Go-

vernment respecting the following naval preparations which have been silently carrying on in the same harbour. The statement rests upon the authority of Captain Spence, of the ship *William*, who arrived at Davenport (Plymouth Dock) on the 6th instant, having left Brest on the 3d, whether he sailed in October last, with masts, &c. for the Dock-yard. His observations therefore extend over a space of upwards of two months. During that period 'fourteen foreign vessels, (Russian, Prussian, Swedish, &c.) delivered their cargoes of hemp, tallow, masts, oak timber and plank, with every denomination of naval stores, into the arsenal. All bore the appearance of 'busy preparation;' and the artisans of the dock-yard were employed every Sunday in addition to their regular working days. Eight sail of the line, five large heavy frigates, (mounting 68 guns each,) and four smaller; four brigs, and five sloops, formed the squadron fitting out. Of these, four 80 gun ships had their masts in; the other four were uncovered, caulking, and getting in their chain plates and dead-eyes. The frigates were quite ready for sea, and in Brest Water, exercising their men in striking yards and topmasts. The brigs and sloops were also ready for sea.'—We wish to create no alarm; at least no unnecessary alarm. But we have not forgotten what happened some twelve months since, when the 'most satisfactory assurances,' of pacific intentions and wishes on the part of France, were made to this Government, up to the very moment of the King's anunciation to Europe that the Duke d'Angouleme was forthwith to place himself at the head of a hundred thousand men, and invade Spain. True it is, we were not deceived throughout that business, and it is equally true that we were abused by all parties, for persisting in the assertion that war was

intended, when it pleased every other politician who spoke or wrote upon the subject, to insist that war was not intended, and that it would not take place. With this remembrance strong upon our minds—with facts like the above before our eyes—and with the knowledge we have, in common with our contemporaries, of circumstances which none can misunderstand, we shall merely say, it would not surprise us if the Spring of 1824 were to unfold projects not very dissimilar in principle from those which marked the commencement of 1823. This is *simply our own opinion*; and, as in the case of the invasion of Spain, we lay it before our readers, with the grounds upon which it is formed; and they can, therefore, judge at once of its soundness."

This article is, of itself, a sufficient proof of one of two things; namely, that the Ministers expect war; or that they wish to have the sanction of the country for their preparing for war. The next day, after this article appeared, came another, through the same channel, of a still more warlike character. This second article does, as you will presently see, go great lengths indeed. It tells us that preparations are going on in the port of Toulon, similar to those going on at Brest. It tells us that stout squadrons are fitting out in the French ports, that it is nothing but

gullibility that could induce us to believe that the Holy Allies do not intend to make war upon us. It says that it is a ruinous delusion to suppose that the money borrowed here is not intended for hostile purposes. This article puts questions to the public; but it means those questions to be taken as affirmative statements; and in this way, this Ministerial paper tells us, that Russia is busy in her ports; that our ambassadors send such intelligence to our Government; that the idea of a Congress at Paris has not been abandoned; that the speech of Mr. MONROE has not made the Holy Alliance relinquish their projects respecting South America; and that the writer of the article is *quite sure* that such is the intelligence sent to our Government by diplomatic characters! This is going very far! But let us read the article, and then see if we find nothing further worthy of remark.

"We must recur to the important intelligence we communicated yesterday, brought by Captain Spence from Brest, intelligence re-

lating entirely to his professional employment, and which he had been able to collect during a stay of three months' residence, having gone thither with a cargo of naval stores for the Dock-yard. The compliment paid to us by a contemporary of sharp-sightedness, we take in good part—though we do not desire to claim any particular merit, for being sometimes more sharp-sighted than Ambassadors or their Governments.—But whether we are or not, is a matter of as little importance to them probably, as it is to us. We have but one object in view—that of conveying to the public as early and as accurate information as possible, accompanied by such reflections as the information seems to require. Of the accuracy of the intelligence from Brest, there is not, we believe, the slightest doubt: and hence we are yet to learn that, when a Power which has few colonial possessions, is fitting out a squadron of 'eight ' sail of the line, four large heavy frigates (of 68 guns each) and 'four smaller ones, besides brigs and 'sloops,' we are to consider it as a measure that is rendered necessary solely by the most pacific principles and determination! As to the arrival of vessels from Russian, Prussian and Swedish ports, with hemp, tallow, masts, oak timber and plank, &c. that of course is to be viewed as an *episode in the great pacific work!* But it is idle, it is worse than idle, to shut our eyes to what is passing at this moment on the Continent, and to sit down quite happy, and satisfied with the assurances of Powers, that 'Peace is their dear delight'—war their abhorrence, and that they shrink from the slightest idea of entertaining or executing any ambitious projects! One cause of this *gullibility* is probably to be found in the mania for speculating in foreign loans—men will not believe that these loans can be wanted for any but *peculiar purposes*—they scout the idea

that a contrary object is probable, nay possible. *Unfortunate*, may we not have to add, ruinous delusion! —The preparations in Brest are stated by Captain Spence. Are there preparations making at Toulon? Is Russia perfectly idle in her ports? Do the Ambassadors send such intelligence to our Government? Has the idea of a *Congress at Paris* been abandoned? Has the Speech of the President of the United States made the Holy Alliance relinquish their projects respecting South America? If any diplomatic character *has sent any intelligence*, we are quite sure he has informed his Government that *they have not*. Were we not told the other day, in answer to an article in our Paper, that 'It is extremely probable we are very foolishly wrong in supposing that France, after having restored the sceptre to the hands of Ferdinand, is inclined to commit a sanguinary outrage upon him, by acknowledging his rebellious subjects.' This is pretty decisive language. The South Americans then are, in the eye of France, *rebels*, whom she could not acknowledge without committing a sanguinary outrage upon her ally. This, we repeat, is decisive language—and it shows, that the allies of Spain do not mean to content themselves with merely refusing their acknowledgment. That would excite more contempt than anger. They mean to couple their refusal with more active efforts. Even Portugal is quite indignant at the idea of recognising South American Independence.—It is supposed that a large force and fleet will be sent out to South America, for the purpose of acting against King Ferdinand's rebellious subjects, as the French Papers call them. We see already that efforts are making in some of the Foreign papers to induce a belief, that, if the Continental Powers choose to employ force, Great Britain ought not to consider it, as a hostile measure

against herself. She has taken the course she thinks best—that of recognition—leaving it to the other Powers to follow, if they deem it expedient, a different policy. Some note to that effect may possibly have been, or may be, transmitted to our Government—with the view, of course, of ascertaining our sentiments upon that part of the President Monroe's Speech which relates to South America.—Nor are these the only considerations which induce us still to cling to the opinion we have more than once expressed, that the state of Europe appears to be very different from the view taken of it by several of our contemporaries. Fresh clouds have recently risen on the eastern horizon—the official paper of the Austrian Government, having, in its latest number, assured us, "That serious differences have arisen between Russia and the 'Porte,' which may lead to war if both parties persist in their present pretensions."

What, Sir, can you believe that the man who owns this degraded paper; can you believe that he would dare to publish, as he does here, that a note has been sent to our Government by a Foreign Government; that this note says that Great Britain ought not to consider, "as a hostile measure against herself," the employing of force by Continental Powers for putting down the insurgents in the Spanish Colonies? Can you believe, Sir, that the proprietor of

this slavish vehicle would have said this, without authority for saying it? We are here told, as plainly as this man can tell us, unless he were to say outright, that Mr. CANNING has authorized him to say; with a plainness short of nothing but this, we are here told that some Continental Power (meaning Russia), has caused it to be notified to our Government, that if Russia arms in order to assist Spain in putting down her rebellious subjects, our Government ought not to consider it as an act of hostility against itself. It is impossible that this man could say this without being authorized to say it. Such note has, therefore, been sent to our Government; or this is a thing intended expressly to deceive the public.

Such is the state of the quarrel, real or pretended, between our Government and the Governments of the Continent. It is, to be sure, quite monstrous to suppose, that this Government of ours, after having contracted a debt of seven hundreds of millions of pounds

sterling, for the purpose of over-
setting the revolutionists of France; for the purpose of stifling the
rights of man, for the purpose of
restoring "legitimate authority;" it is quite monstrous to suppose
that this same Government should
regard as a crime in other nations
the act of attempting to assist
Spain in the putting down of ins-
urrection in her Colonies. Portugal,
too, her case being precisely
the case of Spain. Here is our
ancient ally, whose colonies are
in a state of revolt; and here are
we, declaring it criminal in any
one to assist in putting an end to
that revolt. It is quite proper that
we should prevent such interfe-
rence on the part of Russia. It be-
comes England to do this; but does
it become a Government that has
contracted a debt of seven hundred
millions of money, for the purpose
of restoring legitimate authority? If
the present cause of our Gov-
ernment be just, how unjust, how
iniquitous was the cause in which
it spent that seven hundred mil-
lions of money.

I am of opinion, that there may
be a good deal of *false alarm* in
these articles of the Courier. I
think that they have in their eye,
the Meeting of Parliament, and the
keeping on of the Taxes. I think
that there may be a good deal in
this; but still, the Government
must have some real fears, or else
it would not make so great an out-
cry. The probability is, that the
Holy Alliance will attempt to do
nothing for the present; that they
will wait to see the effect which
will be produced in the Colonies
by the counter revolution in Spain,
which counter revolution, will, be-
yond all doubt, produce a great
effect in those Colonies. It will,
in spite of every thing that we can
do, create great alarm in the minds
of the insurgents, while it will in-
spire their enemies with confidence.
Before the French army entered
Spain, the praises of the republi-
can chiefs were endless. They soon
proved to us, that those praises
were not merited; and I must see
a great deal more than I have
yet seen, before I implicitly be-

lieve in the courage, and in the incorruptibility of the republican chiefs of the Colonies. We were told, that it was corruption that beat the Spaniards, in spite of the *prayer* of Mr. CANNING. If corruption succeeded so well in Old Spain, what reason is there to suppose that it will be wholly ineffectual in New Spain ? At any rate, it is not, I think, hazarding much to say, that the French will try the force of corruption ; that they will not give the thing up without a trial. Those Frenchmen who are thirty years old know what great virtues used to be ascribed to the "*gold of Pitt.*" "Ah ! " *Monsieur ! c'est l'or de Pitt !*" the Frenchmen used to say to me, when I used to brag about our victories in the early part of the first war. To say the truth, few Governments know how to employ gold to more advantage than "this "envy of surrounding nations, and "admiration of the world ;" but the French, if somewhat inferior to ours in this respect, is by no means a bungler at this game.

Be this as it may, there is every reason to suppose, that all manner of intriguing will be employed before the parties resort to fleets and armies. While these intrigues are going on, what are we to be doing ? Will our Government send out fleets and armies ? What ! actually send out fleets and armies to assist the insurgents in South America against their Sovereign ; and that, too, after having sent to congratulate that Sovereign on his restoration to absolute power ! Surely the heroes of Whitehall will not do this ? What, then, will they do ? While the civil war goes on in South America, and while the French and Spanish and Russian intriguers are at work, we shall, I take it, continue in a state of *armed preparation*. This will be precisely what the Holy Alliance must desire ; because this will give time for their intrigues and their bribery to work ; and give time, also, for negotiating with the United States.

Let us see, then, what would be the probable result of this intri-

going and negotiating; in what state things would be when we should begin the war, and how that war would be likely to terminate, if such time were allowed for intriguing and negotiating.

You have seen, Sir, and with feelings of shame for your country, you must have seen, that the great hope of our Government, is, the support which it expects to receive from the United States! The Courier has told us that the Continental Powers will "scarcely risk a war with the United States;" that "protected by the two nations, that possess the institutions and speak the language of freedom, by Great Britain on the one side and by the United States on the other, the independence of South America is placed beyond the reach of danger." In another place, the Courier exultingly observes, that the United States have laid down the principle, that, "not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any

"European Powers." In another place it observes, with equal exultation, that the United States have given a "*bold and manly notice to European Powers, not to intermeddle in the affairs of America.*"

Was there ever any thing so humiliating as this? The inference necessarily is, that we look to the United States for protection against France and Russia. The London press has, almost with one accord, set up a shout of exultation at the prospect of being *thus protected!* In the Morning Chronicle of yesterday the United States is called the "*Britain of America.*" The same paper indulges itself in the thought, that the two Britains will unite, and draw round them a confederacy of all the constitutional governments and free countries in the world! This is very pretty for romance, and ought to have been in rhyme. It is, in short, nonsense, and nonsense as complete as ever found its way upon paper. The London press,

partly stupefied with fear, and partly blinded by greediness, takes it for granted that the United States would, in case of war, act agreeably to what the President has said. My opinion is that they would not; that they will, on no account, take part with us in any war; and that if they were to enter into a war on our side, they would speedily change sides and become our most dangerous enemies. They hate England as a power, with a perfect hatred. As a power it is their duty to hate her; and as a power it is her duty to hate them. It is impossible for the United States to go on increasing in maritime power for ten years longer, without making England a very little power. Whenever the United States shall be any thing like an equal match for us on the ocean, that moment they dictate the law to us. The moment they hold the balance between us and France; that moment we become an underling to the United States, as well as to France. I beg you, Sir, and all the gentlemen of England, to keep this matter steadily in your eye.

You will please to observe, that to have any thing like a match upon the seas, in any one power of the world, is something new to us. The Morning Chronicle of

yesterday has the following observations:—“The French Government manifests an anxiety to be able, as a maritime power, to hold the balance even among the states of Europe; that is to say, to have a navy equal to that of England, for there is no other maritime power of any moment at present. We can have nothing to say to this. If the French can keep up as large a naval force as ourselves, and have the wish to do so, of course they will increase their marine. We cannot prevent them any more than we can prevent the Americans from building ships of war.” Aye, we cannot prevent them any more than we can prevent the Americans from building ships. That is very true; but we must not take it so coolly as our friend of the Chronicle seems willing to take it. We not only can have something to say to this; but we must have something to say to it; or else we must content ourselves with supplicating our safety at the hands of the United States.

To me nothing is clearer than this; that we must give up our greatness, or that we must stop the growth of the Navy of the United States, the manner of doing which, I have before de-

cribed. All this is seen by the Americans as plainly as it is seen by us; and is it much short of madness, then, to think of an alliance between the United States and England? An American paper, quoted the other day by the Morning Chronicle, has this curious passage: "But, it may be asked, what will England do? "What part will she take in the contest between divine rights and popular will? She will do nothing, in its commencement. She has already been striving to push us into the breach, and her Minister has more than once called upon our Envoy at the Court of London to protest against the interference of France between Spain and her South American Colonies. She is herself too deeply interested to permit these Colonies to be reduced; but if she can succeed in forcing us to dispute the question, while she herself remains neutral, all her hopes of commercial profit from their independence are realized, and she saves the expense of taking part on either side. We are not afraid of the issue, so long as it is the interest of Great Britain to consider the Spanish Colonies as independent; but we have no

"faith in the sincerity of her attachment to Representative Government, and we doubt very much, whether, in the event of an equal struggle between us and the Holy Alliance, she would not throw her weight into the scale of the latter, in the hope of ultimately reconquering her own colonies. She is unquestionably playing a deep game, and it behoves us to be more than ever cautious in the nature of our intercourse with her."

There is cordiality, for you! There is confidence! It is very good, to be sure, to see our Government taunted with its want of attachment to Representative Government. Yes, Yes, JONATHAN, put no trust in *boroughmongers*. They would deceive you, JONATHAN; and, upon my soul, I think you would deceive them. You accuse them of playing a deep game; but from the bottom of my heart, I believe that you are playing a deeper; before you have done you will be a greater torment to poor Mr. CANNING than the ghost has ever been. You have already frightened your friend the COURIER, who, on the 27th December, was so full of exultation on account of your President's message; but, who,

on the *third January* (only seven days afterwards) when speaking of the proposition, made in Congress by Mr. WEBSTER, for sending Commissioners to acknowledge the independence of the *republic of Greece*, broke out in the following strain of reproach upon you : " We dare say Mr. WEBSTER was quite sincere in the wish he expressed, that the United States' Government should not commit itself in any European contest; but we know of no way so likely to lead to that which is deprecated, as a proneness to meddle and interfere with European questions. It is very true that the 'United States have divers interests in the Mediterranean,' but there are other Powers, too, who have divers, and more immediate, and more important interests there, and who may reasonably be expected to look with a jealous eye upon the creating of conflicting interests. Our radical politicians are very fond of reproaching the old Monarchical Governments of Europe, with *ambition and officious interference*. Let them look at the young Republican Government across the Atlantic, and note its policy. The whole New World is too limited for

" its movements already. To Eu-
" rope, it says, here you shall co-
" lonise no more—here you shall
" interfere not — while, in the
" same breath, almost, it betrays
" a disposition to proclaim its own
" right of being heard and re-
" cognised upon a matter of
" purely European interest. We
" know not what may be the fate
" of Mr. WEBSTER's motion, but
" in our opinion, it would be wis-
" dom to reject it. The adoption
" would only excite the suspicion
" that interference of some kind
" other was meant to follow. If
" Agents or Commissioners be
" sent to inquire into the actual
" state of affairs in Greece, it
" may be supposed their inquiries
" will not lead, like the poet's
" 'long passages,' to nothing. We
" do think, as a matter of pro-
" priety and good taste, merely,
" that it will be as well, while
" the United States' Government
" prohibits European interference
" with North and South America,
" if it abstain from all shadow
" of interference with regard to
" Greece."

There is cordiality ! There is a proof of the fitness of the "two Britains" to unite, and to form an association of all the free States in the world ! Here we have two pretty specimens of the mutual

friendship of the two powers. As powers, they hate each other mortally : and if there be war, the United States will either be carrying on the commerce of our enemies ; they will either be covering enemy's property, or they will be at open war on the side of our enemy. For them to assist us in giving independence to countries that must be *their rivals*, and that must be our *friends and dependants*, is a thing too monstrous to be credited. Have they repealed their *Foreign Enlistment Bill*? No. Have they done away with that Act of Congress, in virtue of which they punished even Englishmen for passing through their country to go to assist the South Americans? NO. Away, then, with this hypocritical cant about representative government, and the cause of freedom.

The proposition for sending American commissioners to acknowledge the independence of Greece is, indeed, a pretty bold step. Is it quite certain, that this step is not taken with the concurrence of Russia, *after all?* I think it possible, at any rate. It indicates an intention to have an excuse for keeping up an American squadron in the Mediterranean. What are these American ships of war in the Mediterranean

for? Why are these ships to be seen all over the world? In short, why is the growth of this navy not put a stop to, if we have the power? For my part, I should never sleep (if it were my duty to look after this matter), until I thought that I was pursuing the means to put a stop to the growth of this navy. I should never rest till I had accomplished my object, and should leave it to happy gentlemen, like the Editor of the Morning Chronicle, to say, " We can have no *thing to do with this; it is no concern of ours.*"

A little time will develope the real intentions of the Congress of America. The French papers observe, that the President's Message contains merely the opinions of an individual. And, though, that is not exactly the case; yet, it has not received the sanction of the Congress; and the President is about to vacate his chair. The newspapers of the United States take *different sides* upon the subject; and some of them assert that a *majority of the people are opposed to the President.* The demi-official paper at Washington gives no opinion one way or the other. Those papers which used to be called *democratic*, condemn all interference in *behalf of South America*, observing that

and interference ultimately would be for the benefit of England, which, the "Democratic Press" observes is a thing that always ought to be deprecated by the United States.

Thus, the people of the United States are greatly divided amongst themselves on the subject. I have heard it suggested, and that, too, by one who knows the United States pretty well, that the President's message, is merely intended to decoy England into a war, that the United States may profit from it. I do not believe this. I believe Mr. MONROE to be too sincere a man, to be the instrument of such an artifice. But, I do believe that the French and the Russians will succeed in satisfying the Congress of America, upon the score of Louisiana and the Floridas; and then I do believe that we shall have the "Britain of America" amongst our open foes.

As to the partiality of the United States for "free government," as to their joining with our Government, in order to form an association in behalf of freedom, we have only to recollect their *Foreign Enlistment Bill*, from which our pretty gentlemen copied their *Bill*; as *Seaborn* copied his *Circular Letter* against the

English press, from the decisions of MACKENZIE, the petty Republican *Despot* of Pennsylvania. In short, it is shocking nonsense to pretend to believe, that there is any sympathy in States and Governments, when we see that in States of the same Federation; in the very same union of States, some have abolished all personal slavery, while others retain it, in its most odious forms, and in its severest degree.

We are to look at the interests of the United States. Those interests dictate to them that line of policy which is the least favourable to England, and the most favourable to the increase of their own maritime force; and, in spite of this famous speech of Mr. MONROE, that is the line which I am satisfied they will follow. Every wheel will be set in motion by Russia, and by France, to detach the United States from the apparent policy of Mr. MONROE. Wheedling, flattering, commercial advantages, suspicions of England excited, securities of all kinds; in short, every thing that can be thought of, not excepting the use of a certain potent drug, against which, notwithstanding the dogma of *Monroeism*, republicans have been suspected of not being completely proof.

To defeat the intentions of the Holy Allies; to secure ourselves against all duplicity on the part of the United States; to make all sure for the future, as well as for the present, we ought at once to send out a fleet and an army, to give efficient assistance to the insurgents, and to make Mexico and Columbia States really independent. This would dry up the resources of the United States, and give them at the same time powerful neighbours in alliance with us. I advised the Americans, indeed, in 1814, "to build ships and to cast cannon." Ah! but at that time, there was danger that CASTLEREAGH and his crew would actually set their feet upon our necks. I never rejoiced more sincerely than I did at the brilliant success of the Yankees in the late war. But why did I rejoice? Because if they had then been subjugated, England would have been enslaved for ever. Their country appeared to be the only spot of earth that was left, where a man would dare to utter his thoughts. Things are greatly changed since that time. We are no longer in danger from the Holy Allies co-operating with our own Government. The greatest danger that I now see is from a cooperation between the United

States and those Holy Allies; and if this do not take place now, it may take place in a few years at furthest, unless we prevent it by securing the independence of Mexico.

Why, then, do we not set about this measure at once? It is because we have *to pay the interest of our enormous Debt*: it is because we cannot have war without putting an end to that system of funding, which is now the only support of the system of boroughs. Look which way we will, this hideous rock always presents itself to our view. What war are we to have, with Ireland, for instance, in its present situation? And what is the cause of the terrible miseries of Ireland? There are several causes, perhaps, but the principal cause is *the Debt*. "Perhaps," says a Dublin Ministerial paper, "we may say with truth, that not a tenth of the rents received can be considered by the resident landlords, as under their own control. Such a state of things cannot long exist; and we are persuaded, that either the interference of the legislature, or the most fearful consequences must be looked to."

This is from a Ministerial paper, called the *Patriot*, at the

close of an article, in the course of which the writer had proposed a sort of "*equitable adjustment*," not having, apparently, the fear of Cox and Surfield before his eyes. Things are in a bad state enough in England, owing to the weight of this Debt; here there is a silent revolution in property going on. Here the estates of the landlords are passing quietly into the hands of the detestable Jews and Jobbers, who lend the amount of them to the Holy Alliance. But, in Ireland the state of the thing amounts to something very little short of a dissolution of society. The landowner is such *merely in name*; and there appears to be no obedience to the laws *except from absolute force*. Can such a country engage in war! There seems to be so general and so thorough a conviction of the impossibility of going to war, that ninety-nine hundredths of the people look upon the language of the Courier as intended solely to see what impression threatening will produce upon the French Ministers. At any rate, if war there be, a blowing up of the funding system must be the consequence; and this appears so clear to me, that I am sometimes half tempted to believe, that the Ministers, preferring the blowing

up of that system to the total destruction of the landlords, and seeing that one of the two must take place, have, with this preference in their minds, *resolved on war*, in support of the *sovereignty of the people and of the rights of man*!

The meeting of Parliament will discover something to us. We shall hear whether the King will be advised to repeat the stale boast about the *pacific disposition* of Foreign Powers. The French legislature will meet also; and, between the two, something will be brought out, that will enable us to judge as to the probabilities of war. The French are at present extremely anxious to cause it to be believed, that all the Continental Powers are *peaceably disposed*. If our pretty gentlemen be trying the effect of threats, and if these threats fail, who will be able to describe their embarrassment! My opinion, however, is, that there will be no war for some time, at any rate; and I think that the probability is, that France, having first pacified the United States, will quietly take possession of Cuba and Mexico, or of something equal in amount; and that we shall be left to sink down into that state of insignificance, which is the natural, the

fit state of a people, who, for forty years, have tamely submitted to the sway of men like PITT and DUNDAS, and their followers.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient and
Most humble Servant,
W.M. COBBETT.

TREES AND SEEDS.

Those gentlemen who have written to me for Trees, shall receive them as soon as the frost is quite out of the ground again. I believe that I can execute all the orders that I have received, except those respecting which letters have been written to the gentlemen who sent the orders. I shall not attempt to send the trees, until the weather be *quite open*. This may happen in a few days, and it may be weeks first. I shall publish a list of acorns and other seeds, in the next Register.—All my locust and forest trees are bespoke. I cannot venture to promise one more tree. In some cases, I shall send acorns, nuts, and seeds, to supply the place of trees, in order to comply, as far as I can, with the requests of the gentlemen who have sent the orders. There is one nobleman who wished to

have a large number of locust trees, whom I am exceedingly sorry I could not supply.—The delay which has taken place in sending off parcels of trees, and, in some cases, in sending too few trees, or the wrong sorts, will be ascribed, I hope, merely to the want of being used to the business on the part of my people. In every case, where there may have been a deficiency, I shall, at all times be ready to make it good, free of expense to the party; and as to any *delay*, that may have taken place: while I express my sorrow for it, I am consoled by the reflection, that no real injury can arise from it, seeing that the best time for planting really is not yet come. However, as soon as the weather becomes really open, I shall have all the orders carefully executed, except in the cases where it has been settled by the parties, that the trees are to be kept by me until March.

MR. DELLER.

I HAVE read, with pleasure, in the Hampshire newspaper, a notification of MR. DELLER, that the public, or rather his neighbours in Hampshire, have paid the ex-

pences incurred by him in the famous game transactions with the Duke of BUCKINGHAM! Mr. DELLER expresses his gratitude for the support that he has thus received, not so much for the sake of the money, as it is a proof of the good opinion of his friends and neighbours. Having received more money than enough to pay every expense, he has, he observes, presented the remainder to the County Hospital.—Mr. DELLER deserves great praise for his conduct throughout the whole of this affair. If I had been in his place, however, I would have hunted out the wife and children of some poor fellow, who has suffered under the new and terrible game code. Which, be it remembered, furnishes our gaols with a third part of our prisoners. A few weeks ago, I saw, in the parish of Sheer, in the

county of Serney, an object sufficient to chill the heart in one's bosom. It was a poor perishing man; a man who had actually been *four years dying*, and who has since died, and who owed all his torments, torments equal to those of the rack, to his having killed a pheasant; and to his having been committed to gaol by a *parson* justice, and afterwards sent into a condemned regiment, *solely for having killed that pheasant*. However, if the poor man is now dead, his injuries are not yet to die, they ought to be made known, and at no distant day they shall be made known to the whole country. *War, indeed, call on us to fight, indeed!* And, for *what!* For what rights, what liberty, what property! Enough, for the present; but, my blood so boils when I think of this man, that it is impossible for me to keep silence.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 3d Jan. being the excluded week between Nov. 15 & Feb. 15.

Per Quarter.	a.	d.
Wheat	55	2
Rye	39	5
Barley	29	4
Oats	20	10
Beans	35	4
Peas	36	8

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 3d Jan.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wheat	6,797	for 20,200	7 10	Average, 61	4	
Barley	3,166	... 6,202	2 2	.....	33	7
Oats	5,896	... 6,976	2 3	.....	25	9
Rye....	98	... 308	16 6	.....	44	6
Beans	206	... 1,731	7 7	.....	38	0
Peas....	1,000	... 2,000	9 9	.....	39	3

Friday, Jan. 9.—The arrivals still increase: Wheat, 9800; Barley, 7000; Oats, 15,200; and Irish Oats, 1029 quarters. Flour, 13,700 sacks. The heaviness reported in the Wheat trade last market day still continues, and the prices of Monday not quite supported. Barley is also dull at the last quotations. Beans and Peas have no variation. Oats meet buyers with tolerable freedom, and firmly maintain the

prices of the beginning of this week.

Monday, Jan. 12.—Last week the quantities of all kinds of Corn accumulated greatly, so as to form a very considerable supply. This morning there are good quantities of Wheat, Barley, Beans and Peas, from Essex; Kent, and Suffolk. Most of our buyers have very low stocks of Grain, which compels them to make extensive purchases to meet the ordinary consumption. Our Millers and some country buyers took off a considerable quantity of Wheat this morning at a reduction from the prices of last Monday, upon the new, of 1s. per quarter.

Barley has met buyers readily on full as good terms as this day se'nnight. Beans are rather dearer. The Oat trade has been tolerably lively to-day, at about last Monday's prices. In Flour there is no further variation.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old)	52s. to 65s.
— white, (old)	58s. — 74s.
— red, (new)	42s. — 48s.
— fine	50s. — 54s.
— superfine	56s. — 60s.
— white, (new) ..	46s. — 50s.
— fine	52s. — 60s.
— superfine	62s. — 66s.
Flour, per sack	54s. to 66s.
— Seconds	48s. — 53s.
— North Country ..	44s. — 49s.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Jan. 5 to Jan. 10, inclusive.

<i>Whence</i>	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Malt.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>	<i>Beans.</i>	<i>Flour.</i>
Aberdeen	1091	2424	18	392	484	40
Aldbro'	103	.....	.....	3435	.....	.....
Alemouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arundel	280	.....	.....	1278	.....	165
Berwick	566	.....	.....	8175	.....	.....
Boston .....	.....	.....	.....	406	.....	.....
Bridport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridlington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carmarthen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cowes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunbar .....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50
Dundee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exeter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester }	1150	570	1594	10	257	2726
Harwich }	1903	681	1524	20	194	1949
Leigh	1320	195	.....	67	415	30
Maldon	2210	613	815	21	863	2609
Gainsbro' .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	520
Grimsby .....	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	.....
Hull	44	.....	.....	2600	.....	20
Hastings .....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Inverness	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ipswich	905	1321	2973	.....	347	1136
Kent	2161	1559	344	405	905	2145
Louth .....	.....	.....	.....	430	.....	.....
Lynn	610	.....	1166	179	.....	75
Montrose	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle .....	.....	.....	35	200	.....	.....
Scarborough .....	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	.....
Spalding .....	.....	.....	.....	680	.....	.....
Stockton	50	.....	.....	720	.....	2750
Southwold	705	1325	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells	10	116	.....	.....	151	55
Whitby .....	.....	.....	.....	710	.....	10
Wisbech	720	.....	.....	1101	37	.....
Woodbridge	1238	2531	626	69	658	1359
Yarmouth	105	320	1837	104	.....	4460
Cork .....	.....	.....	.....	1035	.....	.....
Dublin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	2210 <i>b.</i>
Total	15351	11655	109 32	23219	4311	20174 <i>a.</i>
						2210 <i>c.</i>

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week :
 Rye, 565; Pease, 3202 Tares, 40; Linseed, 4158; Rapeseed, 794;
 Brank, 31; Mustard 672; and Seeds, 468 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>			
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	58	100	Mustard, white	ditto..	10s. 12
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	63	96	— red & green .. ditto..	.....	10 14
— red, English, ditto ..	60	110	— yellow Swedes ditto..	.....	9 11
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	75	105	Mustard, brown	ditto..	7 11
Rye Grass	per qr..	16	Caraway	per cwt	50 52
		36	Coriander	ditto ..	10 12
			Sansfoil	per qr..	28 36

	s.	s.
Trefoil	per cwt	17
Ribgrass	ditto ..	15
Canary, common ..	per qr..	38
— fine	ditto ..	42
Tares	per bush.	5
— Foreign.....	ditto ..	0
Hempseed	per qr..	44
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign	ditto ..	36
— fine English for sowing	ditto ..	46
Rapeseed, new, per last	26 <i>l.</i> to 28 <i>l.</i>	
Linseed Oil Cake, 13 <i>l.</i> -13 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> per 1000		
Rape Cake, 4 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per ton.		

City, 14 January 1824.

BACON.

The Irish manufacturers having very dexterously managed to get out of the contracts they had made at low prices, are now anxious to make fresh ones at the present high prices; for, notwithstanding the alleged scarcity of potatoes in Ireland, they now find out that there is an abundance of fat Hogs here. It will be seen that prices have a little declined. On board, 48*s.* to 49*s.* Landed, 50*s.* to 52*s.*

BUTTER.

The weather having set in cold, is in favour of this article; otherwise there was a probability of a little fall in price. Prices remain nearly the same as last week.

CHEESE.

The cheese trade is very dull here, and withal very unprofitable; for the prices which the factors are giving cannot be realized in London. No material alteration.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10*d.* by the full-priced Bakers

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 12.

On Friday this market was rather flat, and hardly supported last Monday's prices for Beef or Mutton. To-day, there is a fair supply of good Beast, and the best fetch quite as much as this day se'nnight—but the ordinary things are rather lower. The Mutton trade is not over brisk, and a shade worse: though a few best Downs may have reached something above our top quotation, but not more than a farthing a pound. The large sheep bring about 4*s.*

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	4	4
Mutton.....	3	8	4	4
Veal.....	5	4	6	2
Pork.....	4	8	5	4
Beasts ... 2,723 | Sheep ... 19,770				
Calves 116 | Pigs 200				

NEWGATE (same day).**Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).**

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	8	3	8
Mutton.....	2	8	3	8
Veal	4	0	6	0
Pork.....	3	4	6	4

LEADENHALL (same day).**Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).**

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	4	3	8
Mutton.....	2	8	3	8
Veal	3	2	6	8
Pork.....	3	0	6	8

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.	
Ware	£ 2 5 to £3 15
Middlings.....	1 15 — 2 0
Chats.....	1 15 — 0 0
Common Red ..	0 0 — 0 0
Onions..0s. Od.—0s. Od. per bush.	

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

BOROUGH.—per Ton.	
Ware.....	£ 2 5 to £3 10
Middlings.....	1 10 — 1 15
Chats.....	1 10 — 0 0
Common Red ..	2 10 — 3 0
Onions..0s. Od.—0s. Od. per bush.	

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay..100s. to 110s.	
Straw...	36s. to 48s.
Clover	100s. to 120s.
St. James's.—Hay....	68s. to 110s.
Straw...	42s. to 54s.
Clover	96s. to 110s.
Whitechapel.—Hay....	90s. to 115s.
Straw...	40s. to 48s.
Clover	100s. to 130s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.
	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.
Aylesbury	48 66 0	28 35 0	20 25 0	30 40 0	38 40 0
Banbury	48 64 0	27 30 0	22 30 0	32 40 0	0 0 0
Basingstoke.....	48 72 0	27 33 0	20 24 0	40 45 0	0 0 0
Chelmsford.....	52 72 0	30 36 0	20 28 0	26 40 0	32 35 0
Derby	56 70 0	24 40 0	20 30 0	28 46 0	0 0 0
Devizes	48 72 0	25 35 0	19 28 0	38 48 0	0 0 0
Dorchester.....	48 70 0	25 30 0	19 25 0	40 49 0	0 0 0
Exeter.....	60 70 0	28 36 0	15 18 0	32 34 0	0 0 0
Guildford.....	56 74 0	61 35 0	20 30 0	36 44 0	38 42 0
Henley	56 80 0	28 36 0	20 28 0	36 42 0	35 41 0
Hornastle	50 60 0	22 33 0	16 25 0	28 42 0	0 0 0
Hungerford.....	48 70 0	23 33 0	18 32 0	32 46 0	0 0 0
Levæs	54 64 0	31 35 0	20 24 0	38 0 0	32 35 0
Lynn	48 60 0	30 33 0	18 24 0	32 40 0	0 0 0
Newbury	48 80 0	23 35 0	18 30 0	32 42 0	36 0 0
Newcastle	44 64 0	26 34 0	19 30 0	42 46 0	30 44 0
Northampton.....	49 60 0	24 30 0	20 24 0	28 40 0	0 0 0
Nottingham.....	55 0 0	34 0 0	24 0 0	39 0 0	0 0 0
Reading	50 80 0	28 36 0	18 26 0	32 42 0	34 39 0
Sherborne	54 70 0	25 30 0	18 24 0	36 48 0	0 0 0
Stamford.....	49 64 0	25 34 6	19 29 0	37 39 0	0 0 0
Swansea	62 0 0	32 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Truro	60 0 0	31 0 0	21 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Uxbridge.....	48 75 0	30 35 0	22 28 0	36 42 0	34 39 0
Warminster	44 70 0	26 38 0	20 34 0	36 51 0	0 0 0
Winchester	48 72 0	30 35 0	20 25 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Yarmouth.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dalkeith *	20 31 6	16 24 0	14 23 0	15 20 0	15 20 0
Haddington*	25 35 3	20 24 0	18 22 0	17 20 0	16 20 0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.—During the past week there was but little business done in the Corn Trade here, owing to the importers demanding higher prices for Wheat and Oats; on the former 3d. per bushel, and on the latter about 1d.; but so few sales of either were effected at this day's market, as to leave the advance above noted nearly nominal; although in a very few instances it was obtained. Flour, of which the importation has been very small, improved in value 1s. to 1s. 6d. per sack.

Imported into Liverpool from the 30th December, 1823, to the 6th January, 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 1261; Oats, 3086; Malt, 10; and Rye, 32 qrs. Oatmeal, 211 packs, per 240lbs. Flour, 430 sacks.

Bristol, Jan. 10.—The Corn markets here are nearly the same as last stated.

Birmingham, Jan. 8.—Our supply of Wheat was good at this day's market, but the demand being brisk, it was readily cleared off at an advance of 4d. per 60lbs. The show of Barley was thin, and also of Beans, and a good demand, at a rise of 2s. to 4s. per quarter on each. Oats were more freely sold, and at more money. Malt and Pease stationary. Flour rose about 3s. per sack, but the sales in this article were inconsiderable: the retail price has risen 2d. per 14lbs. Prices: Old Wheat, 7s. 6d. to 8s., and New, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d. per 60lbs.; Barley, 28s. to 30s., and 32s. to 36s. per quarter; Malt, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per bushel; Oats, 24s. to 30s. per qr.; Beans, 15s. 6d. to 18s. per 10 scores; Peas, 36s. to 48s. per qr. Fine Flour, 47s. to 52s.; and Seconds, 43s. to 47s. per sack.

Ipswich, Jan. 10.—Our market to-day was well supplied with Barley and Wheat, but scantily with Beans and Peas. Prices were rather higher than last week, as follow:—Wheat, 50s. to 68s.; Barley, 26s. to 34s.; Beans, 36s. to 38s.; Peas, 31s. to 32s.; and Oats, 24s. to 28s. per quarter.

Wisebeck, Jan. 10.—Our Wheat trade was very brisk in the sale of prime dry samples, at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per qr.; Second sorts, 1s. to 2s. advance; top price was 62s. per qr.; Oats and Beans rather brisk in sale, but no advance.

Boston, Jan. 7.—We had at this day's market a good show of all sorts of Grain, which still fetch a good price, and rather upon the advance, and sold as follows:—Wheat, 54s. to 57s.; Oats, 19s. to 21s.; Beans, 26s. to 30s.; and Barley, 28s. to 30s. per quarter.

Wakefield, Jan. 9.—We have a good arrival of all kinds of Grain, also large supplies near at hand; notwithstanding fine Wheats, both old and new, have met a ready sale, at an advance of full 4s. per qr.; Second and Inferior samples are full 2s. to 3s. per qr. higher. Fine Malting Barley of every description is full 2s. per qr. dearer. Mealing Oats are 1d. to 1d. per stone, and Shelling, 1s. per load higher. Beans and Peas are 1s. to 2s. per qr., and Malt 1s. to 2s. per load dearer. Flour is 3s. per sack, and Rapeseed 1*l*. per last higher.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Jan. 10.—A large show of lean Scotch and other Bullocks for the season, but the attendance of buyers was thin, and business slack. A pretty good supply of Sheep, but those principally of an ordinary description. Prices of lean drove Beasts, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d., per stone of 14 lbs.—Good Hoggetts, 2s. a head.

Horncastle, Jan. 10.—Beef 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork 6d. to 6*1*d.; and Veal 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Bristol, Jan. 8.—This day's market varied little from last quotations; but, perhaps, I may say that any thing very choice was worth a little more than the prices then given.

At Totness Great Market, on Tuesday last, both Bullocks and Sheep sold readily, and prices generally advanced.

At Morpeth market on Wednesday, there were a good many Cattle and Sheep; and being little demand, inferior stood long; prices much the same.—Beef from 4s. 3d. to 5s.; and Mutton, 4s. to 5s. per stone, sinking offals.

HOPS.

Maidstone, Jan 8.—Our Hopmarket remains still in the same dull state; there has been a few sales made of some pockets, but at lower prices. For new bags there appears no demand at present.

COAL MARKET, Jan. 9.

<i>Ships at Market.</i>	<i>Ships sold.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
63 Newcastle..	6 <i>1</i> .. 38s. 3d. to 44s. 6d.	
27 <i>1</i> Sunderland..	10.. 36s. 0d.—44s. 6d.	

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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TO
LAWYER SCARLETT.

*On the Trial of Mr. John Hunt,
for Printing and Publishing
Lord Byron's Poem on King
George the Third.*

Kensington, 22d January 1824.

LAWYER SCARLETT,

I HAVE read, in some of the newspapers, heavy censures on the jury for giving, in this case, a verdict of *guilty*. Upon a careful reading of the whole of the report of the trial, I do not blame the jury, but you; that is to say (for I must mind what I am about). I do not pretend, that you did not do *your best*; but, I do think, that you might have done (or, at least, that I could have done) a *great deal better*; and this I shall now endeavour to show, when I have made two or three preliminary remarks, which may be necessary to some of my readers.

This was a prosecution by the

Bridge-street Association, for what was called a libel on the late King, being a writing calculated to give pain to the present King and other Members of the Royal Family. The alleged libel was contained in a Poem of Lord Byron's, published in a work called the *Liberal*, the publisher of which was this Mr. JOHN HUNT. MR. ADOLPHUS was the lawyer for the Bridge-street Society; and you were the lawyer for Mr. HUNT. I shall insert, from the *Morning Chronicle*, an account of the Trial. I shall not insert the indictment; but shall insert all those parts of the poem which were particularly dwelt upon, and also the whole of Mr. Adolphus's speech. When I have done that, I shall make such observations as occur to me, relative to your "*defence*" of Mr. Hunt.

"MR. ADOLPHUS commenced by saying that his Learned Friend had stated the nature of the libel now brought under the attention of the Jury: it was a libel on the memory of His late Majesty; the law of England protected the memory and the fame of the dead,

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as well as the peace, the security, and the rights of the living. The libel to which he had to call their attentions had, in his apprehension, all the bad qualities of the worst of libels—it was scandalous—it was false—it was disloyal—it was infamous; he knew not what could be said either in the way of explanation or of defence; he knew, indeed, that it might be said, and he anticipated that it would be said, that a prosecution of a libel reflecting on the memory of the late King, and affecting the feelings of the present Sovereign and of his family, ought to have been taken by the King's Attorney-General; such an argument might be expected from a quarter where it was more an object to throw censure upon the conduct of the opposite party than to vindicate the conduct of themselves; with that he had nothing to do. The Gentlemen of the Jury knew very well that there were many cases affecting His Majesty, affecting his family, which the Law Officers of the Crown might have reasons not to prosecute; but were the loyal subjects of His Majesty to be bound up in silence? had they no right to feel—and feeling, had they not a right to complain? The question for the Jury was, not whether the prosecution was commenced by one of the Law Officers of the Crown, or by any other subject of His Majesty. The question was, had the defendant the opportunity of a fair trial—had he an opportunity of making his defence? Was he brought into that Court under circumstances that might interrupt the course of that defence, and operate so as to produce injustice? The contrary was the case. In the first place, no crimi-

nal information had been filed against the defendant; his case in the first instance had been submitted to a Grand Jury; next, he had not to meet and to oppose on his trial the great weight, the power and talents of the Attorney-General. An humble Advocate was selected to state the case for the prosecution, whilst the defendant wisely retained a gentleman of great learning and talents. Again, there was another advantage at the side of the defendant; had the Attorney-General brought forward the case, he would have the right of reply, even though no witnesses might be examined for the defendant; if, as he suspected it might turn out, that the defendant would abstain from going into evidence, his advocate would have the last word. These were no slight advantages—he noticed them to show that the defendant had no just cause of complaint on the ground of the present not being a Crown prosecution. If the persons who had felt it their duty to institute that prosecution should turn out to be mistaken in their views—if the learned advocate of the defendant should be able to show that they had fallen into a mistake, and that the article in question was not a libel, grossly reflecting on the memory of the late King, no man would more heartily rejoice at the explanation than himself. The Jury were aware that His late Majesty, King George III., died in the year 1820, after a war of unexampled length had been recently concluded. Before his death, and for some years previous, the hand of Heaven had lain heavily upon him; he was full of sufferings and infirmities; he had been deprived of his fa-

culties, he was old, he was blind, he had been deprived of the use of that understanding which had been so long an ornament to his country, and a benefit to his subjects. Such was the calamitous state of His late Majesty, when the hand of death put a period to his earthly sufferings ; and such were the distressing points which the libeller selected for heartless ridicule and atrocious calumnies. If (not to speak of His late Majesty)—but if any individual had for years pursued a course of animosity towards another, and at length ended his life so full of calamities and sorrows—in the eyes of a generous enemy his sufferings and his fate would excite nothing but compassion and sympathy. Quite contrary, however, seemed to be the feelings of the libeller in question : he selected, he dwelt upon those topics which were most likely to pain His present Majesty, the other members of the Royal Family, and, indeed, every honourable and loyal man. For a considerable time after the accession of the late King, the current of public affairs took a direction which brought many attacks on his person and on his private affairs ; but, as the personal virtues of His Majesty became known, as the clouds that had been raised began to dissipate, his enemies were obliged to change their ground — his personal feelings were respected as his virtues were admired. The publication in question was commenced early in the year 1822 ; it was brought out under the title of *The Liberal; Verse and Prose from the South*. It assumed a popular title—a name calculated to conciliate the favour of every

individual whose feelings were supposed to run in the right course ; but he (Mr. Adolphus) believed that, on a more near examination, the title *Liberal* would be found, in the opinion of the sound, the loyal, and the moral part of the community, not so deserving. About 150 years ago, “Liberal” was used to express the character of a man adverse to religion, indifferent to morals, and unrestrained in conduct ; such was the picture of a “Liberal” 150 years ago, and such, with little variation, did it now turn out to be. He was a Liberal, whose acts and whose principles were opposed to settled Institutions, to public morals, and to the cause of religion. The Liberals of the South kindly came forward to elevate the imaginations, to improve the morals, and to correct the understanding of the people of England ; and it was fit that it should be known that the publication was sent forth by men to whom distance gave security, and whom indifference to character made brave ; they were out of the hands of the law ; they therefore were not restrained from attacking the feelings of the living, or from ransacking the sepulchres of the dead. The libel he complained of was put forth in the shape of a Poem called *The Vision of Judgment*. In that poem the author assumes and represents himself to be at the gates of heaven, and the transactions which he pretended to have witnessed there he described with a degree of levity and of impiety which was really astonishing ; he fancied himself almost in the presence of his Creator, and he assumed a tone fit only for a pot-house revel,

and which would certainly disgrace the company of any gentleman. Such a publication—honest free-born Englishmen, who, whatever might be their difference of opinion on particular subjects, retained a reverence for Christian worship, a solemn belief of eternity, and a solemn awe of the sacred presence of the Creator—such a publication, so full of ridicule, of levity, and of impiety, must ever stand condemned. He alluded to this point, because, although it did not form the charge in the indictment, yet, as the book was to be handed up to the Jury, it was his duty to express his opinion of its impiety, his horror of the levity with which were described those awful scenes of judgment which were to take

place after this world should pass away. He could not, had not this poem met the public eye—he could not have believed that any English writer—any enlightened man who could boast of the freedom of his country—any man who had ever heard of Christianity—would, as it were, on the very floor of heaven, treat with licentious levity those awful things under which the mighty muse of Milton had crouched—such rashness—such impiety, afforded an apt illustration of a line of one of our poets :—

“ And fools rush in where angels fear to tread.”

The Learned Gentleman next proceeded to animadvert on the poem. The poem opened with the following passage :—

“ Saint Peter sat by the celestial gate,
His keys were rusty, and the lock was dull,
So little trouble had been given of late ;
Not that the place by any means was full,
But since the Gallic era, ‘ eighty-eight,’
The devils had ta’en a longer, stronger pull,
And ‘ a pull altogether,’ as they say
At sea—which drew most souls another way.

“ The angels all were singing out of tune,
And hoarse with having little else to do,
Excepting to wind up the sun and moon,
Or curb a runaway young star or two,
Or wild colt of a comet, which too soon
Broke out of bounds o’er the ethereal blue,
Splitting some planet with his playful tail,
As boats are sometimes by a wanton whale.

“ The guardian seraphs had retired on high,
Finding their charges past all care below ;
Terrestrial business fill’d nought in the sky
Save the recording angel’s black bureau ;
Who found, indeed, the facts to multiply
With such rapidity of vice and woe,
That he had stripp’d off both his wings in quills,
And yet was in arrear of human ills.

“ His business so augmented of late years,
That he was forced, against his will, no doubt,
(Just like those cherubs, earthly ministers,))
For some resource to turn himself about,
And claim the help of his celestial peers,
To aid him ere he should be quite worn out
By the increased demand for his remarks ;
Six angels and twelve saints were named his clerks.

" This was a handsome board—at least for Heaven:
 And yet they had even then enough to do,
 So many conquerors' cars were daily driven,
 So many kingdoms fitted up anew;
 Each day too slew its thousands six or seven,
 Till at the crowning carnage, Waterloo,
 They threw their pens down in divine disgust—
 The page was so besmar'd with blood and dust."

After this, one of the parties present is made to give the following account of His Majesty :—

" In the first year of freedom's second dawn
 Died George the Third; although no tyrant, one
 Who shielded tyrants, till each sense withdrawn
 Left him nor mental nor external sun :
 A better farmer ne'er brash'd dew from lawn,
 A wote King never left a realm undone !
 He died—but left his subjects still behind,
 One half as mad—and t'other no less blind.

" He died!—his death made no great stir on earth ;
 His burial made some pomp ; there was profusion
 Of velvet, gilding, brass, and no great dearth
 Of aught but tears—save those shed by collusion ;
 For these things may be bought at their true worth :
 Of elegy there was the due infusion—
 Bought also ; and the torches, cloak, and banners,
 Heralds, and relics of old Gothic manners,

Form'd a sepulchral melo-drame. Of all
 The fools who flock'd to swell or see the show,
 Who care'd about the corpse? The funeral
 Made the attraction, and the black the woe,
 There throb'd not there a thought which pierced the pall ;
 And when the gorgeous coffin was laid low,
 It seem'd the mockery of hell to fold
 The rottenness of eighty years in gold."

Such was the account—such the observations of the writer on the character, the sufferings, and death of a Sovereign, who had been justly called the father of his people. The poem went on to describe the bustle that took place on the appearance of George III.; after which the Archangel is represented as requiring to know if any person had any accusation to make against him? Upon which Satan prefers his complaint as follows :—

" He came to his sceptre, young ; he leaves it, old :
 " Look to the state in which he found his realm,
 " And left it ; and his annals too behold,
 " How to a minion first he gave the helm ;
 " How grew upon his heart a thirst for gold,
 " The beggar's vice, which can but overwhelm
 " The meanest hearts ; and for the rest, but glance
 " Thine eye along America and France!

" 'Tis true, he was a tool from first to last ;
 " (I have the workmen safe); but as a tool
 " So let him be consumed ! From out the past
 " Of ages, since mankind have known the rule
 " Of monarchs—from the bloody rolls amass'd
 " Of sin and slaughter—from the Cæsars' school,
 " Take the worst pupil; and produce a reign
 " More drench'd with gore, more cumber'd with the slain !

" He ever warr'd with freedom and the free :
 " Nations as men, home subjects, foreign foes,
 " So that they utter'd the word ' Liberty !'
 " Found George the Third their first opponent. Whose
 " History was ever stain'd as his will be
 " With national and individual woes ?
 " I grant his household abstinence; I grant
 " His nental virtues, which most monarchs want ;

" I know he was a constant consort; own
 " He was a decent sire, and middling lord.
 " All this is much, and most upon a throne ;
 " As temperance, if at Apicins' board,
 " Is more than at an anchorite's supper shown.
 " I grant him all the kindest can accord ;
 " And this was well for him, but not for those
 " Millions who found him what oppression chose.

" The new world shook him off ; the old yet groans
 " Beneath what he and his prepared, if not
 " Completed : he leaves heirs on many thrones
 " To all his vices, without what begot
 " Compassion for him—his tame virtues; drones
 " Who sleep, or despots who have now forgot
 " A lesson which shall be re-taught them, wake
 " Upon the throne of Earth; but let them quake !

" Five millions of the primitive, who hold
 " The faith which makes ye great on earth, implored
 " A part of that vast *all* they held of old,—
 " Freedom to worship—not alone your Lord,
 " Michael, but you, and you, Saint Peter ! Cold
 " Must be your souls, if you have not abhor'd
 " The foe to Catholic participation
 " In all the license of a Christian nation.

" True! he allow'd them to pray God ; but as
 " A consequence of prayer, refused the law
 " Which would have placed them upon the same base
 " With those who did not hold the saints in awe."

But here Saint Peter started from his place,
 And cried, " You may the prisoner withdraw.
 Ere Heaven shall ope her portals to this Gneif,
 " While I am guard, may I be damn'd myself !"

After reading these passages, the Learned Gentleman proceeded to say, that he thought the Jury could not have the smallest doubt of the publication being a gross libel. The motives of the author it was not necessary to inquire

into; it was not necessary for the Jury to ascertain whether he entertained personal hostility towards George III. or George IV. it was enough for the Jury to know, that the effect of the publication was to throw contempt upon the Royal

Family, and upon those who were attached to them—to make the enemies of His late Majesty rejoice—and to fill the bosoms of his illustrious successor and of the rest of his Royal Family with sorrow and affliction. The defendant at the bar, although not the author, had lent himself to those who conducted the publication, which was so justly deserving of condemnation; the libel, it seemed, came from the South of Europe, and it certainly was no small aggravation, that, after travelling so great a distance, it was coolly and deliberately put forth to the public. The individual to whom it was ascribed, was an author of distinguished talents, whose name might stand high in the literature of his country, he might have stood first in the literature of any age; if he were the author, then it was to be lamented that he had fallen so low—that he should have so degraded his fine talents, that he should have so tarnished his laurels as to have descended to the level of the mean and odious reptiles of the day, and with them indulged in levity, scurrility, and impiety; he had only to hope, that in time his great talents would redeem him, and that he might yet become the ornament and the glory of the literature of his country. If it should be said that the libellous passages which he had last read to the Jury, were not seriously calculated to reflect on the memory of His late Majesty, because they were put into the mouth of the enemy of mankind, he was sure the Jury would be at no loss; that such an excuse would amount in fact to a mere flimsy disguise; lies such as were there stated

were indeed worthy the father of lies, but they were not the less deserving animadversion. He was ready to admit to his Learned Friend, that the character of Kings belonged to history, and if even an extraordinary latitude of discussion, of censure, were required, it might in this free country be safely taken; but it was not because the character of Kings was matter of history, that therefore the character of Sovereigns was to be given up without mercy to the fangs of a libeller. If any person thought fit to describe the country to be in a sinking state—to impute to the Sovereign that he had found it flourishing, and that he had left it in ruins—those charges would be fairly subject to the test of critical inquiry. If it were true that the Sovereign were a man indifferent to the welfare of his people—that he had enjoyed effeminate pleasures amid the tears of his people—that (pursuing the course of history) he became a mean and abject vassal to the See of Rome; that the flames of persecution had spread in his reign; that favourites, who ministered to his pleasures, enjoyed his favour; then would he be ranked amongst the worst of the Roman Emperors, and all honest men would turn with loathing from his name; but if, as in the case of His late Majesty—an affectionate son, a fond parent, the impartial magistrate, the firm advocate for that form of religion which he had sworn by his Coronation Oath to maintain—if he were abstinent, moral, temperate, an object of respect and veneration, was it to be endured that burning calumnies were to be heaped upon his memory? If the

Jury entertained those views, if they held the publication to be a gross libel, he trusted that no eloquence, no arts of address, would prevent them from doing the duty which they had sworn to perform. The libel had been published for more than two years, but that the case had not been sooner brought under the discussion of the Court, was not the fault of the prosecutors; they attended sitting after sitting, but this case, like all others, was destined to take its course. It might be said, that the thing had gone by, and that it was now neither wise nor necessary to revive it. The object of the prosecutors was not vengeance, but example. If a libel of the description before them was suffered to pass by unnoticed, unpunished, would that not give the most fearful encouragement to other libellers? With those observations he would leave the case to the Jury: His late Majesty had been for sixty years the father of his people. But were it not his memory that had been so attacked—were it the memory of an ordinary person that had been traduced, as Englishmen, who hoped to enjoy an honourable name, the fair reward of honourable conduct, would not the Jury interpose to secure the fame of any honest man—would they not interfere to prevent his ashes from being raked up, to save his memory from dishonour, and his family from affliction? Without further remark, he would leave the case to the Jury; it was for them to deal with it. He endeavoured to discharge his duty, he had no doubt but that they would conscientiously discharge theirs.

Mr. Adolphus proceeded to call his witnesses.

John Purdon: I know the house, 22, Bond-street; I went there on the 2d of December, 1822; it is a bookseller's shop; I saw the defendant John Hunt; I bought *The Liberal* of the defendant; I paid for it; there were a great many more copies.

By Mr. SCARLETT: This is the very copy; I saw the person sitting before you there; I am an officer belonging to Bow-street; I bought a copy for Mr. Murray, and for Mr. Maule; Mr. Stafford employed me to get the copy for Mr. Maule, that was before I bought for Mr. Murray; Mr. Stafford directed me to buy *that* copy; I saw Mr. Murray in his own house, Johnson-street, Bedford-row, he is not Solicitor to the Treasury; Mr. Murray paid me for loss of time; he did so several times before; Mr. Stafford always employed me; I understand he is an attorney; I believe he purchased for the purpose of prosecution; don't know who employed him; don't know whether he is a member of the Constitutional Association, or their attorney; I have been paid too at other times by Mr. Sharp; I never saw Sharp and Murray together; I might have seen them together in Court in the very case in which Sharp paid me; I believe I did. Was Sharp a Manchester bankrupt?

Mr. ADOLPHUS objected.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE thought this begged the question.

Mr. SCARLETT: I only want to know what is to become of Mr. Sharp? [a laugh.]

Witness: I can't tell whether Mr. Murray is attorney for the Constitutional Association; I be-

lieve he is; I have not that I remember, been employed to buy a book called "Southey's Vision of Judgment." I have read part of that book.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE wished Mr. Scarlett to point out a passage.—Mr. SCARLETT read the passage—(Asmodeus carrying Southey up.)

Witness: I never read that, nor heard Mr. Murray read it.

Mr. SCARLETT next read Stanza 102:—

"He ceased (Southey) and drew forth
a MS; and no
Persuasion on the part of devils, or
saints,
Or angels, now could stop the tor-
rent; so
He read the first three lines of the
contents;
But at the fourth, the whole spiritual
show
Had vanished, with variety of scents,
Ambrosial and sulphureous, as they
sprang
Like lightning, off from his 'melo-
dious twang,'"

Witness: I never read it or heard Mr. Murray read it. I don't know that the poem was written in ridicule of Southey's poem.

Mr. SCARLETT asked if he knew these two lines—

"But stuck fast with his first hex-
ameter,
Nor one of all whose gouty feet would
stir."

Witness: I did not.

Mr. SCARLETT: Do you know what an hexameter means?—I believe I am an hexameter. [loud laughter.]

Mr. ADOLPHUS proposed the passages charged to be read.

Mr. SCARLETT thought the whole must be read.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said, the best way would be to have the passages charged as libellous read first, and compared with the record, and then the whole could be read, if Mr. Scarlett wished it.

Mr. SCARLETT agreed, and looked at the record while the passages in the indictment were read.

Mr. SCARLETT then desired the whole to be read, though he regretted to have his Lordship detained so long.

Mr. ABBOTT rose, and read slowly and audibly the whole of the poem. The following description of Mr. Southey's Address excited much laughter:

He said—(I only give the heads)—he said,
He meant no harm in scribbling; 'twas his way
Upon all topics; 'twas, besides, his bread,
Of which he butter'd both sides; 'twould delay
Too long the assembly (he was pleased to dread)
And take up rather more time than a day,
To name his works—he would but cite a few—
Wat Tyler—Rhymes on Blenheim—Waterloo.

He had written praises of a regicide;
He had written praises of all kings whatever;
He had written for republics far and wide,
And then against them bitterer than ever;
For pantisocracy he once had cried
Aloud, a scheme less moral than 'twas clever.
Then grew a hearty antijacobin—
Had turned his coat—and would have turn'd his skin.

He had sung against all battles, and again
 In their high praise and glory; he had called
 Reviewing "the ungentle craft," and then
 Become as base a critic as ere crawl'd—
 Fed, paid, and pamper'd by the very men
 By whom his muse and morals had been maul'd:
 He had written much blank verse, and blander prose,
 And more of both than any body knows.

He had written Wesley's life:—here, turning round
 To Satan, "Sir, I'm ready to write your's,
 " In two octavo volumes, nicely bound,
 " With notes and preface, all that most allureth
 " The pions purchaser; and there's no ground
 " For fear, for I can choose my own reviewers:
 " So let me have the proper documents,
 " That I may add you to my other saints."

— Buckmaster was called, and spoke to the identity of Mr. Hunt.—Cross-examined: I am an army clothier; I read *The Liberal*; I am not a subscriber to the Association; I am called by Mr. Murray here.

Mr. SCARLETT: And only to say you know Mr. Hunt?—Yes.

Mr. SCARLETT: God bless me! I thought it was to give your opinion of this poem?—No.

Mr. ADOLPHUS closed his case."

This was the charge against Mr. Hunt. I shall say nothing about the *religion* of the poem; nor shall I say any thing about the character of the Author or the Publisher. What I have to do with is, *your manner of defending Mr. Hunt.*

The Jury cared, I imagine, very little about your law of libel; about your pretty distinctions between public libel and private libel, in the case of a dead person. The thing to be done was to give a short and true account of the late King's reign, as that reign affected the nation. The Jury wanted to be satisfied that it was a bad reign for the country;

and that was all that they wanted to induce them to acquit Mr. HUNT. The Jury, was, for the far greater part, a *Common Jury*; so that there could be no partiality in the selecting of them. They did not like the publication. They thought it was unjust; and, whether it were or not, you said nothing to show that there was any thing like good ground for the publication. To plain men your distinctions about danger of exciting to a *breach of the peace* in private cases, and the existence of no such danger in a case like this; to plain men these distinctions were wholly out of place: the doctrine about exciting to a

breach of the peace is as fabulous as any thing belonging to the heathen Mythology. What the Jury were looking after, was this, *whether the deeds of the late reign were or were not such as those described by the poet*; and, therefore, it was your business to give them an account of those deeds.

Upon the supposition, that the Jury were men under fifty years of age, it is about a thousand to one, that eleven out of the twelve had never doubted, for one single moment, that the late reign was one of the best that the nation ever knew. For more than thirty years out of the fifty, it has been one principal part of the business of almost the whole of the press, to hoodwink, and deceive the people as to the acts of the Government. That man must be a very fortunate one, who has remained uninfluenced by this base, this servile, this corrupt, this lying press; and by all the tricks and contrivances, such as jubilees, battles on the Serpentine River, Dibdin's songs, and Gilray's caricatures.

If we look at the means that have been made use of to deceive the mass of the people; if we think of the millions that have been expended for purposes of this sort; if, in short, we do but look at the London press, how are

we to wonder, though nine-tenths of the people were actually to believe in the reality of that which even the sycophant SOUTHEY gives them only as a vision?

You did, indeed, say *something* about the events of the late reign; but, what did you say, nothing, as far as I can perceive, calculated to make an impression upon the mind of the Jury; something about *Wilkes and liberty*, just as interesting, at the present time, as a tale relating to the reign of King John. The first American war you could not very well omit; but not a word about what we now *feel* of the consequences of that war; and not a word about the second American war, infinitely more disastrous than the first, and leading more immediately to great and fatal consequences. Amongst the things which you might have mentioned are the following :

1. The *great national lie*, that the *judges were made independent of the Crown, by the late King*. Ninety-nine hundredths of the people believe this assertion to be true. I have heard it bragged of ever since I can remember any thing. We frequently see it stated in the newspapers, as a matter of course; with few exceptions, the whole nation be-

lieves the thing to be true. But, as I said before, it is one of our great *national lies*. There was an Act passed in the first year of the reign of the late King; but this Act only prevented the judges from ceasing to be judges upon the death of a king. So that, it is curious enough that this so much bragged of Act only made the judges that the late King should appoint *continue to be judges after his death*; or in other words, only enabled him to appoint judges for his successor! What this could do towards making the judges *independent of the Crown*, the greater part of plain men will, I imagine, find it very difficult to discover. If, indeed, an Act had been passed to prevent the promotion of judges, the raising of them from a lower to a higher station, the making of them Lord Chancellors; the *augmenting of their salaries and pensions*: if an Act of this sort had been passed, there might have been some ground for the bragging. I have seen the salaries and allowances of judges twice augmented. I do not find fault of the augmentation in itself, for so diminished was the value of money, that the judges without augmentation of salary could

not have gone the circuit without being supported as a sort of paupers; but while the power of augmenting salaries remained, was it not a despicable farce to extol the Act of making the judges merely not removable by the death of a king? This great piece of national property, this great public lie was a thing to mention upon this occasion, in order to show the Jury, that they might, by possibility, have sucked down other lies, respecting the late King and his reign.

2. The first American war, which raised the debt of the country to nearly double what it was when the King came to the throne; which took from England a large part of her dominions; which covered the English army with disgrace; which, by taking Hanoverians, Hessians, Brunswickers, and all manner of German troops to America, filled the people of that country with hatred implacable against us; which has caused a *powerful military marine* to be created, the sole object of which marine, and its natural tendency are, to humble, degrade and ruin England. At this moment we feel the effects of that war. This whole

kingdom will finally be brought into imminent peril in consequence of German troops having been hired and sent out to America at the expense of England.

3. When the King came to the Throne, in the year 1760, the amount of the National Debt was *one hundred and forty-six millions* of pounds. When he died, in 1820, that debt, including the Dead Weight debt, was *more than a thousand millions*; and, observe, the Dead Weight debt grew out of a war, or rather, wars, against *Revolutionary Government*, when it is notorious, that we are now arming in favour of revolutionary Government. The whole of the present debt; the whole of the more than a thousand millions of debt, except a hundred and forty-six millions, was contracted during the late King's reign; and yet Mr. ADOLPHUS praises that reign.

4. Not content with two long and bloody wars against the revolutionists of France. The late reign, not content with those long and destructive wars, must needs have a second war with the United States of America. In two regular battles on the

lakes, we lost two whole fleets in combats with our former colonies. On the high seas, when the force happened to be any thing like equal, we fared very little better. And, as to the military fights of that war, the very mention of *New Orleans* ought to fill every Englishman's breast with indignation. Defeat and disgrace equal to this never was, I believe, experienced by any nation in the world. You, Mr. Lawyer SCARLETT, thought it for the *good of your client*, to sing the long train of glories of the "*Hero of Waterloo*." You forgot to mention the hundreds of thousands of hired foreign troops, and the hundreds of millions of English money (*yet unpaid*), engaged in getting us those glories. You thought it for the good of your client to mention these glories of the late reign, while you said not a word (lest it should hurt your client I suppose), about the mortal thumpings of Plattsburgh and New Orleans. Now, I, Lawyer SCARLETT, should have dwelt a good deal upon these mortal thumpings of the late reign. I should have said something about the thousands upon thousands of dead and dying creatures that the Yankees laid

sprawling upon the earth : I should have said something about the defeat and capture of two of our fleets on the lakes, and of frigate after frigate on the ocean ; and these, too, observe, during a war, undertaken with the professed object of *maintaining the right of search*, and which war ended in a treaty of peace, which *said not one single word about the right of search !* However, the seventy millions of money, which this war cost, and the thumpings incomparable which it brought upon our backs—But, stop : here were *no glories in this war*. Your “hero of Waterloo” did not go to America to add a little bunch to his great bundle of laurel. On the Continent of Europe we had hundreds of thousands of foreigners ; we had Spaniards and Portuguese, we had Austrians and Russians, we had Prussians and Dutch, and, above all things, Hanoverians ; we had all these to share in our glories on the Continent of Europe. But whatever we gained in America was *all our own !* It all belonged exclusively to the late “glorious reign,” for having satirized which, your client was so severely censured by Mr. ADOL-

PHUS, and which censure, I, for my part, can discover, in your speech no attempt to remove. To come back now to where I stopped, the seventy millions of money that this war cost, all the thumpings incomparable which it brought us : these are nothing, when compared to the ultimate consequences. This war actually created an American navy, which goes on increasing at a rate that sets all calculation at defiance. The newspapers which you might have had before you in the Court, tell us that a member of the Congress at Washington proposed, about five weeks ago, a resolution for the building of *ten new sloops of war*. This resolution was agreed to without any opposition. The mover of the resolution had no scruple to say that he meant it as a means of *preparing the American navy for war*. A glorious reign it was, then, which gave rise to this navy, an object of far greater danger to England, than all the other objects that she ever had to contemplate. Enormous as must be the expense of maintaining our fleet in future, it will be impossible for us to maintain a fleet equal to the fleets of Amer-

rica and [France, unless by some immediate warlike exertion, we put a stop to the growth of this American fleet; so that the very least of the evils which the late glorious reign has brought upon us, by its Transatlantic wars, is *another war*, more terrible than any former war; and this, too, while we have a debt, under which we can hardly stagger along, in time of profound peace.

5. The *principles* of the late reign are now receiving their illustration. During the first American war, the Government, which was under the King, whom the author of Wat Tyler and Joan of Arc, has *placed in heaven*; during the first American war the treasure and the blood of England were poured forth to put down the principles, that *taxation and representation ought to go together*. This principle was called *Revolutionary*, and more than a *hundred millions of money* were expended to put it down. Thirteen most flourishing and happy colonies made another part of the cost: but, let us, for the present, keep to the money. Here were more than a hundred millions expended to keep down

revolutionary and representative government. The next enterprise against representative and revolutionary government, were the wars against the revolutionists of France. Next came the war which one of the Lords of the Admiralty said, was for the deposing of JAMES MADDISON, to which others added, that the war was necessary, in order to put down an "example of successful *democratical rebellion*." Who can doubt, then, that the whole of the debt and dead weight; that the whole of the nine hundred millions and upwards; who will pretend to deny, that the whole of this enormous debt, with the exception of a hundred and forty-six millions, which was the total amount of the debt when the late King came to the throne; who will affect to deny, that we owe this enormous debt, which, the other day, held us chained down to the earth, while the French marched and took possession of Cadiz; who will deny that we owe the whole of it to the efforts made under the Government of the late King; to the efforts made under the man, whom SOUTHEY has blasphemously brought into conversation with

God Almighty; who will deny that we owe the whole of this evil, to the efforts made to crush, or to prevent the existence of, revolutionary, representative, and democratical government? Not a man living, who has any regard for truth or decency, will deny this. Will any man of truth say, that the whole reign, from the *battle of Lexington*, in 1774, to the *battle of Petersfield* at Manchester, in the year 1819; will any man of truth and honour say, that the whole of that reign was not one continued, one unbroken, battle against representative government; one incessant, most violent and bloody war against the principle, that the people have a right to choose their own rulers, and especially those that lay taxes upon them. From the battle of Lexington to the battle of Petersfield, this was the great struggle of the reign. Gracious God! what sufferings has this struggle occasioned; what rivers, literally what rivers of blood has it caused to flow! And now; now what is the commentary that the Government of the present King is pronouncing upon the object of that struggle! This Government is arming: that is notorious. If

we are to believe its advocates, and, indeed, if we are to believe what is generally taken for granted, this Government is arming, not for the purpose of self-defence; not for the purpose of defending England against attack; not for the purpose of asserting any right or maintaining any point of honour of our own; not for the purpose of sheltering any ally from the aggression of injustice; not for any of these purposes; but (hear it you who censure the censurers of the late reign!), but, for the purpose of stirring up, of abetting, of supporting, of maintaining the cause of, subjects in open revolt against their Sovereign, and in open revolt, too, not on account of any alleged injury, experienced at the hands of that Sovereign; but on the explicitly alleged ground of the right, which the revolters have to cast off their present Sovereign, and to choose, those rulers and that sort of Government, to which they themselves have a fancy! That this is the fact, no man of truth will deny. For four-and-forty years from the battle of Lexington to the battle of Petersfield, did the late reign incessantly fight against the representative prin-

ciples; and, if our Government now do that, which every one believes it is about to do, English treasure and English blood are now to be called forth for the support of this very principle. The late reign saw a *Foreign Enlistment Bill*; a thing never heard of in the world before; so eager was it to keep down the representative principle; and, yet, we now behold armaments for aiding, abetting, supporting (as all the nation believes) those very insurgents, to prevent whose success that Bill was passed! Either, therefore, the present preparations for war are everything that is monstrous and outrageous; or, what are we to say of the character of the late reign? And what are we to say of the sycophant SOTNEY, who has introduced the chief of that reign to a familiar chat with the Almighty? Are we all to remain mute? Is no man to dare to express his contempt of the author of such marks of servility and baseness?—It has been pretended, that we are not preparing to support insurgents; but to prevent attacks upon Governments which are independent *de facto*! Fine excuse: notable shuffle: just

as if France were not independent *de facto* in 1793, and Spain in 1823. But, the fact is that the Spanish Colonies, and particularly Mexico, which is more than one half of the whole, *has no Government at all*. This is now acknowledged on all hands, and yet, we are preparing for war, to support the independence of Mexico, after forty-four years of war against the representative principle; a war that began, as I said before, at Lexington, and ended at Petersfield.

6. Amongst the consequences of this long and terrible war against the representative principle, has been the gradual increase of the misery of the great body of the people. When the late King came to the throne, the poor-rates of England and Wales amounted to little more than *one million a year*: when he died, they amounted to eight millions a year. When he came to the throne, it was difficult to find a labourer so poor as not to brew his own beer: when he died, to find a labourer brewing his own beer was become a thing of extreme difficulty; and, in scores of parishes

there was hardly one such man to be found. General misery has been the effect of the wars of the late reign. This misery has, by means of a depreciated paper-money, arising out of the stoppage at the Bank protected by the Government; by choppings and changes backwards and forwards with regard to the value of money; by these means the misery, which was at first confined to the poor, have reached all the ancient families of the country; and have thrown a large part of the estates into the hands of stock-jobbers and loan-jobbers, unquestionably amongst the most worthless and despicable of mankind. The blasphemous SOUTHEY introduces the late King to a chat with God Almighty. He makes him the hero of "*social order*"; but he does not make him tell how the measures of his reign laid the sure foundation of that revolution which is now silently going on.

7. One part of a good reign would naturally be, its preservation of the ancient and mild laws of a country. *Trial by Jury*, which has been regarded as one, at least, of the bulwarks of our freedom, was, during the late

reign, taken away, in cases without number. The Jury might have been told, that Magna Charta says, that no man shall be punished, except by consent of his Peers; and that probably there were a thousand enactments, during the late reign, exposing men to punishment without such consent of their Peers. For a considerable part of the reign this punishment without assent of Peers was confined to imprisonment, whipping and the like; but at last came forth the terrible law, authorizing justices of the peace with a king's counsellor, and *without any jury at all*, to *transport*, in certain cases, Irishmen for seven years! Mr. SOUTHEY does not introduce this matter into his celestial chit-chat. And for what might Irishmen thus be transported? For being idle and disorderly persons; and what is the *proof* of being an idle and disorderly person? You shall hear: "And be it further enacted, That all persons found assembled in any *claimed district*, in any house, licensed or unlicensed, in which malt liquors or spirituous liquors are sold, not being inmates thereof or

"travellers, after the hours of nine at night and before six in the morning, shall be deemed idle and disorderly persons." For this they may be transported without Trial by Jury. Another crime for which they may be thus transported, is, "being found out of their dwelling house, at any time from one hour after sunset, until sunrise." There is liberty! There's "envy of surrounding nations and admiration of the world!" Many and many were the years in which the whole of the people of England, Ireland and Scotland, were exposed to imprisonment at the pleasure of the Ministers of the late King; but, it was not till the year 1807 that we actually saw transportation without Trial by Jury; and that, too, for the mighty offences before mentioned. It would be curious to inquire a little into any of the grievances that the people of the Spanish Colonies may have. If we be arming to take those people out of the hands of the Sovereign, would it not be well to inquire whether he have ever shut them up in their houses from sunset to sunrise? and whether they be ever transported without Trial by Jury?

Until we ascertain something relative to these matters, it might be as well for us to keep our armaments to ourselves. At any rate, as Mr. SOUTHEY gives a place in heaven to the King, under whose authority men were transported without Trial by Jury, it certainly becomes us to speak with caution in censuring the conduct of the King of Spain.

8. When the late King came to the throne, the heaviest punishment, which the law inflicted on a poacher was a penalty of five pounds, or three months imprisonment at the utmost, in lieu of the penalty. During his reign this law grew harder and harder. Long imprisonment, severe whipping, compulsion to serve as soldier or sailor, and thus to be sent out of the kingdom; and, last of all, came *transportation!* Transportation for what? For being in pursuit of wild animals. This terrible punishment naturally produced resistance; and hence murder in the field or the wood, and not unfrequently hanging on the gallows. In the county of Wilts, at the last Quarter Sessions, there were a hundred and fourteen prisoners, im-

prisoned in the gaol for a limited time. Out of these hundred and fourteen prisoners, *fifty-three* are imprisoned for poaching. This is a monstrous fact, to be sure. Such proportion scarcely extends to all the counties. But, my real opinion is, that the persons imprisoned for poaching are now constantly more than three times the number of all the prisoners confined in the gaols when the late King came to the throne. These several game laws (all of the late reign), have caused not a small number of persons to die, by the gun or by the gallows. When Mr. SOUTHEY was taking the late King up into heaven, he should not have forgotten these poor poachers and game-keepers. They would have made a goodly group, with their split skulls and bleeding sides and stretched necks, one of them might have gone at the head of the procession, carrying Lord ELLENBOROUGH's Act, in the same style that the Free Masons carry the Bible. Mr. SOUTHEY, with his ready muse, would easily have provided him with a suitable symphony for the occasion. One thing we must allow to the late King's reign; namely, an immense

enlargement to the mad houses and the gaols. Most of the counties have lunatic asylums. And as to the gaols, these are now the grandest edifices in England. The Protestant religion has this to boast of at any rate; if it has shown a want of taste in neglecting to preserve the buildings of monasteries, it has shown wonderful taste and equal liberality, in the erection of gaols and penitentiaries. The use of this last word, shows that these buildings, which we vulgarly call prisons, are a species of Protestant Convents; and that we should be unjust not to look upon the endowment of them as a proof of the *piety* of the late reign.

9. Before the late reign, there was a great deal of talk, at least, against *standing armies*. There was said to be no standing army in England, in time of peace. This has all been cast aside; and not only is there a standing army in time of peace; not only are the soldiers kept separate from the people by being put into Barracks, in despite of what Blackstone says to the contrary; but these barracks are spoken of as a regular part of the Govern-

ment of the country ; and they are such part of the Government. When the late King came to the throne, there was scarcely such a thing as a barrack in the kingdom ; and who, at that time, ever dreamed of seeing in England, an establishment like that at Sandhurst : a school for *training up children to become Military Officers when men?* a school which must necessarily cut them off from the people at large : a school, in short, tending to produce all those effects, which BLACKSTONE represents as being wholly incompatible with civil liberty. It is well known how fondly this school was cherished during the late reign. It is well known how it was caressed and dandled ; and with regard to the motive, he must be a brute indeed, that can have a doubt. As to the soldiers, how stand the people with regard to them ? Why thus ; if any man do that, which may be interpreted into an attempt to seduce a soldier from his duty, such a man is liable to be hanged ! Thus there exists, in the midst of us, a body of men of this description ! This is England, to be sure ; but Mr. SOUTHEY will hardly attempt to say that it is Old England. What would have been said, if any one, when the late King came to the throne, had predicted that a law like this would ever exist in England ; and that while the law should be actually in existence, the Government would be arming to sally forth in the Rights of Man !

10. Foreign troops used to be looked upon as persons not to set foot in England, even if driven by wind or weather. After the first American war was over, a great fuss was made about landing a few Hessians, who had come back from America, and who could not sail up the river Elbe on account of the ice. They were, at last, suffered to land, and to stay on shore till the Northern rivers were navigable. I myself saw some of these Hessians in Kent ; and I remember what a deal of big talk there was about the constitution ; their glorious constitution, which was so very nice upon the subject of foreign troops. Little did I, at that time, imagine, that I should see a complete German army, horse, foot and artillery, established in England for years ; and for many years, too ; little did I imagine that I should see, not only foreign troops stationed in this kingdom ; but foreign officers bearing commissions in English regiments ; German officers commanding Englishmen and English officers ; and, still less did I imagine that I should see, English counties, English districts, under the command of German generals ; that is to say, the whole of the troops and the whole of the officers in certain districts of England, militia as well as regulars, receiving their daily orders and commands from German generals. Yet I did see all this. I saw all this in the late reign, and if Mr. SOUTHEY has neglected to relate it, in his Vision of Judgment, he must have had very little taste. What

a fine figure the *German Baron Generals* would have cut in the procession, carrying all their banners and orders of knighthood, and having the English nobility and gentry pulling off their hats to them, and waving their swords to them in obedience ! This German army, you will say, is an *old story*; and besides, the army is *gone now*: we have *got rid of it*. Faith, but we have not; and that I will show you presently ; and that I would have shown the Jury. SOUTHEY puts the King in heaven ; but, he should have given in the bill at the same time. The late reign might be celestial ; but it cost us something ; and it costs us something yet, as the following item will show. "For "defraying the charge of half-pay " and reduced allowances to the " officers of disbanded foreign " corps, of pensions to wounded " officers, and of the allowances " to the widows and children " of deceased foreign officers : " 129,750*l.*" So that here is this little charge, of *only* a hundred and thirty thousand pounds a year to these Germans, of one sort and t'other, who are now, I dare say, snugly at home in Germany, spending our money for the glory of England and the benefit of Germany. This hundred and thirty thousand pounds a year is as much as *seven thousand* English labourers' families, or *thirty-five thousand* English labouring people, get to live upon. The Magistrates in Norfolk allow a man, his wife and three children, five shillings and tenpence a week to live upon. That is to

say, about fifteen pounds a year; so that we send abroad to these foreigners, for half-pay and allowances to them, their wives and children, as much money as would support, according to the Norfolk bill of fare, *forty-three thousand three hundred and thirty English labouring people!* Now pray, Mr. SOUTHEY, don't forget that in your next edition of the heavenly Vision.

11. Need I say more ? Is not this enough ? I must observe, however, in the way of conclusion, that the law of the late reign, which punished with hanging, ripping up and quartering, the *crime of sending a bushel of potatoes to France*, ought not to have been forgotten in the heavenly Vision ; and that I beg leave to recommend to Mr. SOUTHEY to bring forward in his next edition, OLIVER and EDWARDS ; the former drest in long white robes, carrying open before him a copy of the *New High Treason Law*, made during the last reign, for the special protection of, and only *during the life of*, His late Majesty. EDWARDS, drest in like manner, may bear against his breast of purity a copy of the *very last Act of His Majesty's reign*: that Act which punishes with *banishment for life*, any man who shall a second time be convicted of having written, printed or published, any thing having a TENDENCY to bring His Majesty into *contempt* !

12. I thought I had done ; but I must not pass over Mr. ADOLPHUS's story about the *Coro-*

nation Oath. It is pretended, that, to admit the Catholics to sit in Parliament, that to give the Royal Assent to a law like this, would be to violate the Coronation Oath. Shocking hypocrisy ! During the late reign, an Act was passed to remove the penalty awarded to an *impugning of the Holy Trinity.* This totally changed the law as it existed when the King mounted the throne. This was *vital*, as to a matter of religion. Here was a change which authorized men to *deny the Divinity of Jesus Christ.* Yet, the King could give his assent to this law ; a law which actually tolerated men to speak openly against Christianity itself; but, when to remove some of the political disabilities of the Christians of Ireland, who had, in spite of two hundred years of persecution, adhered to the religion of their and our forefathers, when this was the object sought, the *Coronation Oath* became an obstacle ! Though that oath, as I have said before, did not prevent the passing of a law to permit men openly to deny the Divinity of Christ !

I say no more, Mr. LAWYER SCARLETT, though, if I had a mind, I might proceed to forty times the length ; and that, too, with merely taking a glance at each topic. I am not to be made believe, that a quarter part of what might have been said would not have been more than sufficient for my purpose.

W^m. COBBETT.

AMERICAN TREES AND SEEDS.

UPON examining my seeds, I find that I have got acorns of the *White Oak*, the *Black Oak*, the *Yellow Oak*, and the *Chestnut Oak*; that I have some *Chestnuts*, some *Black Walnuts*, some *Hickory Nuts*, and some stones of the *Wild Cherry*. The *White Oak* and the *Chestnut Oak* acorns are so much speared, that I am afraid to send them to any distance. There are some few that have not started yet, and these may serve to make up parcels for those gentlemen who have ordered trees, and for whom I have not got the trees. I will, therefore, contrive to send them acorns instead. I cannot, however, promise to furnish any body else with any assortment of these seeds. I should only cause disappointment and chagrin, by sending the things to be bruised about and spoiled. Nothing is more difficult than to get the thin shelled acorns in a sound state. I do not believe that I have one out of five that is not either speared or originally defective. The thick shelled ones come pretty well ; but unless I could make the assortments complete, I could do nothing worth doing. I must, therefore, content myself with doing what I mentioned above.—The weather now appears to be likely to remain open. All the orders that I have actually received, I think I can fully execute, with regard to the *Locus Trees*; and as to the other trees, I shall, as I observed before, make up the deficiency with seeds. *White Oaks*, *Black Oaks*, *Chestnuts*, *Occidental Pines*, and

Wild Cherries. I am out of plants of these sorts, but, in the execution of the orders, I will send seeds instead of plants, and a great many for one. I believe I am pretty nearly out of Hickories also. If that should be the case, I will send seeds instead of plants here also—I said, a week or two ago, that I was afraid that my Locusts were all bespoke. Since that, I have discovered, that I had twenty thousand more than I thought I had. I sowed them at Kensington and had them planted in a field last May. I never counted them, and now find that I have the above number more than I expected. However, I am certain that I cannot supply any more than what I have orders for. If any number should fall short, I shall, without any regard to other circumstances, proceed upon a fair principle, of first come, first served. I think I have about two hundred Apple Trees left.—I have not re-commenced, since the frost, sending away trees. The weather is wet, which is very unsavourable to the removing of trees. Nothing will be lost by a little delay.—I beg Gentlemen to have the goodness to excuse the blunders that my people commit. The wonder is, not that they commit blunders, but that they sometimes avoid it. They are wholly unused to the business. I shall, at all times, be ready to make good any deficiencies, and to pay the carriage out of my own pocket. I know what it is to meet with disappointment, in matters of this sort, and can, therefore, feel for other people.

Since the publication of my last Register, I have received the following very interesting letter

upon the subject of the Locust Tree. I should be sorry to see any gentleman bestow a moment's time upon a malignant creature like GOURLAY; but, in this case, his malignity has drawn forth something truly valuable to the public. I will insert the letter first, and then take the liberty to point out a particular fact or two relating to it.

“ SIR,—Having, by chance, seen the Morning Herald, dated January the 3d, I find in it an extract of a letter from R. GOURLAY to you, wherein he says, ‘ In America the Acacia (meaning the Locust Tree) may yield timber hard and tough, in England soft and brittle. The fact that it grows rapidly and flowers when young when in England, is a symptom that it will not prove durable when put to use.’ He further says, ‘ That having travelled from Canada through various routes to New York, he never saw the Locust Tree indeginous.’ This gentleman must be very little acquainted with the Locust Tree. Having lived in America for many years, I take leave to acquaint you with some facts in regard to this tree. About the year 1772, I visited a small farm near Boston (the Bunker's-hill side), owned by a Mr. Robert Temple, who had the only plantation of Locust Trees in New England, perhaps in America; he had ten thousand Locust Trees of his own planting, in a very thriving state, valued at 1*l.* per tree; and the plants all grew naturally, and were taken off from his farm. Joseph Harrison, a man of very superior information, was at this time collector of His Majesty's Customs at Boston, and I have often heard him give his opinion that it would be a national benefit if the growers of timber in England could be induced to plant the American Locust Tree.

"I never heard what became of Mr. Temple's beautiful, and what promised to be, very valuable plantation; and think it might have suffered from the soldiers in the neighbourhood, as the battle of Bunker's-hill took place in 1775. This might be ascertained, as Mr. Temple was as well known as any gentleman in Massachusetts, and a descendant from one of the regicides who made their escape to America.

"*Joseph Harrison*, after the American revolution, published a Memoir in regard to the American Locust Tree, in the Edition of *Evelyn's Sylva*, by *Dr. Hunter*.

"I have been in many parts of New England, and every where saw the Locust Tree grow naturally, and have often seen it encroach on land which had been cleared of wood, and have recommended to the owners to have it rooted up, but they uniformly agreed it was better to let it stand, as its leaves enriched the soil more than those of any other tree. I have seen it grow in as dry and poor land as can be possibly conceived, and put out shoots of above three feet in a year.

"I have known 10l. currency given in Connecticut for a Locust Tree transom of a ship, when any other timber, of the same size, which grows there, might be had for less than 1l.

"I never experienced so great a difference in the fruit and timber grown in England and America, as Mr. Gourlay represents. The timber of the apple, in both countries, are similar, and used for the same purposes. The apple called the New Town Pippin is of very fine flavour in America, but I think I have eat apples equally good in flavour which grow in England, from a graft of an American tree.

"I have compared the timber of the Locust Tree grown in England (I see Locust grow daily) with that

grown in America, and cannot discover the least difference; and I think it is the best that can be grown in England for trunels of ships (I believe Mr. *Harrison* calls them treenails), or any other purpose which requires very hard and tough timber.

"An Old Resident in America."

The transom of a ship is the great timber which holds the two sides together in the hinder part or stern. Those who have been on board of a merchant ship, know that there is a great timber which goes across the back part of the cabin, against which there is generally a seat or bench. This timber is a very important one, to be sure. I know that the transoms in the American ships were made of Locust, when Locust was to be got; but I had forgotten it when I wrote my Essay on the Locust.—But, the curious part of this letter is, that Mr. HARRISON, a King's Collector of Customs at Boston, should have written, should have given it as his opinion, so long ago as the year 1775, that it would be a *national benefit* for this tree to be cultivated in England; and that he should have written and published a Memoir upon the subject in Doctor Hunter's edition of *Evelyn's Sylva*. I have not this edition of *Evelyn's Sylva*; and should like very much to know whether the memoir be there. It is very curious, that Miller, and that so many persons should have borne testimony to the excellence of this wood; and that they should, all together have wanted the power to cause it to be cultivated, though amidst the woods of America there were plantations of it fifty years ago. But, it was pretty much the same

with regard to the *Swedish turnip* in America. When I came out with my great wagon loads of turnips at New York : " Oh ! " said a man, " this is *nothing new*. I have grown the turnip here for " these *thirty years*." Plenty of people grew it in their gardens; but I made it, and at *once* too, a field plant, cultivated, from Canada and the North of New Brunswick, *down to the borders of the Gulf of Mexico*; and I have, in this very house at Kensington, received a letter from a gentleman, in the neighbourhood of New Orleans, telling me, that, from seed got from my son at New York, he has crops of Swedish turnips to the amount of forty tons to the acre, in a country where no man dreamed that the plant would grow, and, certainly, where it never was seen before. The truth is, that I know *how to make things move*; and that is enough. Another man might have written about the thing to all eternity; and his *writing* might have been much better than mine; but very few men could, like me, have made the thing move. You must find a man, if you can, that would stick some ugly old posts into a carriage by the side of him, and drive himself and them through the streets of New York, with every body staring at him. You must find a man with zeal and taste enough for the thing to do this; and to lug the posts about with him from house to house, and from country to country; and to do this, too, without being at all certain that he shall ever get

any body to listen to him. You must find a man like this, and that will go poking about amongst seeds and roots, the moment he gets away from his books, and that likes such poking about better than his dinner; and you must have, at the same time, a man, who, to some powers of statement, description, and persuasion, adds, in the collection and marshalling of his proofs, the scrupulousness and the skill of a lawyer. That's your man, for such a job; and where do you find him, except in William Cobbett ?

The blackguards of the London press will call this *egotism*. They always accuse me of that after they have been abusing me for a long time, and compelled me to speak in my defence. Egotism or egotism not, however, they shall see that I will perform these two things; drive Leghorn bonnets out of England, and bring Locust Trees into it. I intend to have about next September, at Kensington, the most beautiful collection of young trees that ever was seen in England. Amongst other things, I will get, if I can, an *Olive*, that I may have a branch to offer to the Gentlemen of the London press. They shall all come to see my garden, provided they come one at a time, and provided they abjure the Jewish blasphemy before they step over the threshold. I really should like to make peace with any of them that are Christians; but the number of these, is, I am afraid, very small.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 10th Jan.

<i>Per Quarter.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wheat.....	57	4
Rye	40	1
Barley	30	3
Oats	21	0
Beans	35	4
Peas	35	6

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 10th Jan.

<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wheat .9,567 for 30,430	12	9	Average, 62	7		
Barley ..8,698....13,860	7	7	.....34	2		
Oats.. 9,677....12,735	17	9	.....26	3		
Rye.... 97 21	13	6	.....45	8		
Beans ..2,400.... 4,529	13	0	.....37	8		
Peas.... 2,016.... 3,939	4	6	.....38	11		

Friday, Jan. 16.—The arrivals of all sorts of Grain this week are only moderate. Wheat meets a ready sale, and obtains rather higher prices than on Monday. Barley sells well and supports the terms last quoted. Beans and Peas are rather dearer. Oats find buyers on much the same terms as at the commencement of the week.

Monday, Jan. 19.—There was a very considerable arrival of all do-

scriptions of Grain, with a great quantity of Flour, last week. The fresh supplies of this morning consist chiefly of moderate quantities of Wheat, Barley, Beans and Peas, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, and a good quantity of Oats from the northern ports. There was a good trade for Wheat at the early part of this morning, and sales were made at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per quarter on the terms of last Monday, but the trade afterwards became heavy, and the advanced prices were hardly supported.

Barley for Malting sells on much the same terms as this day sc'n-night, but good grinding Barley is rather dearer. Beans sold freely at a further advance of 2s. per qr. Boiling Peas are 1s. per qr. higher. Grey Peas are 2s. per qr. dearer. Oats have obtained rather more money than last Monday, but the sale of this article has not been very extensive to-day. Flour remains unaltered.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old).....	64s.	to	67s.
— white, (old).....	50s.	—	76s.
— red, (new)	44s.	—	50s.
— fine	52s.	—	56s.
— superfine.....	57s.	—	63s.
— white, (new)	48s.	—	52s.
— fine	54s.	—	63s.
— superfine	64s.	—	68s.
Flour, per sack	54s.	to	60s.
— Seconds	48s.	—	53s.
— North Country	44s.	—	48s.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Jan. 12 to Jan. 17, inclusive.

<i>Whence</i>	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Malt.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>	<i>Beans.</i>	<i>Flour.</i>
Aberdeen .....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....
Aldbr'	738	2102	.....	128	200	30
Alemouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arundel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berwick	250	.....	.....	740	.....	80
Boston .....	.....	38	.....	4315	.....	.....
Bridport .....	.....	.....	.....	950	.....	8
Bridlington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carmarthen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay .....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	320
Dunbar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dundee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exeter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester	278	310	360	.....	156	2275
Harwich	703	462	340	.....	147	133
Leigh	1184	135	.....	225	373	200
Maldon	753	824	375	.....	256	1766
Gainsbro' .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305
Grimsey .....	.....	.....	.....	729	.....	.....
Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	3800	.....	171
Hastings .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverness .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ipswich	1209	1385	1853	.....	129	560
Kent	12:8	1415	538	225	333	1781
Louth .....	.....	.....	.....	740	.....	.....
Lynn	674	.....	1073	245	247	323
Montrose .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle .....	.....	.....	.....	218	.....	.....
Scarborough .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spalding	40	.....	.....	414	.....	.....
Stockton .....	.....	.....	.....	490	.....	2120
Southwold	473	640	.....	10	129	.....
Weymouth	10	291	11	.....	.....	.....
Whitby .....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Wisbeach	510	.....	.....	852	.....	.....
Woodbridge	186	173	23	20	52	310
Yarmouth	120	2402	4681	.....	.....	5823
Cork .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dublin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260b.
Total	8421	10267	9254	14261	2022	16225 <i>b.</i> 260b.

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week :
 Rye, 541; Pease, 1360; Tares, 40; Linseed, 7637; Rapeseed, 4;
 Brank, 1724; Mustard, 138; and Seeds, 313 quarters.

<i>SEEDS, &c.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>Turnip, new, white.. per bush.</i>	<i>10s.</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Price on board Ship as under.</i>			<i>red & green .. ditto..</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Clover, red, Foreign per cwt</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>yellow Swedes ditto..</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>white, ditto.. ditto ..</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>Mustard, white</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>red, English, ditto ..</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>brown</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>white, ditto.. ditto ..</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>Caraway</i>	<i>per cwt</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Rye Grass</i>	<i>per qr..</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>Coriander</i>	<i>ditto ..</i>	<i>12</i>
			<i>Sanfoin</i>	<i>per qr..</i>	<i>28</i>
					<i>36</i>

	s.	s.
Trefoil	per cwt	17
Ribgrass	ditto ..	15
Canary, common ..	per qr..	38
fine	ditto ..	42
Tares	per bush. 5	52
Hempseed	per qr..	44
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign	ditto ..	36
— fine English		
for sowing	ditto ..	40
Rapeseed, 26 <i>l.</i> to 28 <i>l.</i>		
Linseed Oil Cake, 12 <i>s.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 13 <i>l.</i> per 1000		
Rape Cake, 5 <i>l.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per ton.		

Dutch people soon found out a remedy; and for a long time have enjoyed the very best prices in this market. The English dairymen and factors must now bestir themselves.—The trade is very dull.—On board: Carlow, 90*s.* to 92*s.*—Belfast, 88*s.* to 90*s.*—Dublin, 84*s.* to 86*s.*—Waterford, 82*s.* to 84*s.*—Cork or Limerick, 82*s.* to 84*s.*—Landed: Carlow, 88*s.* to 92*s.*—Belfast, 90*s.*—Dublin, 84*s.*—Waterford, 78*s.* to 84*s.*—Cork or Limerick, 82*s.*—Dutch, 82*s.* to 92*s.*

City, 21 January 1824.

BACON.

The eagerness of the agents of the manufacturers to effect sales has produced what they did not expect or wish—a very serious fall in price. The usual consequences of giving exorbitant prices at the beginning of a season, are likely to be experienced upon this occasion. On board, 45*s.* to 47*s.*—Landed, 48*s.* to 50*s.*

Note.—In our last week's report, after the words “an abundance of fat Hogs,” the word *here* is inserted instead of the word *there*.

BUTTER.

The great advantage possessed by the Dutch merchants in consequence of the superior quality of their Butter, has set the Irish to work to devise the means of competing with them; and, if we are rightly informed, they have discovered the means. Several consignments have lately been made to this market, in casks properly prepared to hold *pickle*, which has kept the *outside of the Butter* in so clean and perfect a state, that the inferior qualities packed in this way have been preferred before the *fists* shipped in the ordinary way. This is one of the benefits arising from competition. Some years ago the Dutch Butter was sent to this market in a very dirty state; but the

CHEESE.

Very little demand for Cheese here; but the factors are buying briskly in the country, and at such prices as they will be very fortunate if they get back.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10*d.* by the full-priced Bakers.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 19.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	4	2
Mutton.....	3	4	4	2
Veal.....	4	6	5	8
Pork.....	4	0	4	8
Beasts ... 3,125 | Sheep ... 22,580				
Calves 130 | Pigs 200				

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	6	3	6
Mutton.....	2	8	3	8
Veal	4	0	6	0
Pork.....	3	4	5	4

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	0	3	6
Mutton.....	2	8	3	10
Veal	3	4	5	8
Pork.....	3	0	5	2

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.

Ware	£ 2 5 to £3 15
Middlings.....	1 15 — 2 0
Chats.....	1 15 — 0 0
Common Red..	0 0 — 0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware.....	£ 2 5 to £3 15
Middlings.....	1 10 — 2 0
Chats.....	1 10 — 0 0
Common Red..	0 0 — 0 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....80s. to 110s.

Straw...49s. to 48s.

Clover 100s. to 120s.

St. James's.—Hay....80s. to 110s.

Straw...42s. to 51s.

Clover,.90s. to 120s.

Whitechapel,—Hay....80s. to 105s.

Straw...40s. to 46s.

Clover 100s. to 130s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat. s. to s. d.	Barley. s. to s. d.	Oats. s. to s. d.	Beans. s. to s. d.	Pease. s. to s. d.
Aylesbury	54 69 0	30 35 0	22 25 0	32 42 0	38 42 0
Banbury	48 66 0	28 31 0	23 30 0	32 42 0	0 0 0
Basingstoke.....	51 66 0	27 34 0	20 25 0	37 45 0	0 0 0
Chelmsford.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Derby	54 72 0	24 40 0	20 30 0	34 48 0	0 0 0
Devizes	48 69 0	24 35 0	19 28 0	38 48 0	0 0 0
Dorchester.....	42 72 0	24 31 0	16 26 0	42 53 0	0 0 0
Exeter.....	56 72 0	24 36 0	14 18 0	32 34 0	0 0 0
Guildford.....	52 80 0	82 36 0	23 30 0	38 44 0	38 42 0
Henley	56 80 0	28 36 0	20 28 0	36 42 0	35 41 0
Horncastle	50 61 0	22 34 0	16 26 0	30 42 0	0 0 0
Hungerford.....	48 70 0	23 33 0	18 32 0	32 46 0	0 0 0
Lewes	56 64 0	32 35 0	21 24 6	36 38 0	35 35 6
Lynn	46 62 0	28 35 0	20 24 0	35 40 0	33 40 0
Newbury	52 78 0	23 33 0	19 30 0	38 43 0	35 40 0
Newcastle	46 66 0	28 36 0	20 30 0	44 48 0	30 44 0
Northampton.....	49 60 0	24 30 6	20 24 0	28 40 0	0 0 0
Nottingham	55 0 0	35 0 0	24 0 0	41 0 0	0 0 0
Reading	50 82 0	23 35 0	18 26 0	32 42 0	34 39 0
Sherborne	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Stamford.....	48 63 0	26 36 0	19 29 0	34 40 0	0 0 0
Swansea	62 0 0	32 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Truro	61 0 0	32 0 0	21 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Uxbridge.....	48 75 0	30 35 0	22 28 0	37 43 0	36 40 0
Worminster.....	44 70 0	26 39 0	19 24 0	39 50 0	0 0 0
Winchester	48 72 0	30 35 0	20 26 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Yarmouth.....	56 64 0	30 34 0	20 24 0	32 34 0	32 44 0
Dalkeith *	20 34 3	16 25 0	14 23 0	15 20 0	15 20 0
Haddington*	25 35 0	22 26 0	19 24 0	17 21 0	17 21 0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.—Since this day se'nnight there have been some partial sales of Wheat effected at a small advance upon the prices of last Tuesday. Oats, Malt, Barley, and Beans also brought somewhat better prices during that period; but this advance did not apply generally at the market of to-day, which being but thinly attended by either town or country dealers, the advance above noted was but partially obtained. Superfine Flour and Oatmeal, however, found purchasers at 2s. per 240 lbs. beyond the last currency.

Imported into Liverpool from the 6th to the 12th January, 1824, inclusive: — Wheat, 1385; Oats, 7317; Barley, 2633; Malt, 1001; Beans, 215; and Peas, 81 quarters. Oatmeal, 59 packs, per 240 lbs. Flour, 965 sacks; and American barrels, 2000.

Norwich, Jan. 17.—Our Market was well supplied with all sorts of Grain; fine dry samples were eagerly sought after at an advance since this day se'nnight. Wheat fetched from 54s. to 64s.; Barley, 28s. to 35s.; Oats, 21s. to 26s.; Beans, 31s. to 37s.; and Peas, 30s. to 34s. per quarter.

Bristol, Jan. 17.—The Corn market here still continues to be very moderately supplied, and prices may be considered nearly as follow:— Best Wheat, from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 5s. to 7s.; Barley, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 9d.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Oats, 2s. to 3s.; and Malt, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 3d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

Birmingham, Jan. 15.—Our supplies are by no means liberal in any article of the trade. Every thing sells freely at the last quotations, and Wheat and Beans at 1s. to 2s. per quarter in advance upon them. The retail price of Flour has again risen 2s. per 14 lbs.

Ipswich, Jan. 17.—Our market to-day was well supplied with all Grain, and higher prices were again asked. Barley was 1s. to 2s., Beans 1s. to 2s., and Peas 3s. per quarter dearer. Prices as follow:— Wheat, 58s. to 68s.; Barley, 28s. to 37s.; Beans, 38s. to 40s.; Peas, 34s. to 36s.; and Oats, 28s. per quarter.

Wisbech, Jan. 17.—We had a brisk market this day for the sale of Wheat, the best runs obtained an advance of full 2s. per quarter; and 1s. on the Second qualities. Oats and Beans were a trifle higher.

Boston, Jan. 14.—This day's market was amply supplied with samples of Grain, which were brisk in demand, and sold as follows:— Wheat, 56s. to 62s.; Oats, 18s. to 23s.; Beans, 32s. to 34s.; and Barley, 27s. to 31s. per quarter.

Wakefield, Jan. 16.—We have a large arrival of all kinds of Grain, also many buyers. Fine Wheats, old and new, fully support last week's prices; the same may be said of inferior samples.—Malting Barley is full 2s. per quarter higher. No alteration in Mealing Oats or Shelling.—Beans, both old and new, are in demand, at an advance of full 2s. per quarter.—Maple Peas are also 2s. per quarter higher.—Malt may be noted 2s. per load of six bushels higher.—In Flour and Rapeseed no alteration.—Wheat, 58s. to 73s. per quarter; Mealing Oats, 13d. to 14d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 34s. to 35s. per load of 261 lbs.; Barley, 30s. to 38s.; Beans, old and new, 48s. to 50s.; Maple Peas, 45s. to 48s. per quarter; Malt, 44s. to 48s. per load of 6 bushels: Flour, 54s. to 58s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 30s. to 32s. per last.

Malton, Jan. 17.—The Corn market here appears more lively. The following may be considered as nearly the current prices:—Wheat, 68s. to 74s. per quarter, five stone per bushel. Barley, 33s. to 38s. per quarter, 32 stone. Oats, 12½d. to 13d. per stone.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Jan. 17.—There was a good show of Sheep here to-day, and the weather continuing so very open caused rather higher prices to be obtained than last week.—There was but little business done in the Bullock trade. Pigs were plentiful, and went off well; fat Pigs at 6s. and lean Pigs at 7s. 6d. per stone, of 14 lbs.

Horncastle, Jan. 17.—Beef 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork 6d. to 6½d.; and Veal 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Bristol, Jan. 15.—Beef 4½d. to 5½d.; Mutton 5d. to 5½d.; and Pork 4½d. to 5d. per lb. sinking offal.

Malton, Jan. 17.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef 4½d. to 6½d.; Mutton 4½d. to 6d.; Pork 4½d. to 5½d.; and Veal 5d. to 7d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 13d. to 14d. per lb.; Salt ditto, 44s. per firkin. Dry Bacon Sides, 6s. 3d.; Hams, 6s. 6d. to 8s. per stone. Fat Pigs, with head and feet on, 5s.; stripped for salting, 5s. 3d. per stone.

At *Morpeth* market on Wednesday, there was rather a short supply of Cattle and Sheep; and a brisk demand caused an advance in price.—Beef from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; and Mutton, 4s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per stone, sinking offals.

At *Wakefield* Cattle Market last week there was a fair supply of Beasts, and the prices of the previous market were fully maintained. The supply of Sheep being small, and the buyers numerous, an advance of ½d. per lb. was obtained.—Beasts, 440; Sheep and Lambs, 8400.

Skipton Fortnight Fair, Jan. 13.—Our Fair to-day was only thinly supplied with fat Beasts and Sheep, and there being a number of buyers, caused a brisk sale, at advanced prices.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the BOROUGH.

Monday, Jan. 19.—The Hop Market is brisker, particularly for good old 1819 and 1821. Yearling Pockets are scarce and dearer. Currency:—1819 and 1820, 68s. to 80s.; 1821, 90s. to 105s.; 1822, 7l. 16s. to 10l. 10s.; 1823, 8l. to 15l.

Maidstone, Jan. 15.—The Hop trade continues in the same dull state as last week, and we hardly hear of a sale being made. As to the prices we cannot say any thing about them.

COAL MARKET, Jan. 16.

Ships at Market.	Ships sold.	Price.
50½ Newcastle..	21½ ..	38s. 0d. to 44s. 3d.
16½ Sunderland..	13 ..	41s. 6d.—45s. 6d.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

TO
MR. CANNING.

On the Alliance, about to be formed with the United States of America.

Kensington, 28th January 1824.
Sir,

Mr. CARLILE and the rest of the *infidels*, may deny it as long as they please ; they may affect to laugh at Prince Hohenlohe and his exploits ; but, I say, that the age of miracles has not passed. About the time that you were publishing the *Anti-Jacobin* newspaper, there were some men tried for High Treason at Maidstone. There were so many during the reign of the “good old King” tried for High Treason, sentenced

to be hanged, not till they were dead, to have their bowels ripped out while they were yet alive, to have their heads cut off, to be cut into four quarters, those quarters being placed at the disposition and pleasure of the King : there was so much of this work going on, during the reign of the “good old King,” and during the time that you were, under some name or other, in office, under the said “good old King ;” there was so much of this work going on during the time that there was a law in force for chopping and ripping a man, if he sent a gallon of potatoes to France ; there was so much of this work going on that, you will, perhaps, hardly recollect the group of “traitors” that I am now alluding to.

However, you cannot have entirely forgotten men, on whom

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you poured forth such volumes of abuse. To our sons be it known then, that, after the formation of the French National Convention, and during the existence of the republican directory of France, ARTHUR O'CONNOR, Father O'QUIGLEY, JOHN BINNS, and some others, were about to go to France, for the purpose, amongst other things, as was alleged against them, of negotiating with the Convention of France, the terms upon which *Ireland was to become independent!* Think of that, Sir. Think of men having their bowels ripped out, because they were going to negotiate the terms of rendering their country independent!

Well; they were brought to trial on this charge. They were three Irishmen. They were going to France as it was alleged, they were got into Kent on their way to France; they stopped at an inn, and there they were taken by the officers of the Anti-Jacobin Government. Some papers were found, not upon the person of

Father O'QUIGLEY; but in the pocket of his great coat which was hanging up in the inn. They were all acquitted except the poor father, whose treasonable great coat contained papers relative to the alleged scheme of independence. It was rather hard to hang the poor father, and to have him ripped up and quartered, even if he himself, instead of the great coat, had been possessor of the papers. But, hanged he was, and all the sentence of a traitor was passed upon him.

Whatever might be his conduct and his intentions, there could be no doubt that the conduct and intentions of his companions were equal in point of criminality, if crime there were in any of them. It happened that, at the time of the arraigning of the prisoners, RAIKES (a Bank Director, I believe), clenched his fist (he being in court), and looking towards the prisoner BINNS, exclaimed, "clenched-fists." When, therefore, RAIKES' name was called as one of the jury, Mr. BINNS

challenged him *for cause*; and alleged the fact of the clenched fist and the exclamation. The judge appointed *triers* of RAIKES. They determined that RAIKES was fit for a juryman; but he himself, I believe, (for I have not the trial now before me), begged that he might be permitted not to sign; and was, accordingly, left out of the panel. Mr. RAIKES, who, his malignant "*loyalty*" excepted, was a very worthy man, is, I believe, dead. I wish he were not; for it must have delighted him to see this very JOHN BINNS now labouring in the same vineyard with you and your press; or rather it must have astounded him to see you become a convert to, and calling upon the nation to arm in support of, the principles upon which JOHN BINNS, ARTHUR O'CONNOR, and Father O'QUIGLEY were accused of acting upon; and upon that accusation tried for their lives! In short, what, if Mr. RAIKES be now alive, must be his feelings, to see JOHN BINNS and you pulling so heartily together in support of the

principle of the *sovereignty of the people*; of their right to cashier their rulers at their pleasure; and of choosing for themselves whatever sort of government they please!

I say this, however, not positively, but conditionally. I say it upon the presumption that you are calling upon the nation to arm for the purpose of assisting the King of Spain's subjects in America to cast off their allegiance, and to form themselves into States, wholly independent of their Sovereign. For my part, I cannot see for what else you are arming. As far as we get information, it appears that you are arming for this purpose. The embarrassment of the Ministry, and of you in particular, must be such as no man can describe. You are compelled to acknowledge yourselves underlings of France, or to espouse the cause of revolution. One or the other you are compelled to do. You would fain find out a middle course. A middle course, however, it is impossible to find. Bend

England down under France you must, and all the world must see it ; or you must openly espouse the cause of revolution.

No wonder, therefore, that we find in you such backwardness to declare the object of your arming : no wonder that those newspapers, which are deemed ministerial, should be upon the *jar* with each other. No wonder, that, though regiments are said to be raising, and ships to be fitting out, no one can very well tell *for what*. However, it is upon the supposition, that you are arming for the establishment of the independence of the Spanish people in America ; it is upon this supposition, and this only, that I proceed : if you be arming for some other purpose ; if you mean to make use of no effort for the establishment of South American independence, then my arguments do not apply.

I now return to Mr. BINNS, your powerful fellow-labourer, in support of the true democratical principle, that principle for which he vented his neck, his head,

his bowels, and his four quarters ; and that principle for which I now presume that you are calling upon this nation to arm and to fight. Mr. BINNS has, in this respect, never changed his principle, which is rather more than you could say for yourself. But, before we come to notice his present labours, let us take a look at those labours, for his zeal with regard to which he so narrowly escaped being hanged. His crime was holding correspondence with the Government of France. After the trial was over, *your newspaper*, under the date of 28 May, 1798, contained the following article, the paragraphs of which I shall number, in order that I may refer to them with the more ease. Perhaps, you will hardly know them again, which may, also, very likely be the case with your Editor, WILLIAM GIFFORD. Being now the friend of revolutionary governments ; being now engaged in projects for enabling subjects to cast off their Sovereign and to declare their independence ; being now, in short,

arming for the great principle of the sovereignty of the people; being now, if the Courier newspaper tell us truth, in league with the republicans of America for the purpose of backing the subjects of the King of Spain in declaring themselves independent and forming alliances with the kingdom of Spain; being now engaged in this way, you must, I should suppose, startle at the sight of those paragraphs, in which you applauded the bloody sentence on O'QUIGLEY, and in which you applauded all the terrible measures which were, about the same time, adopted in Ireland, upon the alleged ground that in Ireland there was a conspiracy to overturn the Government of the King of England, to establish another Government independent of England, and to receive, in the effecting of this purpose, the assistance of the French. Startle you well may; as startle you must, at the sight of these paragraphs. But, startle as much as you please, here they are for our sons to read.

1. "Upon the event of the trials at Maidstone we shall touch but shortly, and with that reverence which we really feel for the proceedings of a Judicial Tribunal, and for the decision of a British Jury—a reverence which we should not conceive to be best displayed by a flippant canvass of the grounds on which that decision was taken, any more than by a riot in the Court where it was pronounced."

2. "There is but one point of view in which we are anxious to present this subject to our readers; and that is—as the solemn decision of the Jury at Maidstone has settled for ever the question so long agitated between the opposite political parties in this country—‘Whether or no there does exist in these kingdoms a traitorous conspiracy to subvert the laws and constitution, and to surrender our national independence to a foreign enemy; and whether or no it behoves us to be upon our guard against such designs?’"

3. "Now at least, there is an end of that futile and fallacious reasoning, which has so often been set up, and as often overthrown, but no less certainly set up again, whenever the occasion seemed to call for it—that the verdicts of the juries at the Old Bailey in 1794, at the same time that they negatived the guilt of the particular individuals who were tried, negatived

also the existence of any conspiracy. An argument just as conclusive, as if, on the acquittal of a man charged with theft, it should be contended to be proved that nothing had been stolen."

4. "The direct contrary of this argument is indeed irresistibly true. The condemnation of one man for conspiring against his country does incontrovertibly establish the existence of a conspiracy. And unless the gentlemen of Opposition are prepared to maintain this absurdity, that the Letter, or Address, of which the unfortunate person who has been found guilty at Maidstone was the bearer, had been framed, and written also, as well as carried, by and for himself alone, the verdict of the Jury does establish the melancholy fact, that there are traitors in the country."

5. "And is this then, it may be asked, so cheering and satisfactory a discovery?—To find that treason does exist; that there are men who would betray into the hands of an enraged and merciless enemy, the power, the honour, the happiness of Great Britain and Ireland, is, God knows, nothing less than satisfactory.—But that when such difficulties do surround us, we should be aware of them—when such enemies are lurking in the bosom of their country, the vigilance of all good men should be exerted to detect and defeat them

—that when designs, fatal to the peace and happiness of the people, as well as to the frame of the Constitution, are really hatching and ripening amongst us, their reality, and nature, and extent, should have been demonstrated to a certainty, which it is beyond the power of folly to doubt, and beyond the impudence of faction to deny—that Parliament should thereby have been justified in confiding extraordinary powers to the Executive Government of the country—and that the Executive Government, in the active and necessary use of those extraordinary powers, should be borne out by the fair construction, by the conviction, and the support of the great mass of the people—these are points of no small importance, in the situation in which we stand;—and these are the points that are established by the verdict of the Jury at Maidstone."

6. "That verdict shows us the dangers that we have escaped, and warns us of those which we may yet have to encounter."

7. "It must take from every measure of precaution, which the Legislature has thought it necessary to adopt from the beginning of these awful and critical times, all character of severity, even in the eyes of the most doating and incredulous devotee to Opposition: and displays them in their true and genuine light to the people, to

whose preservation they have been directed."

8. " It reminds us of the hazard to which every thing dear to us is exposed :—but it rouses us at the same time to the exertions, and points out to us the means, which alone are adequate, and we trust will be effectual, for our salvation."

9. " The accounts received from Ireland are of the most interesting nature: and while they furnish new and indisputable proofs (if proofs were still wanting) of the existence in that country of a deep-rooted conspiracy to subvert the Government and Constitution, and to introduce there all the wild and horrid excesses of anarchy, blood, and desolation, under which the Continent of Europe is now groaning—they lead to the hope, that the vigilance, energy and wisdom of the Irish Government, may yet finally succeed in crushing this French rebellion, and by the punishment of those who have so long and so fatally misguided a portion of the people of Ireland, may recal the deluded to a just sense of their duty and their interest."

10. " It appears by a variety of concurrent testimonies, that a general rising of the disaffected was to have taken place in Dublin and its neighbourhood on the 22d instant. The park of artillery at Chapelizod, the magazine in the Phoenix Park, the camp at Laugh-

linstown (about seven miles from Dublin, on the Wicklow road,) and the castle of Dublin, were to have been attacked at the same time; and by way of diversion, detachments were to have been sent to the houses of obnoxious individuals, with orders to murder them. The list of the proscribed was made out. The proclamation to be issued upon the overthrow of the present Constitution, and the establishment of a *Provisional Executive Government* was ready drawn. The whole plan of proceeding was arranged with the greatest accuracy. The seizure of the Chiefs, and the Proclamation of Dublin, under the Insurrection Act, effectually disconcerted the execution of it."

11. " Too much praise cannot be given to the promptitude and vigour with which the Irish Government has exerted itself upon this occasion; nor to the zeal and alacrity with which its exertions have been seconded by the two Houses of Parliament, and by all ranks of the well-affected. It is a fact to be mentioned with singular satisfaction, that the disarming of the city of Dublin has been effected by the Yeomanry alone."

12. " The continuance of the same system of vigour, under the circumstances of the present moment, will, we trust, be productive of a happy and lasting effect. The question does not now admit of

doubt or disguise. The traitors, the *Allies of France*, are at issue with their country. With such men there can be no compromise. In compromise there could be no safety to the Government, nor any thing but cruelty to the people."

When our sons have read these paragraphs, and when they are told that you were the chief conductor of the paper from which I have made this extract: you and I, who have been upon the stage all the time, know the fact; but will the young men, when they have read this extract, and when they are informed that you were the chief conductor of the paper from which it is taken; will those young men believe (and remember, that it is *to them* that we must leave our characters after all); will they believe that it is this same **GEORGE CANNING**, who is now about to call upon the nation to arm, in order, not to support the independence of late Spanish Colonies, but to encourage, to invite, to urge on, the subjects of the King of Spain to cast him off, and to form new Governments

under the protection of England? monstrous as this is, this is what the young men must believe, if you act upon the principles laid down in the Courier, in which case, too, you will be a co-operator with Mr. JOHN BINNS, who is now, as he was in 1798, loudly maintaining the great principle of the sovereignty of the people.

Will you, will Mr. Frere (formerly an Ambassador), and now, if not an Ambassador, a Pensioner; will **WILLIAM GIFFORD**, the Quarterly Reviewer and the double Sinecure Placeman; will any one of you deny that you were the head conductor of the newspaper from which I have made the extracts? I assert that you were, and that **WILLIAM GIFFORD** was your Editor. I could go, indeed, to fifty speeches in Parliament, in which you reprobated the conduct of the French, in urging the people of foreign countries to rebel against their Sovereigns. It was the constant theme of the abuse of all of you that the French, not content with mak-

ing changes at home, tendering the use of their arms to such foreigners as might be induced to rebel against their King. But here we have you down in *your own* black and white. The black and white of a parliamentary reporter is not enough for me. I like to have you in *your own* deliberate writing and publishing.

The French Secretary of State will, doubtless, in his dispute with you upon this subject, carry you back, as I have done; and will desire you to point out, if you can, the difference between the conduct of BINNS, O'QUIGLEY, and their associates, and the conduct of those Spaniards who are engaged in hatching independence in South America and Mexico. He will ask you, I dare say, to discriminate, if you can, between the conduct of the French Convention, and afterwards the French Directory to Ireland; and the conduct which the Courier tells us you are about to pursue with regard to the Spanish Colonies.

Let us see what difference a

fair comparison would present. You impute, as a crime, to the five Irishmen that were tried at Maidstone, JAMES O'QUIGLEY, ARTHUR O'CONNOR, JOHN BINNS, JOHN ALLEN, and JEREMIAH LEARY; you impute it as a crime to these men, that they wished to overturn the King's Government in Ireland; that they wished to establish a Government of their own; and that they were in *alliance with France* for this purpose. Well, and do you not impute it as crime, then, to any Spaniards in Mexico, who may wish to overturn the Government of their King, who may wish to establish another Government in its stead; and who may be in alliance with England for that purpose? Will you say, "Ah! but Mexico is a Colony" "only: Mexico was originally conquered by Spain, and Ireland is a *Sister Kingdom*, and so forth." Poor shuffle! We do not, indeed, call Ireland a Colony; but was it not conquered; was it not invaded by England; was it not subdued piece-

meal, as Mexico was ! and, in fact, per- of their endowments, the gifts did not the principal owners of or bequests of those forefathers ; Ireland go from England originally, as did the principal owners of Mexico ? " Ah ! but Mexico is at a great distance from Spain." Not so far, remember, as India, as Ceylon, as the Cape of Good Hope, or, even as Denerara or Jamaica is from England. You may say, to be sure, that the treatment of the Irish by England has been different from the treatment of the Mexicans by Spain ! Can you read this, Sir, without hanging down your head ? Not you in particular, however; but can any one of you think of the treatment of the Irish people ; think of the Parson MORRITTS, and the far-famed Squirearchy : can you think of these ; can you think of the miserable potato-eaters, of the slavishly laboured, the ragged, the half-starved, the deplorable, the degraded creatures, compelled to render tithes to those whom they regard as heretics ; ejected from the churches built by their forefathers ; strip- can you think of this Irish people ; then think of the well-treated, the mildly, the gently-governed people of Mexico ; the happiest community, perhaps, in the whole world, and not be afflicted with the curse of a division into numerous religious sects : can you think of this contrast, and your chin not drop involuntarily upon your breast ? What powers of face, then ; what matchless brass must be necessary to enable you to affect to satisfy the insurgents of Mexico, when you seem to think even the gallows too honourable a termination of the career of those who wished to effect the independence of Ireland ! O'QUIGLEY, who appears to have been a very brave man, boldly justified his conduct when brought to the place of execution. He despised his persecutors, and predicted their downfall. In his calculations he was, perhaps a little too hasty ; but it is very little short of glory to his memory, to see you (if the Courier

speak your sentiments and describe your designs), actually labouring for the establishment of the very principle for which he died; and labouring, too, hand in hand, with that very JOHN BINNS, who was tried with him at Maidstone, and, who, if there were guilt at all, was a full participator in his crime.

The Courier perceives, as clearly as you or I can, the difficulty of its present situation. Quoting the other day, from the Lisbon papers, an article, in which the Portuguese writer insists on the necessity of totally crushing the revolutionary spirit, in America, as well as in Europe; after quoting this furious attack upon all the works of the revolutionists in all parts of the world; after quoting this article; or, rather, before quoting it, the Courier, well aware of the manner in which it bore its new doctrines about liberty and independence; compelled to quote this article, the Courier finds it necessary to endeavour to show,

that the taking part with the Spanish Americans, is not to take part with revolutionists! Oho! a second Daniel! What, then, it would not be treason, I suppose, to stir up rebellion in India! However, Ireland, why not Ireland? Ireland is just as much a colony of England as Mexico is of Spain. Ireland and England are now *united*. Aye, upon paper; but there is the sea between them still. Nothing can undo that which was done in the reign of Henry III. and Queen Elizabeth. Granted that Ireland and England are one kingdom. Are not "Spain and the Indies" one kingdom? On our coins, we have it, "George the Fourth, King of Great Britain and Ireland." On the Spanish coins they have it, "Ferdinand the Seventh, King of Spain and the Indies." Mexico and the other American dominions of Spain, are not colonies, in the proper sense of that word. At any rate, they are no more colonies than Ireland is; and if you can show what greater right

you have to encourage the Mexicans to cast off their King, than the Irish have to cast off their King; if you can draw any distinction here worth one single straw, I will proclaim you to be the pink of all Secretaries of State. But, let us hear your friend, the Courier.

"We have received Lisbon Papers this morning, to the 2d inst. From the *Gazette* of the 1st we extract the following speculative article regarding South America, and the supposition that France is destined by Providence to 'close the abyss of Revolution.' Entirely do we agree with the writer in his abstract and general denunciation against the spirit and principle of revolution; that spirit, and that principle, must be crushed wherever it appears, if the subsisting dynasties of Europe wish to escape their own overthrow: but we cannot say we participate in the fears that are felt, lest the establishment of new Governments in South America should lead to the subversion of old ones in Europe. In the first place, distance is a great protection against contagion, whether physical or moral; and in the second, we discern a great distinction between a Revolution such as that of France, for example, and those more recent ones of Piedmont,

Naples, and the Peninsula, and the mere separation of Colonies from the parent state. The latter event, in fact, is one of those occurrences which all politicians readily allow must take place, in the nature of things, sooner or later, although it has never happened, and probably never will happen, that the losing party in such separations can ever be brought to acknowledge that the precise time has arrived. We, ourselves, were of opinion, that our own American Colonies were premature in their demand for freedom. Spain and Portugal think the same with regard to their Colonies at present; but time, the greatest of all innovators, as BACON has observed, still goes on, silently working out events, and teaching us, if we will but be taught, that communities, like individuals, have their manhood, when parental authority must cease."

You see, Sir, brother Daniel is well aware of his difficulties. He dare not, just yet, withhold his approbation from denunciation against the spirit of revolution. That spirit, he says, wherever it appears, must be crushed, or it will overthrow the subsisting dynasties of Europe. Strange to say, however, this second Daniel can discover no danger from the

revolutionary spirit, being suffered to triumph amongst the twenty millions of men inhabiting South America, forming much the larger portion of the subjects of the King of Spain. He can discover no danger in this at all, though these revolutions are going on in the neighbourhood of our own slave colonies. He has seen revolutions spring up in South America, in a few months after it began to make its appearance in Old Spain. He had before seen the American revolution lead to that of France. He has recently seen that the putting down of the revolution in Portugal instantly produced (as soon as the news arrived) a counter revolution in the Brazils. He saw France half convulsed anew by the revolutions of Naples and Spain and Portugal. He saw the revolutions immediately produce one in Piedmont. He hears that the Negro insurrection in Demerara has produced symptoms of revolt amongst the Negroes in all the islands; and, with all this before his eyes, the stupid houndi-

ken, who is the owner of this at once silly and most infamous newspaper, would fain persuade the gentlemen of the Holy Alliance, that five or six independent republican Governments, growing up out of insurrection, founded upon the "Rights of Man," including the necessary right of cashiering of Kings and their Viceroy's; he would fain have the Gentlemen of the Holy Alliance believe, that the establishment of these republics will produce no danger to them; that the success of the insurgents across the Atlantic will give no encouragement to liberals and radicals; and that the dynasties of Europe will experience not the least inconvenience from there being six new Governments at all times ready to give shelter to any of their subjects flying from their vengeance!

Sir, in the name of the Radicals, I thank God that this man is a fool, and I pray to God that you may succeed (I do not care by what means) in persuading the Gentlemen of the Holy Alliance,

that the Courier is a wise man. This, however, is what you will never do. They know too well the *great power of example*. They know too well that one half of a great monarchy cannot be lopped off; that six new republics cannot rise up without placing them in a state of imminent peril. They will spare nothing to prevent the ground of such peril. You see your difficulty. You have, to be sure, a very tame set to deal with; or, you would fear being roasted alive. You would fear to open your lips upon the subject of arming, if there were any one to tell you that you were actually arming to fight against the very thing that you had created by the expenditure of seven hundred millions of money.

In vain, then, are all the endeavours, like the above endeavours of the Courier, to maintain the *consistency* of those, who fought against the French revolution, and who are now about to fight for a revolution of half the Spanish monarchy. John BIXN

is, indeed, consistent. John publishes a newspaper at Philadelphia called the Democratic Press. John is a great man in his way. John goes far towards giving us an ample illustration of the wisdom of the "Great" MONTESQUIEU's remark, that "*Virtue is the basis of republican Government;*" for John's printing-office at Philadelphia was, in 1818, a shop for the *purchase and sale of posts, offices, and sinecures, under the Republican Government of Pennsylvania*, which I believe to be the most base and corrupt Government upon the face of the earth. I lived, first and last, seven or eight years within a few hundred yards of the court of St. James. I had my ears and eyes open as well as other people, and was not much prone to give the best interpretation to acts of baseness and corruption; and I declare, that, in the whole of these eight or nine years, I never saw and heard of so much place-hunting, profit-hunting, political intrigue, bargaining about jobs and

bills ; in short, so much low, filthy, odious, political corruption, as I had before my eyes, and in my ears, in one single fortnight, while I was at Harrisburg, the seat of Government in Pennsylvania. London police runners, select vestry men of petty parishes in England, appeared gentlemen to my recollection, during my stay at Harrisburg. Of this government, this sample of Montesquieu's virtue, the great BINNS, your present fellow-labourer, was what might be called the place-distributator, which he obtained in consequence of the republicanism of his principles. However, be he what he would in other respects, he always remained an unshaken enemy of kings, and of kingly government. How you must congratulate yourself, then, to find that this excellent person, who had so narrow an escape at Maidstone ; whose neck was almost actually tickled by the hemp, whose bowels must have begun to rumble at the expected approach of the knife, and whose limbs must have

begun to bid farewell to the body. How happy you must be to see this excellent person now quoted by the Courier, and highly extolled for the part he is taking in favour of revolution. He is the firm ally of your newspaper ; but, you will do well not to place too great a reliance upon him ; for, you may rest assured, that, in the end, the United States will be your enemy.

It is difficult to say what you would finally do with the friendship of the United States, if you were to have it ; but you will not have it, in spite of all the professions of friendship on the part of your friend MR. BINNS. MR. MONROE's speech is any thing but conclusive. He has but thirteen months longer to be President of the United States. One of the benefits of having an elected Chief Magistrate is, that the new Chief Magistrate generally brings with him a new set of politics ; and, it sometimes happens, that the going out Chief Magistrate, like the off-going tenant of a farm, likes to do

as little as possible to assist his successor in outshining him. An old farmer, who was about to quit, having sowed an extraordinary quantity of oats, could give no better reason for it, than that it was the worse for the comers-on! Mr. MONROE is a very good sort of man, and, being a republican, he must, according to MONTESQUIEU, have a great deal of virtue; but, with all this, I cannot help thinking that Mr. MONROE wished to treat his successor to a pretty large breadth of oats. One thing I will answer for; and that is, that the Congress will never give their consent to any war, to any armament, to any expense of even one single dollar, if they think it will tend to favour the views of England.

It is curious enough to observe, that, in our eagerness to take shelter under the wings of the United States, we seem to loose our senses; we seem, not only to regard the President's speech as a law of Congress, but as a law which is sure to be carried into

execution without any hinderance. Very different is this from the fact of the case. The speech is a mere speech, and almost the speech of an individual. It is that of a man shortly going out of office. It is now matter of discussion throughout the country. Some think it wise, some think it foolish; some look upon it as a mark of high spirit, and just sentiment; and some compare it to the ravings of Don Quixote, while he is brandishing his lance at the windmill.

In the meanwhile the French will not be idle. Nobody knows how to deal with republican virtue better than the French do. If they cannot persuade Mr. President to come over to their side, they will take care to make such offers to the United States, as shall put him upon very bad ground. It is possible that some hints may have been given relative to Louisiana and the Floridas. If France and Spain will make the United States easy upon that score, they will, I take it, very soon have them for friends.

Some of the papers in the United States represent the great danger of resorting to internal taxes, for the purpose of carrying on war. Those internal taxes are necessary, mind. War cannot be carried on in America without new loans and without internal taxes ; and, is there a man in his senses, who knows any thing of the condition of the United States, who will affect to believe, that the people of that country will consent to pay internal taxes, to support a war favourable to the views of England ? It is impossible to look at the Act of Congress of 1817 ; it is impossible to look at that Act, which was the model of our Foreign Enlistment Bill, without being satisfied that the Congress had, at that time, nothing so much at heart as to prevent the independence of Spanish America. That Bill has remained unrepealed until this day ; so that I am inclined to think, that the Spanish Government, who so sorely lamented the loss of the Floridas, must, upon the change

of things in Spain, have suffered something to escape it *relative to those Floridas*. This is my conjecture. This would naturally draw the menace from the President and the Congress ; this would naturally make them threaten to join England against Spain ; this would make them talk about *American independence* generally, when they really only meant a fine Spanish Colony, which they had got into their own possession in a manner by no means *too honest*.

If I am right in this conjecture, the French will know how to settle the matter very speedily. They will guarantee the Floridas to the United States, and these latter will do their best to keep the mines of Mexico and Peru out of the hands of England. The President will change his tone ; he will set up the Washington song of *Peace with all Nations* ; the virtuous republicans will echo and re-echo the sound ; above all things will they congratulate themselves upon having escaped that which would have favoured us ;

their newspapers, like a well-broken pack, will open upon us full cry; and, amongst the whole, the loud and incessant hawhaw of your friend BINNS will always be distinguished, as long as he has life and lungs.

In conclusion, Sir, let me once more beg you to look at the state in which events have, at last, placed you. The poor, ridiculous, frightened creature who conducts the Courier has now (Wednesday, the 29th,) received, apparently, instructions to explain away all that it has been saying for a month past about the augmentation of the army. A month ago, it talked of "five young fellows" raised by the Hundred, and by "beat of drum." The poor fellow wanted, seemingly, to make the French Ministers hear the beat of his drum. It talked, not only of an augmentation of the army then, but of a further augmentation when Parliament should meet. Now, however, he is "anxious to correct a misconception" which has prevailed with respect to an aug-

mentation of the army. He says, when the reader reflects that ONLY seventy-one thousand men were voted last year (which is only about thirty thousand more than Queen Anne had to carry on her wars); when the reader reflects that we had that seventy-one thousand men only, and when he reflects on the situation of Ireland and of her West India Colonies; he cannot be surprised that the intended augmentation was thought necessary! So I thus he creeps out of the thing backwards. Not a word about South America. Not a word about arming for the defence of the new republics. He slips out of the whole story now by talking about our West India Colonies, and about Ireland. Indeed, those are two objects of a very frightful character; but so they have been for a very long time, and, therefore, their ticklish situation was no ground for this new drumming, this grand work by beat of drum. This might be partly for the purpose of frightening the money out of the landlords'

pockets. Nothing, however, is to be done with regard to South America without an army. Spain will resume her authority unless we arm. We cannot arm without reducing the interest of the debt. That you dare not do, and, therefore, the country ~~must~~ come down.

The Speech from the Throne is matter of great speculation. Some expect it to be warlike; I expect it to be tame as a wether sheep. I expect it to tell us nothing about either peace or war; to give us nothing that we can understand; and, above all things, I expect it to give us no reason to suppose that efficient measures will be taken for putting a stop to the sufferings of the Irish people; as to all which, I shall be inexpressibly glad to find myself completely deceived. I cannot conclude without observing, that, if, as I have heard, there is a project for introducing the Poor Laws into Ireland, I trust that no man will be so base as to endeavour to make such a measure a new and additional means of oppressing Mc-Catholics. But,

unless great care be taken to prevent it, this will assuredly be the case. Alas! Sir! the people of Mexico and of the other Spanish Colonies have only to be told that independence may have *Orange-men* in store for them; and they will oppose independence to their last breath.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient and
Most humble Servant,

W.M. COBBETT.

STOCK-JOBBING PRESS.

My readers know, that I have long asserted, and, indeed, that I have proved, that the London press is a thing belonging, generally speaking, to Jews and other persons connected with the thing called the *feudal*. I have insisted, that it is not only influenced by this body, but actually owned by it; or, at least, owned by it in great part. Hence the constant

endeavours of this press to do every thing for the Jew and Jobber class, and against the *land* and the *labour* classes. I have frequently given proofs of the truth of my opinions and assertions in this respect. That the following article will make men like *Coke* and *Suffield* see how silly (to say the least of it) was the part they acted last year, instigated by this press, is more than I will venture to say; for to make them see demands, I dare say, an uncommon blaze of light; but it will, I am sure, be more than sufficient to satisfy any common man, that I have, all along, been correct as to this matter; which, let me add, is a matter of great consequence. I take the article from the *Courier* of the 26th instant. I beg my readers to pay great attention to it. I shall have some remarks to subjoin; but the matter is so plain as to require very little in the way of comment.

"A Correspondent has pointed out to us, in a Sunday Paper, a paragraph relating to the *Cou-*

"*rier*, which evidently emanates from some half-informed officious individual, who has contrived to pick up just enough to make a blundering display of his own ignorance. The paragraph in question professes to furnish a list of the proprietors of this paper; and were it not for the sinister insinuations which are coupled with one part of the statement, we should certainly not have thought it necessary to take the slightest notice of such a mass of inaccuracies.—The part to which we allude, affirms that 'Mr. Ricardo, the eminent stock-broker, and a brother of the deceased Member of Parliament, has purchased four shares.' THIS IS FALSE. Mr. Ricardo never had FOUR shares. He did, indeed, hold one, and only one; but even that he no longer retains, having parted with it to one of his late co-partners, at a considerable advance in price above what he gave for it a few months since.

" It need not be disguised that this sacrifice on his part was felt to be expedient, both by himself and the other proprietors, because it had become known that he was a proprietor, and because the tongue of ready malice would make it a convenient pretext for a thousand paltry hints, and shrugs, and surmises. We do not know it as a fact, but we dare say, some recent imitations by a Morning Paper (whose propensities, however, we soon quelled,) had no other foundation than this. We will never condescend to explain away imputations of this kind, but meet them, as we always have done, by an unqualified defiance; otherwise, we might leave our readers to judge, (even if Mr. RICARDO's own high character were not the best answer,) what was the probability that the proprietors of a property worth according to actual purchases 80,000*l.* would suffer one of themselves holding only a twenty-fourth part of

" that property to make it subservient to his private views in such a way as must inevitably ruin it! The insinuation was at once foolish and malignant: but if there was one person by whom it was believed, this exposure of the calumnious falsehood must at once undeceive him.— With respect to the other falsehoods and blunders of the statement in question, we leave them as we find them. The public have no interest in knowing who are, or who are not, the proprietors of any Journal; but they have an interest in knowing that a journal like the *Courier* is in no hazard, from any change whatever, of departing from the maintenance of those principles, or of relinquishing those means of intelligence, which have given to it, and will preserve for it, its present character and value."

" THIS IS FALSE." It was not FOUR shares that the stockbroker RICARDO had; but ONE share! A Duchess said to Lord Chesterfield, "What do you think,

" my Lord : the world says, that who now doubts, upon this subject, must be an idiot indeed.—" I have had two bastards." "Ah," said his Lordship, " May it please your Grace, I do not believe above ONE HALF of what the world says."—Observe, too, that it became "expedient" for Ricardo to sell the share, "because it had become known that he was a proprietor." Oh ! Oh ! Then, he was a proprietor in secret ; and, it was inexpedient for him to have the share, as soon as it became known that he had it ! Why ? Why, pray ? Why, because, to be sure, the news of the paper would be suspected. In short, because its stock-jobbing powers and projects would be spoiled.—Observe, again, that the other Ricardo was a Whig, or, half Radical, and was said to be part owner of the "SCOTSMAN" newspaper ! So, here they were at the Thing on both sides. One took the "Radical" side ; the other the "Tory" side ; but, they most cordially agreed as to the funds.—Nothing more need be said about the matter. He

The names of ALL the partners, in a newspaper ought to be recorded at the Stamp Office. As the thing now is, *only two names* (where there are more than two) are required. Two are ostensibly put forward ; two *any things* that nobody knows ; while the *Jews and Jobbers are kept out of sight!* As soon, you see, as it "became known," that RICARDO was one of the owners of the COURIER, "it was expedient" for him to sell his share !—Pray, ought not the public to know, who all these owners are ? This is all I ask : let the people know who they all are, and I am not at all afraid of the power of this press to delude anybody.

TURNPIKE ROADS.

THE following will speak for itself. The matter cannot, however, rest where it is. There must

be redress obtained, through one to the Magistrate to convict the channel or another.

POLICE. Bow-street, Jan. 28.—Mr. CORBETT having obtained, on Monday last, a summons to be issued to Mr. JOHN BATTEY, Clerk to the Trustees of the Turnpike from Hyde Park Corner to Hammersmith, the parties came, to-day, before SIR RICHARD BIRNIE. The case was this: the law required, that there should be, at this time (and for some time back) lodged with the Clerk of the Peace for the County, an account of the receipts and expenditure of the said road, in order that this account might be open to the inspection of any one, who might choose (paying the fees) to inspect it. This account was, upon an application from Mr. Cobbett, found not to have been lodged with the Clerk of the Peace. For neglect to lodge the account, the Clerk of the Road is to pay the penalty of fifty pounds. Mr. Cobbett's complaint was, that the account had not been lodged, agreeably to the Act; and he applied to the Clerk, and to make him pay the penalty. Sir RICHARD BIRNIE, after due consideration, decided, that, in case of any penalty above £20. he had not jurisdiction. However, he observed to Mr. Cobbett, that, Mr. BATTEY being present, and Mr. SKETCHLEY (the Treasurer) being also present, they, perhaps, would inform him why the account had not been lodged with the Clerk of the Peace. Mr. Cobbett said, that he should like to know the reason. Mr. BATTEY simply said, that the time for lodging the account with the Clerk of the Peace had not yet arrived. Hereupon Mr. SKETCHLEY, (who is a Justice of the Peace, and who was sitting on the bench,) observed, that the account had not yet been made up. Mr. SKETCHLEY, then observed further: "Let them make their complaint." Hereupon Mr. Cobbett, addressing himself to Sir RICHARD BIRNIE, said: "Sir, the law requires that, in April, September, or October, in every year, there shall

" bean Annual Meeting of the Trust-
 " fees of every Turnpike-road ;
 " that an account of receipts and
 " expenditures shall be laid before
 " this meeting ; that thirty days
 " after this the Clerk of the Road
 " shall lodge a copy of the account
 " with the Clerk of the Peace.
 " This has not been done ; and of
 " this I complain. I wanted to
 " know, Sir, and I had a right to
 " know, how such large sums of
 " money were disposed of ; and I
 " was the more desirous to obtain
 " this information, as, in this case,
 " strange as it may appear, the
 " Treasurer is also the Chairman
 " of the Trustees, and, in this last
 " capacity, audits his own ac-
 " counts ! This, Sir, is no com-
 " mon case. Here are very large
 " sums of money ; and, I have
 " been told, and I firmly believe,
 " that considerable sums of this
 " money are constantly held in the
 " hands of the Treasurer. If the
 " law had been obeyed by the
 " clerk, and I could have seen the
 " account, I should have known
 " how this matter stood ; and it

" was precisely for purposes like
 " this that the law commanded
 " the lodging of the account with
 " the Clerk of the Peace.—But,
 " Sir, as it appears that you have
 " not jurisdiction in the case, I
 " shall pursue the other mode of
 " obtaining redress."

The reader will please to ob-
 serve, that this was said by Mr.
 COBBETT, before the face of Mr.
 SKETCHLEY, the Chairman of the
 Trustees, and the Treasurer. This
 Mr. SKETCHLEY lives at Kensing-
 ton. He is, as is above said, a
Justice of the Peace. However,
 there must be more about this
 hereafter. The thing is of too
 great and general interest not to
 be thoroughly sifted.

LYING PRESS OF ENGLAND.

THAT portion of this base and
 lying thing, which is in the hands
 of one JACOB of Winchester, has,
 under date of the 26th instant,
 and in a paper called the Hamp-

shire Chronicle, the following paragraph :

" Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated the 19th December 1823 :—' Cobbett has petitioned the Legislature of Pennsylvania to refund the amount of a fine (2000 dollars), paid by him some years since, into the State Treasury. It might as well wrestle with a ghost.' "

Now, if I were to put into the Register these words : " Extract of a letter from Winchester, 29th January 1823.—On Tuesday last, Jacob, who conducts the Hampshire share of the great national liar, was seen, on his knees, kissing a part (that shall be nameless) of a great fat parson of that city." If I were to insert this, it would be not more false, at any rate, than the above paragraph of Jacob. *I have presented no petition to the tobacco - chewing law - spitters of Pennsylvania. I never paid any fine in America in my life.* The tobacco-chewers

did, indeed, by the most scandalous mockery of law that ever was witnessed on earth, rob me, twenty-three years ago, of a sum, which, with interest and costs, now amounts to about eight or nine thousand dollars. But, I have presented no petition to the tobacco-suckers since 1819; and I never was fined in America, in my life.—Those radicals, who complain of my dislike to republican government, and who have, some how or other, got it into their heads, that republicanism and freedom mean the same thing; should, before they complain of this my dislike, pay me these thousands of dollars, or, at least, show me, that they have tasted the sweets of republicanism in the same degree that I have. It is a little hard in them to enjoy the dance, and to let the paying of the piper fall solely upon me !

There are twenty republics in America. Some of them where freedom and virtue reign; and some where the worst of slavery exists, and the blackest villainy

lords it over the people. I have never seen, nor have I ever heard, of a government so corrupt, so vise, so basely tyrannical as that of Pennsylvania. [I told it this, when I was there. I have always said it; I say it still; but I must do the people of Pennsylvania the justice to say, that they invariably expressed their detestation of the dishonesty of the tobacco-suckers that rule them. The people wanted me to have my money back; but the tobacco-suckers wanted to keep it to themselves. These blackguards are so insignificant in the eyes of the public here, that I cannot venture to bestow much room upon them; but I will, one of these days, make the people of England laugh; I will treat them to a hearty laugh at republican freedom.

The robbery above-mentioned was committed by a pure act of tyranny by a fellow named MACKEEN, who was the "Chief Justice" of the *virtuous* Republic, and who committed this act solely to gratify the wish of a foreign Envoy, who was courting his daughter! Curious it is, that Monday last, which brought me JACOB's lie, also brought me an account of the death of this very Envoy; namely, CASA YRUJO, the late Spanish Prime

Minister, who, soon after the robbery was committed, or begun to be committed, on me by the "virtuous" Republican, married the latter's daughter, whom the people used to call "SAL MACKEEN."

But, in what manner was the robbery committed? The story is too long to be told here. It contains too much matter to be brought into a small compass. But, this I venture to say, that no sincere man in the world will ever hear this story, without detesting the name of Republican Government, and without pitying the people who are compelled to live under tobacco-sucking and whiskey-guzzling lawgivers.

AMERICAN TREES AND SEEDS.

THE weather now (Thursday) appears to be going to continue open and dryish. If this be the case, all the Trees and Seeds that have been ordered will be sent off before this day week.—I do not like to move little trees in wet weather, because the earth gets stuck hard about their roots, which are, in some sort, glued up

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 17th Jan.

Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat	58	7
Rye	42	1
Barley	31	6
Oats	22	2
Beans	36	2
Peas	36	10

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 17th Jan.

Qrs.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat 11,960 for 37,330	5	0	Average,	64
Barley 8,085 ... 14,938	1	5	.....	36
Oats 12,557 ... 16,446	10	0	.....	26
Rye 383 697	10	0	.....	34
Beans 2,217 ... 4,926	19	4	.....	38
Peas 1,722 ... 3,420	1	9	.....	30

Friday, Jan 23.—The arrivals of this week are only moderate. Wheat has found a ready sale to-day, and prime parcels are again rather dearer. Barley has sold on much the same terms as Monday last. Beans sell at rather more money. Peas fully support the prices last quoted. Good Oats sell well, and rather exceed our last quotations.

Monday, Jan. 26.—The arrivals of last week were tolerably good, but this morning there was again a moderate supply of Wheat, Barley, Beans and Peas, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, with but few Oats from the north. There has been a good trade for Wheat this morning, and a further advance of 2s. to 3s. per qr. has been obtained on the prices of this day se'night. Flour has also risen 5s. per sack.

The best parcels of Barley have exceeded last quotations by 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Old Beans are 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher. New Beans are 1s. per quarter dearer. Boiling and White Peas find a free sale at rather better prices. Grey Peas are advanced 2s. to 3s. per quarter. The supply of Oats is at present not equal to the demand, and this article obtains 1s. to 2s. per quarter more than this day se'night, with but few left unsold.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old)	68s.	to 70s.
— white, (old)	52s.	— 50s.
— red, (new)	48s.	— 54s.
— fine	66s.	— 60s.
— superfine	62s.	— 63s.
— white, (new)	54s.	— 50s.
— fine	58s.	— 65s.
— superfine	66s.	— 72s.
FLOUR, per sack	68s.	to 66s.
— Seconds	58s.	— 62s.
— North Country ..	50s.	— 54s.

**ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From January 19 to January 24, both inclusive.**

Whence	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Flour.
Aberdeen .....	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	.....
Aldbro'	373	1463	15	.....	76	.....
Alemouth	120	.....	.....	315	.....	.....
Bamf .....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....
Berwick .....	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	.....
Boston	40	.....	.....	5560	.....	.....
Bridport .....	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridlington .....	.....	.....	.....	530	.....	.....
Carmarthen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunbar .....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Dundee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exeter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester }	581	398	1070	25	324	876
Harwich }	669	258	457	.....	150	747
Leigh } East	877	318	.....	118	571	99
Maldon	773	646	20	72	428	1090
Gainsbro' .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450
Grimsey .....	.....	.....	.....	260	.....	.....
Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	2485	.....	150
Hastings	70	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverness .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ipswich	282	332	1236	.....	51	437
Kent	1780	1609	246	390	785	1783
Louth .....	.....	.....	.....	360	.....	.....
Lynn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle .....	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	.....
Newhaven .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Rye	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
Scarborough .....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....
Spalding .....	.....	.....	.....	370	.....	.....
Southampton .....	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	.....
Southwold	420	365	25	.....	.....	.....
Weymouth .....	.....	282	18	.....	.....	.....
Wisbeach .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodbridge	478	788	30	.....	158	377
Yarmouth	66	395	1567	.....	.....	4725
Cork .....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	.....
Dublin .....	.....	.....	.....	545	.....	.....
Dunkeld .....	.....	.....	.....	310	.....	.....
Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265
Total	6787	7004	4820	13381	2543	10897 ² 265.

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week :

Rye, 414; Pease, 1818; Tares, 164; Linseed, 1380; Rapeseed, 16;

Brank, 42; Mustard, —; Flax, 132; and Seeds, 144 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	d.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	55	96
white, ditto ditto	60	90
red, English, ditto	58	106
white, ditto ditto	72	100
Rye Grass	per qr...	16
Turnip, new, white	per bush.	10
red & green	ditto	10
yellow Swedes ditto	9	11
Mustard, white	ditto	7
brown.....ditto..	8	14
Caraway	per cwt	50
Coriander.....ditto	10	12
Sunforn.....per qr...	28	36
Trefoil	per cwt	17
Ribgrass	ditto	15
Canary, common	per qr...	38
fine	ditto	42
Tares	per bush.	5
Hempseed	per qr...	44
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign	ditto	36
fine English for sowing	ditto	46
Rapeseed, 27 <i>l.</i> to 29 <i>l.</i>		53
Lined Oil Cake, 13 <i>l.</i> —13 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> per 100 <i>lb.</i>		
Rape Cake, 5 <i>l.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per ton.		

City, 30 January 1824.

BACON.

The importers of Bacon begin to fear that the price of that article is too high, as compared with the price of butchers' meat; and we are a little inclined to think their fear is not without foundation. All the late purchasers will lose money, unless there be an advance here. On board, 4*s.*—Landed, 5*s.*

BUTTER.

There have lately been but few purchases on board; and little is being offered for shipping. The trade is dull here, and likely to be so, if the weather continue open. Landed: Carlow, 84*s.* to 90*s.*—

Waterford, 78*s.* to 82*s.*—Dublin, 80*s.* to 84*s.*—Cork or Limerick, 80*s.*—Dutch, 80*s.* to 94*s.*

CHEESE.

Some of the factors have been speculating very extensively; and as the stocks of Cheese are certainly short, the holding back will doubtless keep up prices; but the consumption is so much diminished, that we think there will be enough to hold out.

Fine Old Cheshire, 80*s.* to 90*s.*; Good, 70*s.* to 76*s.*; New, 66*s.* to 72*s.*—Double Gloucester, 60*s.* to 66*s.*; Single, 50*s.* to 64*s.*

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4*lb.* Loaf is stated at 10*d.* by the full-priced Bakers.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 26.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	2	4	0
Mutton.....	3	6	4	2
Veal.....	5	0	6	0
Pork.....	4	4	5	0
Beasts ... 2,774 | Sheep ... 19,240				
Calves 140 | Pigs 220				

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	6	3	4
Mutton.....	2	6	3	6
Veal.....	4	4	6	4
Pork.....	3	4	5	4

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	0	3	4
Mutton.....	2	6	3	4
Veal.....	3	4	5	8
Pork.....	3	0	5	4

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.

Ware	£ 2 0	to £ 3 15
Middlings.....	1 15	— 2 0
Chats.....	1 10	— 1 15
Common Red..	2 10	— 2 15

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware.....	£ 2 5	to £ 3 10
Middlings.....	1 15	— 2 0
Chats.....	1 10	— 0 0
Common Red..	2 10	— 3 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay... 80s. to 106s.

Straw... 36s. to 46s.

Clover 100s. to 120s.

St. James's.—Hay... 80s. to 110s.

Straw... 42s. to 61s.

Clover 80s. to 116s.

Whitechapel.—Hay... 80s. to 106s.

Straw... 46s. to 46s.

Clover 100s. to 130s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pence.
	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.
Aylesbury	54 68 0	34 36 0	29 25 0	22 46 0	40 42 0
Banbury	48 64 0	28 32 0	23 30 0	28 42 0	0 0 0
Basingstoke.....	52 72 0	29 35 0	29 21 0	26 45 0	0 0 0
Chelmsford.....	48 76 0	30 37 0	27 36 0	23 46 0	30 38 0
Derby.....	54 72 0	30 40 0	21 31 0	32 50 0	0 0 0
Devizes	48 72 0	26 35 0	18 28 0	34 46 0	0 0 0
Dorchester.....	44 72 0	24 31 0	18 26 0	44 56 0	0 0 0
Exeter.....	68 72 0	24 36 0	18 22 0	32 34 0	0 0 0
Guildford.....	52 80 0	32 36 0	24 31 0	35 44 0	37 42 0
Henley	56 80 0	28 36 0	20 29 0	36 42 0	35 41 0
Horncastle.....	54 65 0	26 34 0	16 26 0	34 42 0	0 0 0
Hungerford.....	48 70 0	23 34 0	16 33 0	22 46 0	0 0 0
Leaves	52 62 0	33 34 0	21 34 0	26 0 0	36 36 0
Lynn	50 64 0	30 36 0	20 24 0	38 42 0	34 35 0
Newbury.....	51 78 0	21 35 0	17 24 0	43 0 0	38 0 0
Newcastle	46 66 0	28 38 0	21 38 0	36 46 0	34 45 0
Northampton.....	55 64 0	29 35 0	30 32 0	38 46 0	0 0 0
Nottingham	56 0 0	37 0 0	24 0 0	42 0 0	0 0 0
Reading	52 82 0	26 36 0	19 28 0	34 46 0	36 40 0
Sherborne	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Stamford.....	48 66 0	28 37 0	17 29 0	35 44 0	0 0 0
Swansea	62 0 0	32 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Turk.....	61 0 0	31 0 0	23 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ucklebridge.....	52 78 0	30 36 0	22 30 0	38 44 0	36 40 0
Wimborne	44 72 0	26 39 0	19 24 0	36 52 0	0 0 0
Winchester	49 76 0	30 35 0	28 26 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Yarmouth.....	60 68 0	30 35 0	23 26 0	34 36 0	33 30 0
Dalkeith *	21 34 6	18 28 0	16 24 0	16 21 0	16 21 0
Haddington*	27 36 0	25 31 5	20 24 6	16 20 0	15 19 6

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the Bell.—The Scotch Bell for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The Bell of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.—The Corn trade here since last Tuesday and down to Saturday, was somewhat languid, but on the latter day there was a renewed demand for Wheat and Oats, when sales of each were made to the Trade here at fully the prices of this day se'night. Though but few country dealers attended this day's market, a few sales of old Irish Wheats were effected at a further advance of 2d. to 3d. per bushel, as were new Oats at 1d. to 2d. per 45 lbs.; and although there was not much business done during the day, the general articles of the trade fully supported late quotations.

Imported into Liverpool from the 13th to the 19th January, 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 1305; Oats, 8052; Barley, 160; Malt, 10; Beans, 200; and Peas, 105 quarters. Oatmeal, 72 packs, per 240 lbs. Flour, 207 sacks. Europe, 1932 barrels.

Norwich, Jan. 24.—This market was well supplied with samples of all kinds of Grain; but owing to the advance in the London markets, higher prices were obtained than last week. Wheat from 6s. to 6s.; Barley, 2s. to 3s.; Oats, 2s. to 2s.; and Beans, 3s. to 4s. per qr.

Bristol, Jan. 24.—The sales of Corn, &c. at present, in our markets at this place, are rather lively. Supplies not large.—Best Wheat from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; inferior ditto, 5s. 3d. to 7s. 3d.; Barley, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 9d.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; Oats, 2s. to 3s. 3d.; and Malt, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 3d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 51s. per bag.

Birmingham, Jan. 22.—Our market is again dearer; the supplies generally are short. Wheat is 4d. per 60lbs., and Beans about 2s. per quarter in advance upon the currency of this day week, and in brisk demand. Fine parcels of Malting Barley inquired for; others rather easier. Malt is in demand. Oats steady. Peas sold rather better. Flour is high and sales limited.—Old Wheat, 8s. to 8s. 4d., and New, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 10d. per 60lbs.; Barley, 32s. to 37s.; Malt, 52s. to 56s.; and Oats, 24s. to 30s. per quarter; Beans, 14s. to 18s. per 10 scours; Peas, 36s. to 38s. per quarter. Fine Flour, 50s. to 51s.; Seconds, 46s. to 48s.; and Old Fine, 54s. per sack.—P. S. Our bushel is Winchester (33 quarters.) In the last report you say the retail price of Flour is advanced 2s. per 14lbs.; it should have been 2d. per 14lbs.

Ipswich, Jan. 24.—We had to-day a good supply of Corn, and every thing was dearer. Barley, 2s. to 3s.; Beans 2s.; and Wheat 2s. to 3s. per quarter dearer. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 56s. to 72s.; Barley, 32s. to 40s.; Beans, 40s. to 42s.; Peas, 36s. to 38s.; and Oats, 24s. to 28s. per qr.

Boston, Jan. 21.—This market still continues to be well supplied with samples of Grain, which have been very brisk on sale, and Wheat has been full from 2s. to 3s. per quarter dearer. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 56s. to 66s.; Oats, 18s. to 24s.; Beans, 32s. to 34s.; and Barley, 28s. to 32s. per quarter.

Wakefield, Jan. 23.—We had a very fair supply of all kinds of Grain, and many buyers attended. Fine Wheats, new and old, sold readily at 2s. to 3s. per quarter advance; second and inferior sorts are 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher. Mealing Oats are full 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter, and Shelling 1s. to 2s. per load higher. Beans ready sale at 3s. to 4s. per quarter advance. Flour is 2s. per bag dearer. Gray or Maple Peas are full 4s. per quarter higher. In Rapeseed no material alteration.—Wheat, 60s. to 70s. per quarter; Mealing Oats, 14d. to

14*l*. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 3*s.* to 3*g.* per load of 261 lbs.; Barley, 3*s.* to 4*s.*; Beans, old and new, 6*s.* to 5*g.*; Maple Peas, 4*s.* to 5*s.*; Tares, 6*s.* to 7*s.* per quarter; Malt, 4*s.* to 4*g.* per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 5*s.* to 5*g.* per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 30*s.* to 32*s.* per last.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Jan. 24.—A very good show of lean Bullocks for the season, but owing to the high price demanded (4*s.* per stone of 14 lbs.), but few sales were effected. Fat Bullocks were a slow sale at 7*s.* per stone. A large supply of Sheep, which went off at much the same prices as last week.

Horncaulie, Jan. 24.—Beef 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5*d.* to 6*s.*; Pork 6*s.* to 7*s.*; and Veal 7*s.* to 8*d.* per lb.

At Morpeth market on Wednesday, there was a good supply of Cattle and Sheep; there being many inferior, fat of both sold readily at last week's prices.—Beef from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 3*d.*; and Mutton, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per stone, sinking offals.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Jan. 26.—Our market is steady. Old Hops have been more in demand at the late currency, and a few shillings advance is now asked. Good Yearling Pockets are becoming scarce, and higher prices are demanded. Currency, Old: 1819 and 1820, 68*s.* to 80*s.*; 1821, 80*s.* to 100*s.*; 1822, 7*s.* 12*s.* to 10*s.*; 1823, 8*s.* 15*s.* to 16*s.*

Maidstone, Jan. 22.—The Hop trade seems to continue as dull as ever; there are so few sales made that we cannot quote prices.

TALLOW, &c. per Cwt.

	£. s.
Russia Candle, Yellow	1 14
, Siberia	1 13
Soap	1 12
Archangel	1 12
Town Tallow	2 0
Graves	0 14
Good Dregs	0 6
Soap, London, Yellow	3 2
, Melted....	3 14
, Curd	3 16
, Soft	0 0

	s. d.
Candles, Mould, per doz...	10 6
, Store	9 0
Raw Fat, per stone of 8 lbs.	2 2
Tallow imported into London from Jan. 14 to Jan. 21, 222 casks.	
Melted Stuff, 26 <i>s.</i> ; Rough, do. 18 <i>s.</i>	

COTTON MARKET.

Friday, Jan. 23.—Our Cotton market, in the face of the approaching India Sale, has become somewhat languid, though we can notice no alteration in price; the sales are too inconsiderable to enumerate. The Company's Bengals are taxed at 6*d.* The letters from Liverpool this morning state that market heavy; about 1200 bags of Cotton were sold on Wednesday, at prices rather lower; the holders of Brazil descriptions had withdrawn their Cottons from sale, on account of the political intelligence lately received.

COAL MARKET, Jan. 23.

Ships at Market.	Ships said.	Price.
50 <i>t.</i> Newcastle..	8 <i>t.</i> .. 38 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 42 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	
23 <i>t.</i> Sunderland.	3 .. 40 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> —40 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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KING'S SPEECH.

Kensington, 6th February, 1824.

The Speech which was delivered to Parliament on Tuesday last, the third inst., was delivered by Commission, as it is called ; and I am very glad of it ; because it would have given me, as it must have given to every loyal subject of the King, great pain to have reflected that this incomparable heap of stuff, justly to describe which, no words are sufficient, had come from His Majesty's own natural lips.

I wonder into what wise noddle it first entered, to suppose that a piece of writing became the more dignified and royal like, for being broken into little bits of paragraphs, one sentence in each pa-

raph, and that sentence seldom too complete. When the elder Wellesley was in India, he used to write in somewhat the same sort of manner. There certainly must be a notion among the bright geniuses of Whitehall, that, somehow or other, it is "dignified," to place the words in this disjointed sort of way. This affectation of sententiousness is pretty generally ridiculous ; but it is peculiarly so, when there is nothing of strength, nothing of point, nothing striking in any part of the composition, but when all is a poor drawled out string, either of very questionable facts, or of opinions, sentiments, and designs, as equivocal as they well can be. I wonder my Lords the Commissioners had not numbered their paragraphs. I shall, however, take the liberty to do this for them ; and, having done it, I

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shall offer a few remarks upon such of the paragraphs as appear to me to call for it.

"**MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,**

1. "We are commanded by His Majesty to express to you His Majesty's deep regret, that, in consequence of indisposition, he is prevented from meeting you in Parliament upon the present occasion.

2. "It would have been a peculiar satisfaction to His Majesty, to be enabled in person, to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of the country.

3. "Trade and Commerce are extending themselves both at home and abroad.

4. "An increasing activity pervades almost every branch of manufacture.

5. "The growth of the Revenue is such as not only to sustain public credit, and to prove the unimpaired productiveness of our resources, but (what is yet more gratifying to His Majesty's feelings) to evince a diffusion of comfort among the great body of the people.

6. "Agriculture is increasing from the depression under which it laboured; and by the steady operation of natural causes, is gradually re-assuming the station to which its importance entitles it, among the great interests of the nation.

7. "At no former period has there prevailed throughout all classes of the community in this Island, a more cheerful spirit of order, or a more just sense

of the advantages; which, under the blessing of Providence, they enjoy.

8. "In Ireland, which has for some time past been the subject of His Majesty's particular solicitude, there are many indications of amendment; and His Majesty relies upon your continued endeavours to secure the welfare and happiness of that part of the United Kingdom.

9. "His Majesty has commanded us further to inform you, that he has every reason to believe, that the progress of our internal prosperity and improvement will not be disturbed by any interruption of tranquillity abroad.

10. "His Majesty continues to receive from the Powers his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, assurances of their earnest desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of friendship with His Majesty; and nothing is omitted on His Majesty's part, as well to preserve general peace as to remove any causes of disagreement, and to draw closer the bonds of amity between other Nations and Great Britain.

11. "The Negotiations which have been so long carried on through His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, for the arrangement of differences between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, are, as His Majesty flatters himself, drawing near to a favourable termination."

12. "A Convention has been concluded between His Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, for the settlement of the pecuniary claims of the country upon the Court of Vienna.

13. "His Majesty has directed that a copy of this Convention shall be laid before you, and he relies on your assistance for the execution of some of its provisions.

14. "Anxiously as His Majesty deprecated the commencement of the war in Spain, he is every day more satisfied, that in the strict neutrality which he determined to observe in that contest (and which you so cordially approved), he best consulted the true interests of his people.

15. "With respect to the provinces of America which have declared their separation from Spain, His Majesty's conduct has been open and consistent, and his opinions have been at all times frankly avowed to Spain and to other Powers.

16. "His Majesty has appointed Consuls to reside at the principal ports and places of those Provinces, for the protection of the trade of his subjects.

17. "As to any further measures, His Majesty has reserved to himself an unfettered discretion, to be exercised, as the circumstances of those countries, and the interests of his own people, may appear to His Majesty to require.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

18. "His Majesty has directed us to inform you, that the Estimates for the year are prepared, and shall be forthwith laid before you.

19. "The numerous points at which, under present circumstances, His Majesty's naval force is necessarily distributed, and the occasion which has

arisen for strengthening his garrisons in the West Indies, have rendered unavoidable some augmentation of his Establishments, by sea and land.

20. "His Majesty has, however, the gratification of believing that, notwithstanding the increase of expense incident to these augmentations, it will still be in your power, after providing for the services of the year, to make arrangements in some parts of our system of taxation which may afford relief to certain important branches of the national industry.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

21. "His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that he has not been inattentive to the desire expressed by the House of Commons in the last Session of Parliament, that means should be devised for ameliorating the condition of the Negro Slaves in the West Indies.

22. "His Majesty has directed the necessary information relating to this subject to be laid before you.

23. "His Majesty is confident that you will afford your best attention and assistance to any proposition which may be submitted to you, for promoting the moral improvement of the Negroes, by an extended plan of religious instruction, and by such other measures as may gradually conduce to the same end.

24. "But His Majesty earnestly recommends to you to treat the whole subject with the calmness and discretion which it demands.

25. "To excite exaggerated ex-

pectations in those who are the objects

of your benevolence, would be as fatal to their welfare as to that of their employers.

26. "And His Majesty assures himself you will bear in mind, that where the correction of a long standing and complicated system, and the safety of large classes of His Majesty's subjects, are involved, that course of proceeding is alone likely to attain practical good, and to avoid aggravation of evil, in which regard shall be paid to considerations of justice, and in which caution shall temper zeal."

Before I proceed further, I cannot help remarking upon the bungling construction of this last sentence. The whole thing is badly written from the beginning to the end: it is vulgar as the foot-path, and muddy as the puddle; but, I shall not consider it in this light all through, until I see an official copy of it. I take this copy from the Courier, which may, possibly, be incorrect; that is to say, may deviate from the original. The last sentence, however, I cannot pass over even for the present.

The leaving out of the word that, between himself and you, in the beginning of the sentence, is

incorrect; but it is worse than incorrect in this case: it is colloquial and cook-maid like. The connexion of a system and the safety of parties concerned being involved in the same case, is an odd idea enough. The word "alone" is most curiously placed; and, at the conclusion of the sentence, the plain meaning of the words is, "evil," in which regard shall be paid to considerations of "justice." This is not what the writers meant, but it is what the words mean. At the very least, this is a construction that may be put upon the words; and that is quite enough for me, and ought to be quite enough for the country. Suppose the former part of the sentence to have been right, how much better would the latter part have been in the following words: "No course of proceeding, in which regard shall not be paid to considerations of justice, and in which, zeal shall not be tempered with caution, is likely to obtain practical good, and to avoid aggravation of evil." Here

the principal circumstances are reserved for the close; and, here (a still greater merit), the meaning is *completely unequivocal*.—Other qualities are to be attended to, in compositions of this sort; but, the first quality of all is, clearness; and this is a quality which our King's Speeches are more deficient in, than any other species of composition that I have ever had the misfortune to be compelled to notice.

I now come to the paragraphs, which I shall take one by one. Paragraph 1. No doubt that the King regrets that he is ill; and it really did not seem necessary to tell us any thing about that regret. It might be necessary, and in fact it was necessary, to tell the greater part of us that the King *was ill*; for, up to about one week before the meeting of Parliament, the newspapers, which are called ministerial, contained almost poetical descriptions of the "*high state*" of His Majesty's health. Nearly every day, there were paragraphs to inform

us that the King was in better health than he had been for a great many years. These papers, having exhausted all the various modes of stating this fact, resorted to a sort of legendary tale; a sort of veritable Canterbury tale, by way of illustration. They had told us the plain matter, in the way of assertion; but they were not content without resorting to illustrative fable, very much in the style of the Arabian Nights. We were told, that the King's body physician, Sir Wm. Knighton, had been, *in consequence of the King's extraordinary high health*, enabled to take the enjoyments of his domestic circle. In the language of plain mortals, that the King, being in such an uncommonly high state of health, had told Sir William that he might leave the palace and go home and stay with his wife and children! at the same time, we were told, that His Majesty was preparing for a grand and gay opening of the Parliament in these times of prosperity. It is curious

enough; too, that the same papers told us, in the very same breath that they told us the above, that they were *sorry* to have to state, that his Royal Highness the Duke of York was not in a very good state of health. Will the world believe that, in one week after they had told us this, they told us, that the King was *unable* to perform so *fatiguing a journey as that from Brighton to London*; and that his so lately sick and always royal brother was able to go out at Lord VERULAM's, shoot seventy-nine head of game in one day, to go and dine with his lordship afterwards, sit and enjoy the pleasures of the table till midnight, and after that, gallop off to London, in order to go to bed! Wondrous London Press! Talk of miracles, indeed! Talk of doubting in the miracles of Prince Hohenlohe! Placed as we were in the midst of these miracles, it was absolutely necessary for the Commissioners to tell us that the King was ill. It is impossible, when speaking upon this subject, not to look back at a trial that took place, and which ended in the conviction and punishment of two men for publishing certain insinuations with regard to the mental state of His Majesty. I am not calling in question the propriety of that prosecution, or of the conviction and punishment; but, if it be so necessary to check all insinuations of this kind, is it not also necessary to restrain babbling creatures, of whose publications I have just been speaking? What are we to think: not us who know what is going on; we are not to be misled by any thing that these newspapers can say; but as to the mass of the King's subjects, what are they to think, when, in six days after being told that the King has better health than he ever had in his lifetime, they are told, that he is unable to undergo the fatigues of a journey from Brighton to London. It has been long a matter of much observation, that we have no Court Days and Drawing Rooms, such as there used to be. Why, the King

being unable to attend them ; his being unwell ; this is answer enough. We want nothing more than this : but, when we are told that he has better health than he ever had before, we think that we are got in amongst a mass of lies. We know not what to believe ; and, at last, those rumours get afloat which reflect credit upon nobody, and can have no tendency but that of producing mischief. However, it may be said, with great truth, that this is the way in which we have been going on for the last five-and-thirty years ; and the country will, perhaps, go on in the same sort of way another ten years.

Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 talk, first of the *prosperous condition of the country* ; next of the extension of trade and commerce, and next of the increasing activity of the manufacturers. Paragraph 5 talks of the growth of the revenue, and paragraph 6 tells us that *agriculture is increasing* (doubtless a misprint), from the depression under which it laboured. Nothing

can be more false ; and I think few things more impudent, than to talk of the prosperous condition of a country, full one half of the people of which, live upon bread and water, and a large part of whom have not half a sufficiency of bread. Will any man who has any reputation to preserve, deny that this is the fact ? When the Commissioners put into the fifth paragraph words amounting to an assertion that *comfort was diffused amongst the great body of the people*, did they know that the Magistrates of Hampshire had fixed the wages of a day labouring man at three shillings and sixpence a week ? If they did, their notions of comfort it would be very curious to ascertain the amount of. I should like very much to have in black and white their notion of that comfort which a family is to obtain out of three shillings and sixpence a week. It is said, and I believe truly, that, in the manufacturing districts, the common people are well off ; I mean the working people. These districts, therefore,

are very quiet. Men are there assembled in great masses, and when these masses are quiet, people are apt to think that the whole nation is well off. But, it is the agricultural population, that we are to look to, when we are talking of the *people of a country*; and of this population I shall speak presently.

Paragraph 6 brags even about the state of agriculture. It says that it is rising from the depression under which it laboured, "and, by the steady operation of "natural causes, is gradually re-
"assuming the station to which "its importance entitles it, among "the great interests of the nation." If the man who wrote this sentence had been entitled to *his station*, he would not have placed the words thus. But as to the facts of this paragraph, and first as to the operation of *re-assuming*, it is re-assuming its proper station amongst the "*great interests*" of the nation. In good Anti-Jacobin times, I should not, without the risk of being ripped up, and hav-

ing my four quarters placed at the disposal of the "good old King :" in those good Anti-Jacobin times; I should not have dared to ask how agriculture came to get out of the station to which it is entitled! If I had been in Parliament, I certainly would have asked the Ministers how all the land, the rivers, the roads, the trees, the cattle, the corn, the wool ; all the villages, all the towns, very few excepted ; how, in short, THE COUNTRY, came to get out of the station to which it is entitled. *Hootawa*, most, say the feelosfers, and especially he who writes much in the Morning Chronicle. *Hootawa*, mon, says he, the *land is nothing* ; it is the "*surplus capital*;" it is the manufacturing and the commerce. I allow that it is they and the Jews which pay newspapers, and which own the far greater part of them ; but, are we not got into a monstrous way of thinking indeed, when even the rulers of the country can, in an official address to the Parliament,

speak of agriculture as of a thing that may occasionally re-assume its station amongst the great interests of a nation! A little while ago a very sensible letter appeared in the Morning Chronicle, describing agriculture as of infinitely more importance than manufactures and commerce, and observing that the prosperity of the latter was but a poor compensation for the sufferings of the former. The editor in answer to this observed, that his correspondent was very much deceived, for that, according to the last *Population Return*, the agricultural population amounted to nearly one-third less than the manufacturing and commercial population! Upon looking into the book, I find that the families chiefly employed in agriculture are stated at 772,732; and that the families chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, are stated at 1,118,295. Thus this great national humbug makes the feelosopher's tribe amount to 244,563 families more than the agricultural families. I knew that

this must be a lie, I knew that there could be no more truth in it than in the columns of the Jew and Jobber newspapers. There are three divisions; families chiefly employed in agriculture; families chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; and families not comprised in the two preceding classes. In order to see in what sort of a way this return had been made out, I turned to the *Parish of Botley*; and, reader, I know every living creature in that parish. There are two doctors, one parson. There is no trade, except that carried on by two or three persons, who bring coals from the Southampton water, and who send down timber. All the rest are farmers, farmers' men, millers, millers' men, millwrights, publicans, who sell beer to the farmers' men and the farmers; copse-cutters, tree-stripers, bark-shavers, farmers' wheelwrights, farmers' blacksmiths, shopkeepers, a schoolmistress; and, in short, nothing but persons belonging to agriculture, to which, indeed, the

two doctors and the parson belong as much as the rest. In a word, a purely agricultural village. Now, then, how did I find this village reported in the great national humbug? Why, thus:—

Families chiefly employed in agriculture	: 40
Families chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft	70
All other families not comprised in the two preceding classes .	22
Total	132

Monstrous! What: 22 families in the village of Botley living upon their means, or on the learned professions: not one family, so help me God, except, as I said before, the two doctors and the parson. I say deliberately, *so help me God*, not one single family except those that I have just stated. As to manufactures, there are none in the whole country, where, unfortunately, even the knitting and the spinning has long been wholly laid aside. If I look at the returns of the adjoining parishes, I find them made out in the same sort of way.

Whenever a fellow has been found with a hammer or a trowel in his hand, he has been put out of the pale of agriculture, though it must be manifest to every man of common sense, that the two or three carpenters and bricklayers at Botley, for instance, are almost exclusively employed upon and about farm-houses and buildings.

The specimen that I have given in the case of Botley, which specimen the reader will see at page 296 of the last Population Return; this specimen is enough to convince any man that this population affair is a most shocking humbug, from beginning to end. But the best of the matter is, that the Jew and Jobber politicians look upon the *whole of the people, mentioned in the second class, as manufacturers*. They consider *trade and handicraft*, as meaning MANUFACTURERS. The manufacturing interest is what they are always bothering us about. They consider all the manufacturers as working for exportation; and thus they have got

above half of the whole of the people of England making goods to send abroad ! What is really provoking is this, that the land-owners seem to give complete credit to the computations and assertions of these mad and mischievous devils ! If, however, we look at Botley, we shall see that the mad fellows have got *seventy families*, out of a *hundred and thirty-two*, when they ought not to have had one single family. The people of the parish of Botley are all employed in agriculture, except the two men who deal in coals ; for, are not the tailor and the shoemaker who make clothes for the farmer and labourer, and are not the doctors who attend them when they are sick ; in short, is it not wasting time to attempt to show that the whole body *belongs to the land*? And yet, the noodles of landlords suffer this great lie to get into vogue ; suffer themselves and their station to be disparaged by Jews and Jobbers ; and (a thing for which they deserve to be fed upon bread and water for life)

they even adopted the phraseology of the Jewish tribe ; and, in order to get passed that Corn Bill which has only tended to their ruin, they call themselves and their tenants, "*Manufacturers of Food.*"

This great and glorious lie has been the foundation, not only of a great deal of speculative error, but of practical mischief. When the estimate was made relative to the *Property Tax*, the landlords were stupid enough to suffer the tax raised upon their wheelwrights and other tradespeople, and, in fact, paid by themselves and their farmers and labourers ; they were stupid enough to suffer this large part of the gross amount of the tax to be ascribed to trade, manufactures, and commerce. Just as they are, at this moment, suffering themselves to be coughed and booted into silence, while the Jews are actually turning their pockets inside out.

If they were supposed to be possessed of common spirit, would these Ministers have dared to insult them by an assertion such as

that contained in the 6th paragraph above quoted. Instead of the word increasing, it ought, doubtless, to be the word reviving Upon looking into another newspaper, I see it is recovering. And where is the mark of this recovery? It is said to be steadily recovering. In the fall of 1822, wheat was four and sixpence a bushel; in the spring of 1823, it was eight and sixpence a bushel; in the fall of 1823, it was five and sixpence a bushel; in the winter of 1824, it is seven and sixpence a bushel. This is what they call *steady work*; and they talk, too, of *natural causes*, when it is notorious, that the prices have been raised in the proportion of one-fourth part of their present amount, by a virtual repeal, in part, of Peel's Bill, a strict adherence to which was represented as absolutely necessary to the safety of the country. This is one of the "*natural causes*" of the price of corn being somewhat higher than it otherwise would have been. Accord-

ing to Peel's Bill, and the other laws existing at the time when that Bill was passed, there ought to have been an end, on the 1st of May last, to all paper-money under five pounds. Does any man believe, that a total breaking up would not have taken place before now, if that law had not been repealed? not a man in England will say that the *THING* could have gone on, even unto this day, if that law had not been repealed, and my prophecy thereby fulfilled.

This is the principal *natural cause* that has been in operation. An Act of Parliament to perpetuate a false paper-money: and now let us see what a thing this is to boast of: let us see how it must work, how it must shake the system; how precarious it must render our situation in time of war; and yet, how inefficient it must be as to any permanent relief of the landlords.

With regard to the former, one of the great grounds for the passing of Peel's Bill was, that, with-

out returning to cash, there was no security for the very existence of the Government, either in peace or in war. In peace the Government might be destroyed, by the disinterested fabricating and distribution of Bank Notes. Remember, that it was granted by the advocates of Peel's Bill, that the discovery of an *inimitable note* would render cash payments less necessary to the safety of the country. An *inimitable note* might do, it was said, instead of cash; but, unless such note could be discovered, the very existence of the state required cash. The note was not discovered; and yet the Bill has been repealed, and we have got the small paper back again.

It is true, that, by repealing the Bill, by putting out the small paper-money again, by enacting that that paper-money shall last for ten years longer: it is true, that, by these means, the price of corn has been somewhat raised: but, dare you now go to war with this paper-money afloat? Dare

you now put yourselves into a situation in which even the rumour of invasion of England or Ireland shall reach our ears: dare the pretty gentlemen of Whitehall suffer such a rumour to reach our ears while this paper-money is afloat, and while the issuers of the paper are liable to be called upon for gold? These questions answer themselves. From being the most bloodily warlike nation that ever existed, we are become completely "children of peace." We have a peace debt, a peace enemy, and a peace revenue, though it is as much as we can bear. The moment we stir towards war, that moment our debt falls in upon us, or our currency blows us up.

Again we must resort to a "*Bank Restriction*," as it was at once ridiculously and basely called. And, if we again resort to that, will the enemy suffer us to use it for six months? If I were a Minister of France, if France were at war with England, and if the latter still had her base paper-money, I would quickly throw her into

confusion. We did not *destroy* France, nor beat her, by our assignat forgeries; but we compelled her to make a *radical revolution*.

It is so manifest, that a country with a *paper-money* is never *safe*; that it seems superfluous to insist on it. To be sure, the Bank of England is now said to pay in *gold*; but, is it not a mere *pretence*? Does it pay in *gold*? Is not every art made use of, and is not a species of force employed, to cause paper to circulate instead of *gold*? Peel's Bill put an end to the power of the Bank of England to make any notes under five pounds. That part of the bill has been repealed: so that, there is the Bank, ready to print away as fast as ever, if necessity should call for it. The paying in *gold* is, then, a mere *pretence*: it is like the rest of the system, false, a sham, a "whited-wall," a thing that looks delightfully till to be tried. The paying in *gold* is a thing to enrage none but fools. Nothing but *paper-money* is seen all over the country. Let me put a plain question to the pretty gentlemen: What do you think would become of you, if GURNAY's and OAKS's banks were to be run upon and broken up? Answer me that question. I say nothing of any more banks'; for all would instantly follow. Why, there would be an end of your system in a moment. The Government must be blown up. And, do you believe, that the paper-money of Norfolk and Suffolk is not as easy to be imitated by the French, as the assignats were to be imitated by the English ? If I were Minister of France, I would blow up the English paper before the end of the first month of war. I would soon make England the "richest" country on earth: the writer in the Morning Chronicle should have "surplus capital" enough to bury him: I would stifle him with "capital :" I would make him groan under the weight of "commercial prosperity :" I would make "agriculture recover" with a vengeance;

for a sack of wheat should soon sell for a sack of paper-money.

That the French and other nations, if we get to war with them, will do this there can be no doubt. And, besides, who does not see, that *war itself*, even without any rumour of invasion, will give the paper system a blow? All is *precarious* with such a currency, a vile, worthless mass of paper, which has misery and anarchy imprinted on every strip of it. And to this we have come back, "as the dog returns to his vomit," after all the speeches, the promises, the acts of the Government, to the direct contrary. Oh! what exultation, that we had got *safely back to cash!* The borough-mongers hugged themselves in their security and in the immortality of the system. They had, as they thought, and as it appeared, destroyed freedom, and the hope of freedom, on the Continent. The paper, the vile paper, had served, it had been efficient, for the putting down of freedom; and

now the ungrateful borough-mongers exulted in the thought, that they had heard the *death of the paper decreed*. Aye, *decreed!* But, to *decree* and to *cause to be* are two, things very different. This the borough gentlemen soon found; for, in the death of the paper, their own *death* was involved! The death of the paper was necessary to their *safety* against *puff's-out*, and against the effects of *invasion*, or of *threatened invasion*; but, that same death of the paper, took from them their *estates*, and transferred them to the Jews; actually TOOK THEIR PARCHMENTS AWAY, put them into the hands of big Jews and Bank Directors, and made the owners mere *lodgers* in their family mansions! This was an effect which the borough-mongers did not foresee... They thought, on the contrary, that they were going to get a *money-rent* instead of a *paper-rent*, and to the same nominal amount. Driven, at last, to the wall, by the demands of the Jews, they

again called for the paper. They have got it. The ragsmen are again at work, and the pauperized people are compelled to circulate the rags.

But, after all, what has this "natural cause" done for "agriculture," and what will it do? The price of produce has been raised by this part repeal of Peel's Bill, which, had it gone into effect, would have brought wheat, on an average of years, to about 2s. 6d. a bushel. But, though the price has been raised, it has not been raised enough to save the land; no, nor one fourth part of enough. Two shillings a bushel on wheat is as much as the paper-money bill has done for agriculture. This is, as we have seen, big with dangers; but, this is not a quarter part enough for the land . . . Stop . . . What a state of things we must be in, when the government is anxious to cause bread and meat to be dear! What a monstrous state of things! . . . The rest of the rise of price is owing to the shortness of the crop.

And, can the land gain by a rise from that cause? That this is the fact is notorious. In the North, in the West, in Wales, in Ireland, the crop is very short. This is denied by nobody; so that even with the aid of the paper-money bill; even with the aid of the new emission of vile rags, wheat would not have been, at this time, more than about 5s. a bushel, if the crop had been an average one. We saw a proof of this in September and October, before the amount and quality of the crop was ascertained. Down came the price; and, down it will come again, the moment there is a fair prospect of an average crop, which, in all probability, we shall have this year. If the spring be early, and if the prospect be very fair in June, how dismal they will look on the Treasury Bench! Good God! the world is turned upside down! Comes a summer like a winter; comes half of a crop; and, oh heavens! how proud and how bragging are our party.

gentlemen ! But, let a fine, hot summer come, let the barns cry out at the cramming they get, and our pretty fellows cut their throats ! Why, it cannot come to good : such a state of things must come to an end, and the end cannot be good. They may talk of natural causes as long as they please ; but their notions and conduct and hopes are all out of nature ; all monstrous ; all calculated to excite, at one and the same time, the ridicule and the indignation of men of sense and public spirit. If we had read, in some book relating to the "dark ages," that there was a government that prayed to God for blights, for mildews, for worms to eat the corn, for destructive droughts, for floods in harvest and hay-time, and that thanked God for these when they came. If we had read of such a government, should we have believed the fact ? No : yet, does not the conduct of ours amount to this ? Precisely in proportion to the abundance of our crops our Government is unhappy. Its spirits and the price of corn keep an exact pace with each other. They fall and they rise together.

If one were to ask these speech-grinders what they mean, when they tell us, that "agriculture is recovering," could they tell us ?

It is, they say, "recovering from the depression under which it lately laboured." What was that depression ? Pray, what was it ? Lower price than during the war ? Corn has not reached half the war-price yet. But, how, "depression ?" Why, "depression ?" Did any body ever before hear of agriculture being depressed by low prices, which are the natural and inevitable consequence of abundant crops ? Yet, this is what they must mean, if they have any meaning at all. Of course, they call a rise of price recovering. This must be their meaning ; and what will they then say, if the wheat come down again to 4s. 6d. a bushel ? What will they say, if that should be ? It was down at 5s. 6d. only in September and October last. If we should see a few wheat ears in May, it may come down to 5s. 6d. again, even before Parliament separates. What will these speech-makers say then ?

The fact is, that there is no recovering at all ; the rise in price which has been occasioned by the shortness of crop must do the farmer, and, at last, the landlord, harm ; the rise which has been occasioned by the paper-money bill is small, and can only tend to delude the farmer, and, finally,

art his landlord. The state of the farmers generally is worse than it was last year; and this I say with the certainty, that no farmer and no landlord in England will contradict me. There is no recovering: there is less breaking of farmers, because so large a part has already been crushed; but there is no recovering; the estates continue to be transferred to the Jews, the *Wen* continues to swell, and the agricultural community to perish. There is no recovering; and, if the Ministers do not know this, they must be amongst the most ignorant of men. The truth is, they *blind themselves*. They find themselves in a *mess*, in a *mire*, and they catch at every thing that can give them a little hope, if it be but for a week. If corn fall again to 4s. or 5s. a bushel, *what is to become of the makers of this speech?* Is there a creature upon earth, whose hide is not ten times as thick as that of a bull, that would, for ten times their pay, take the belabouring that they will get? Would not the words "recovering," and "natural causes" be rung in their ears till they would, if they had any bowels, sicken at the sound? How desperate, then, must they be, when they can venture upon such an assertion? Or,

how deplorably ignorant of the real causes that are at work, and which causes must, on *an average of years* (the gold continuing to be demandable at the Bank) make the wheat in England *only a little dearer than it is in France!* How deplorably ignorant of these real causes, if they think, that, with a gold-paying bank, they can keep the price of corn here (for any length of time) much higher than it is in France! Yet, do they not evidently hope to do this? Do they not build their hopes on this? And, indeed, is not this their *only hope* of escaping a total blowing up?

Circumstances have combined to favour the pretty gentlemen for the present, and to be fatal to them in the end. The people at large did not understand the Bill that repealed Peel's Bill as to the small paper-money. The crop of 1821 was, in a great measure, spoiled; that of 1822, though good in quality, was not great in quantity; that of 1823, was a short and bad crop, upon the whole of the country. These circumstances have caused *prices to rise from their state of 1822*. This is looked upon as a *coming about of things*; "a recovering." The landlords and farmers *most eagerly desire* such a coming about. This desire is al-

most equal to that of continuing to exist. The dread of a *not coming about* was next to a *dread of death*. They, of course, believe all who tell them, that their affairs are coming about. My opinion is, that, if fire from heaven had consumed all the corn in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire, the rise of the price of the rest, which would have been the necessary consequence, would, by a large majority of landlords and farmers, have been ascribed to "*a coming about of things*;" or as the Ministers have it, a "*recovering*."

This willingness, this eagerness, to be deceived, has been very favourable to the Ministers. But, ought they not to tremble at what must be the ultimate effect of the success of delusion? If the crop had been what it was, in September, expected to be; and if wheat had continued at 5s. 6d. a bushel, where would the Ministers have been now? Where were they in September? and where will they, in all probability, be next September? For, mind, if the price come down again, and remain down for a year, wonderful will be the effect. It will not come down to 3s. or 3s. 6d. a bushel, as it would have done, if Peel's Bill had not, in one point, been repealed. But, in spite of the new

issue of rags, it may come down to 4s. or thereabouts. And, if this, which would certainly be the effect of a *large crop*, should take place, the Ministers will be sunk lower than any set of public men that ever existed.

They go to war! They acknowledge the independence of any body! But I must defer the rest of the Speech till next week.

TURNPIKE EXTORTIONS.

On Saturday, the 31st of January, a Silver Cup, very finely wrought, of large size, with the following superscription, was presented to Mr. Cobbett by Messrs. Cotterell, Biggar, and Wells, deputed for that purpose by the Subscription Committee:

"This Cup is presented to
"William Cobbett, Esq. by the
"Proprietors of one-horse carts
"of Kensington and its vicinity,
"as a grateful testimony for his
"exertions in reducing the Turn-
"pike Tolls the amount authorized
"by law.—December 1823."

The following was Mr. Cobbett's answer:

"GENTLEMEN—In returning
"the Proprietors of one-horse
"carts my best thanks for the
"Cup, which, by your hands, they
"have done me the honour to pre-
"sent to me, I cannot refrain from
"observing, that the continuation

" of public abuses is generally to
" be ascribed to a want of public
" spirit in that part of the commu-
" nity whose knowledge, whose
" leisure, and whose pecuniary
" means leave them no apology
" for such want. A large part of
" the industrious persons, who suf-
" fered from the turnpike extor-
" tions, were wholly unable to ob-
" tain redress for themselves; and,
" in such a case, if we, who are
" able to appeal to the law, ne-
" glect, from whatever motive, to
" make such appeal, we discover
" a want of feeling for our poorer
" neighbours, and a want of
" courage to defend ourselves; we
" invite oppression and insult;
" and we must expect to be op-
" pressed and insulted by every
" one to whom an artful misinter-
" pretation of the law affords a pre-
" text for making attacks upon
" our purse.

" Gentlemen, we have upon this
" occasion, done our duty; I, in
" bringing the delinquents to jus-
" tice; and, you and the other
" proprietors of one-horse carts,
" in thus publicly conferring on
" my conduct so signal a mark of
" your approbation.

" In the hope that our example
" may not be useless to the coun-
" try in general, I remain, Gen-
" tlemen, your neighbour, friend,
" and most obedient servant,

Wm. COBBETT."

This is bare justice to my
neighbours and myself. I hear,
that there have been convictions
in several parts of the country,
and I hear, that, in other parts,
the extortion was persevered in

up to the first day of the last month;
and that, in some cases, the ex-
tortioners have been countenanced
and supported by the *Justices of*
the Peace. We shall, before it be-
long, see what *remedy* the law
gives us for such wrongs as this.
If a poor creature, driven, per-
haps, by hunger, or cold, kill a
hare, or tear a hedge, Monsieur,
the Justice of the Peace, can find
a *remedy* in a moment. He tells
you that the law does not suffer
any wrong to want a remedy.
Come, then, Lady Law (for you
are a she, I think), and tell us
what remedy you have, when toll-
collectors have *unjustly got great*
parcels of money into their hands,
and when Justices of the Peace
have, in *defiance of the law*, re-
fused to make them atone for their
offence. Come, my lady, LAW: come
and tell us, *what remedy you have got for us against the said*
justices!

Justices of the Peace have re-
cently gaoled *fifty-three men* for
poaching, in Wiltshire alone; and
they are in gaol now. Altogether
there are, in the county gaol,
one hundred and fourteen, and of
these *fifty-three are for poaching*.
Well, now, which is worst, which
is the greatest wrong, extorting
money from people at turnpike
gates, or poaching? The reader

will answer that question easily. Next, which is most wicked, aiding and abetting and protecting such extortioners, or killing a bare?

We say, that we are *free*, and that the best part of freedom is *even-handed justice*. And shall, then, this aiding, abetting, and protecting, go unpunished, while, in one single county, *fifty-three men are in gaol for poaching?* In many, and in most instances, poor men, or men but just above poverty, have suffered from this great and crying wrong-doing. Shall they have no remedy? Shall nobody be compelled to reimburse them the money that they have had taken from them? Perhaps there never was a case of such *flagrant violation of the law*; and, if it be found, that it has been *countenanced by Justices of Peace*, shall we have no remedy? Are Justices of the Peace to do what they please? We shall, before it be long, see how this matter is to stand: we shall see, in short, what are the remedies which the law has for us, when we have been wronged by such persons.

CAPTAIN HOOK.

The reader has seen, in the newspapers, an account of this

gentleman's case; and, if he have read the *OLD TIMES* newspaper, he must have looked upon him as *guilty*, though he was as clearly *not guilty* as ever man was in the world.

The charge was, that he (a man between forty and fifty) had indecently exposed himself to a child of eight or nine years old, and this too in a *stage-coach!* The father's name (and it is right to make it known) is *William Adams Wordsworth*, a teacher of music in Martlett's-court in Bow-street. The mother's name, *Maria Wordsworth*. The child's name, *Sarah Ann Wordsworth*.

All that is necessary is to insert (which I am about to do, from the short-hand report of Mr. Gurney), the summing up of the Chief Justice, and the decision of the Jury; to the manner of which decision I beg the reader's attention

"GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY,

"The question, in this case, is, "Whether this defendant has conducted himself in an indecent, "unmanly, and disgusting manner, a manner which must reflect "the greatest disgrace upon him; "or whether, in consequence of "the infirmity under which he labours, and with which he is proved to have been afflicted on "this very morning—a short time before which had rendered it necessary for him to wear a "dress made in a peculiar manner, some accidental exposure

" of his person took place, which
" this child has misunderstood.
" Now, really, that is the question.
" If that question is left in any
" doubt in your mind, the defendant
" is entitled to the benefit of
" that doubt; it is for you to say
" whether you have any doubt—
" I own I have none. It appears
" to me, in charity, we should at-
" tribute that which took place on
" this occasion to some accidental
" circumstance. You find that
" instead of continuing his situa-
" tion opposite to the child, (which
" if he had wished to make an in-
" decent exposure of himself to
" her, from any abominable feeling,
" he would most probably have
" done as soon as the other parties
" left the coach,) he instantly
" withdrew himself from her to
" the other side of the coach. A
" little time afterwards he (whether
" an ejaculation of pain, or
" of what nature does not appear,)
" uttered a few words which she
" did not understand.—Gentle-
" men, I will proceed farther in
" this case if you think it neces-
" sary.....

JURYMEN.—“No! no! my Lord!
“we are perfectly satisfied.”

FOREMAN OF THE JURY.—“We
“say the defendant is *Not Guilty!*”

I will not ask the reader what he thinks of the *father* and *mother* and *child*; but, I ask, who can read this without feeling for CAPTAIN HOOK? This gentleman is wholly a stranger to me; but, were he an Austrian or Prussian, or even a Russian, instead of being one of my own countrymen, I should think it my duty to say, that I never in all my life had to

notice a prosecution more groundless, or, in my judgment, more shameful. It was confessed by the girl herself, that he never touched her, never sat beside her, that he removed from opposite her as soon as other people got out of the coach! What ground, then, was there for this monstrous charge! And yet the vile *Old Times* newspaper says that *the charge was proved*, or words nearly to that effect. The Chief Justice saw through the thing clearly enough; but, who can want any thing more than the laudable manner in which the Jury expressed their conviction of the innocence of the accused?

I cannot refrain from observing here, that we ought to be very cautious how we listen to charges of this kind. CAPTAIN HOOK is almost a *cripple* from ailments not to be described here. If the whole nation could know the circumstances, there would be an universal feeling of indignation at this prosecution. Nobody, at least no man, can be safe in a *stage coach*, unless such prosecutions be reprobated. *Hypocrisy* comes in here to aid those who become prosecutors. Dangerous indeed is the situation of a man who is thus beset. Juries ought, therefore, to be much upon their guard in all such cases.

AMERICAN TREES.

The whole of the Trees for which I have received applications, and which I can supply, will be sent off from my house by Saturday night, the 7th instant. Almost the whole will be sent off by to-night (Thursday); but, all that I have (except what I have promised to keep till March) will be gone by Saturday night. If any gentleman who expects to receive trees from me, should not receive them, I beg him to have the goodness to write to me at No. 183, Fleet-street.

I have now no trees and no seeds to dispose of, except about three or four score of *apple-trees*. I have set the thing *on foot*; and I hope to live to see the *Scotch Firs* extirpated.

I have some curious facts about the *Locust*, to publish in another Register.

WEST INDIES.

Judges of their state by the following:—

Kingston, Dec. 13.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Dec. 11.

On Thursday, Mr. Grignon, as Chairman of the Committee, appointed to inquire into what steps are necessary to be taken, in consequence of information received

from the Agent of this Island, of proceedings adopted by the House of Commons, and His Majesty's Ministers, in respect to Slavery in the British Colonies in the West Indies, made the following Report to the House:—

Mr. Speaker—Your Committee, appointed to inquire and report to the House, what steps are necessary to be taken, in consequence of information received from the Agent of this island, of proceedings adopted by the House of Commons and His Majesty's Ministers in respect to Slavery in the British Colonies in the West Indies, report—

That on the 15th of May last Mr. Canning, one of His Majesty's Secretaries of State, proposed the following Resolutions, which were adopted by the House, *nem. con.*

“ That it is expedient to adopt effectual and decisive measures for meliorating the condition of the slave population in His Majesty's colonies.

“ That through a determined and persevering, but at the same time judicious and temperate, enforcement of such measures, this House looks forward to progressive improvements in the character of the slave population, such as may prepare them for a participation of those civil rights and privileges which are enjoyed by other classes of His Majesty's subjects.

“ That this House is anxious for the accomplishment of this purpose at the earliest period that shall be compatible with the well-being of the slaves themselves, with the safety of the colonies, and with a fair and equitable consideration of the interests of private property.

"That your Committee observe with surprise and regret, that His Majesty's Ministers have, by the above Resolutions, sanctioned the principles laid down by our enemies in the Mother Country, and pledged themselves to enforce such measures as shall tend ultimately to the final extinction of slavery in the British Colonies; and your Committee have also learnt from the Agent, that in his conferences with the Ministers, it has been refused to acknowledge our claim to compensation for the injuries the colonies must sustain in the mere endeavour to carry the scheme of emancipation into effect; by which refusal the Ministers have shown an inclination not only to dispose of our property without our consent, but even to violate those common rules of honesty which ought to govern nations as well as private persons.

"The Committee cannot forbear to express their decided opinion, that the proceedings of the House of Commons, and that the conduct of His Majesty's Ministers, are a direct attempt to violate the Constitution of this colony; and they recommend in the House to adopt the most firm, strong, and constitutional measures to resist such attempts, and to preserve to the inhabitants of this colony those rights, which have been transmitted to them from their ancestors."

This was agreed to, and Mr. Mais then proposed certain Resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to, as follows, viz.

1st. Resolved, *nem. con.*—That the patient endurance with which the people of this Island have, for years past, struggled against pe-

cuniary difficulties, proves how much they are disposed to submit to, where the evil arises from inevitable causes, or from circumstances affecting the general interest of the Empire: but this House would be unmindful of their duty, were they not to protest most solemnly against the continuance of heavy and ruinous taxation on the produce of their soil, at a time when the demands of a state of warfare can no longer be urged in its defence, and the blessings of restored tranquillity have been extended to their fellow subjects in the Mother Country.

2d. Resolved, *nem. con.*—That this House cannot contemplate without sensations of astonishment and the most serious apprehension, the measures which have been adopted by the Commons' House of Parliament in their unanimous vote of the 15th of May last: As if the machinations of a powerful and interested party were not sufficiently active for the work of destruction, the sanction of Ministerial authority has been made subservient to their views, and a decree has gone forth, whereby the inhabitants of this once valuable colony (hitherto esteemed the brightest jewel in the British Crown) are destined to be offered a propitiatory sacrifice at the altar of fanaticism.

3d. Resolved, *nem. con.*—That this House, composed of the Representatives of the people, are bound to guard the rights of their Constituents against every endeavour that may be made to infringe upon them. The House pause in awful expectation of the consequences which must result from the threatened innovations; and, whilst they wait the event, they are prepared to meet it. The blood,

which flows in their veins, is British blood, and their hearts are animated with the same fearless determination, which enabled their ancestors to resist with success every encroachment of despotic power.

4th. Resolved, *nem. con.*—That the enactment of laws for the internal regulation of the island is exclusively the province of the local Legislature, subject to the sanction and approval of His Majesty;—This House, however, will at all times receive with attention and respect any suggestion of His Majesty's Ministers relating to legislation, when offered in a consistent and becoming manner, and will be ready to adopt such regulations as can be introduced without hazard, and may appear likely to promote the welfare of the island; but the House cannot yield to any measure proposed for their consideration, when the unqualified right of legislation is denied, however specious the object may be, or however high the authority from which it emanates.

5th. Resolved, *nem. con.*—That this House, impressed with a due sense of their own dignity, and the integrity of the colonial character, set at nought the malicious and unfounded aspersions which have been cast upon the inhabitants of Jamaica. Proud of their attachment to His Majesty, his Family, and Government—devoted to the interest of those they represent, and alive to the impulse of humanity, the House need no pharisaical dictator to prompt them to the discharge of their duty, but will, if left to their own guidance, steadily pursue that line of conduct, which comports with the loyalty of their

feelings, their regard to the safety, honour, and welfare of the island, and the peace and happiness of their fellow-subjects and dependants.

The same day Mr. Cox and Mr. Plummer were appointed a Committee to wait on His Grace the Governor with the following message:—

"May it please your Grace,

" We are ordered by the House to wait upon your Grace, to acquaint you, that in compliance with their Answer to the Speech your Grace was pleased to make at the opening of the present Session, they have proceeded to a deliberate and careful revision of the Consolidated Slave Law, and find it as complete in all its enactments, as the nature of circumstances will admit, to render the Slave Population as happy and comfortable in every respect as the labouring class of any part of the world. The House most solemnly assure your Grace, that they will at all times be ready (if left to themselves) to watch and take advantage of every opportunity of promoting the religious and moral improvement of the Slaves, and to make such meliorating enactments as may be consistent with their happiness, and the general safety of the Colony; but under the critical circumstances, in which the Colony is now placed by reason of the late proceedings in the British Parliament, the House think the present moment peculiarly unsavourable for discussions, which may have a tendency to unsettle the minds of the negro population, which the House have the greatest reason to believe is at present perfectly quiet and contented."

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 24th Jan.

	<i>Per Quarter.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wheat	60	7	
Rye	45	10	
Barley	32	6	
Oats	22	10	
Beans	37	3	
Peas	37	5	

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 24th Jan.

<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wheat 11,001 for 35,918	7	1	Average, 65	10		
Barley.. 8,129....14,580	6	5	.....35	10		
Oats.. 12,969....17,482	17	10	.....26	10		
Rye.... 669 ....1,570	8	0	.....43	11		
Beans ..3,304....6,411	17	0	.....40	0		
Peas....1,768....3,483	2	7	.....39	4		

Friday, Jan 23.—The arrivals of this week are only moderate. Wheat has found a ready sale to-day, and prime parcels are again rather dearer. Barley has sold on much the same terms as Monday last. Beans sell at rather more money. Peas fully support the prices last quoted. Good Oats sell well, and rather exceed our last quotations.

Monday, Feb. 2.—The arrivals of most sorts of Grain since this day se'nnight have been tolerably good, and this morning there are good quantities of Wheat, Barley, Beans,

and Peas, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk; the supply of Oats, however, is but small. There has been considerable animation in the Wheat trade since this day se'nnight, and 3s. to 4s. per quarter advance has been obtained on the last quotations; but this trade has become slack, and very few sales could be made after the early part of the morning, so that the advance maintained scarcely exceeds 2s. per quarter.

Our maltsters purchase the best samples of Barley with avidity, and having also some demand for shipping to the north, this article is quoted 2s. to 3s. per quarter higher than this day se'nnight. Beans have sold with freedom, and are also advanced 4s. per qr. Boiling Peas are 3s. per quarter dearer. Grey Peas obtain 3s. to 4s. per quarter more than last Monday. There has been a good demand for Oats, and this article is further advanced 2s. to 3s. per qr. since this day se'nnight, with but few left on hand unsold. Flour is unaltered.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old)	68s.	to	72s.
— white, (old)	54s.	—	52s.
— red, (new)	48s.	—	50s.
— fine	58s.	—	62s.
— superfine	64s.	—	68s.
— white, (new)	56s.	—	58s.
— fine	60s.	—	67s.
— superfine	68s.	—	74s.
Flour, per sack	60s.	to	66s.
Seconds	56s.	—	62s.
— North Country	50s.	—	54s.

**ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From January 26 to January 31, both inclusive.**

<i>Whence</i>	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Flour.
Aberdeen				389		
Aldbro'	811	2229		15	119	
Alemouth				1326		
Banff				41		
Berwick				275		
Boston				3367		40
Bridport		130				
Bridlington						
Carmarthen				508		
Clay						788
Dunbar						
Dundee	215			15		
Exeter						
Colchester } Essex	236	355	206		70	400
Harwich } Essex	1790	273	1285	10	222	944
Leigh } Essex	1087	142	15	119	386	40
Maldon } Essex	618	867	240	85	183	1877
Gainsbro'						
Grimsby						
Hull				460		
Hastings						
Inverness						
Ipswich	254	704	899		10	245
Kent	1573	1089	362	457	725	1090
Louth						
Lynn	1467		739	378		
Newcastle						
Newhaven						
Scarborough				570		
Stockton				310		1600
Southampton						
Southwold	373	253	15			
Weymouth		369		90		
Whaby				130		50
Wisbeach	142			1279		
Woodbridge	451	868	120	31	168	280
Yarmouth	9	552	3655		23	3209
Dublin				545		
Wexford				1320		
Youghall				1250		
Foreign						
Total	9026	7831	7736	12970	1906	10563

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:

Rye, 63; Pease, 1614; Tares, 32; Linseed, 1125; Rapeseed, —;

Brank, 166; Mustard,—; Flax, 68; and Seeds, 306 quarters.

BUTTER.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	55	96
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	60	90
— red, English, ditto ..	58	106
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	72	100
Rye Grass	per qr...	16
Turnip, new, white .. per bush.	10	12
— red & green .. ditto ..	10	14
— yellow Swedes ditto ..	9	11
Mustard, white, ditto ..	7	11
— brown..... ditto ..	8	14
Caraway	per cwt	50
Coriander..... ditto ..	10	12
Sansoin.....per qr...	30	40
Trefoil	per cwt	24
Ribgrass	ditto ..	15
Canary, common ..per qr...	38	40
— fine, ditto ..	42	52
Tares	per bush.	8
Hempseed	per qr...	44
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign, ditto ..	36	44
— fine English ..		
for sowing, ditto ..	44	50
Rapeseed, 30 <i>l.</i> to 32 <i>l.</i> per last.		
Linseed Oil Cake, 13 <i>l.</i> —13 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> per 1000		
Rape Cake, 5 <i>l.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per ton.		

City, 4 February, 1834.

BACON.

The imports of this article up to the present time greatly exceed those of last year ; and the demand is inconsiderable : nevertheless, prices are expected to advance. On board, 48*s.* to 49*s.*—Landed, 50*s.* to 52*s.*

Butter is falling in price, in consequence of excessive supplies and the mildness of the weather.—On board: Carlow, 88*s.*—Dublin, 84*s.*—Waterford, 82*s.*—Cork, 82*s.*—Landed: Carlow, 84*s.* to 88*s.*—Waterford, 76*s.* to 80*s.*—Dublin, 78*s.* to 82*s.*—Limerick, 78*s.*—Cork, 80*s.*—Dutch, 88*s.* to 94*s.*

CHEESE.

The best of every description is scarce : inferior kinds and qualities are not much sought after.—Fine Old Cheshire, 80*s.* to 90*s.*; New, 65*s.* to 76*s.*—Double Gloucester, 60*s.* to 70*s.* ; Single, 52*s.* to 64*s.*

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 11*d.* by the full-priced Bakers.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Feb. 2.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	3	6	to 4	6
Mutton.....	3	8	— 4	6
Veal.....	5	4	— 6	4
Pork.....	4	8	— 5	6
Bersts ... 2,324 | Sheep ... 16,120				
Calves 120 | Pigs 170				

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	4	to 3	4
Mutton.....	2	8	— 3	8
Veal.....	4	0	— 6	8
Pork.....	3	8	— 5	8

LEADENHALL, Monday, Feb. 2.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	6	to	3
Mutton.....	2	8	—	3
Veal.....	4	0	—	6
Pork.....	3	8	—	6
				0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

<i>Smithfield.</i> —	<i>Hay....80s. to 107s.</i>
	<i>Straw...40s. to 48s.</i>
	<i>Clover 100s. to 120s.</i>
<i>St. James's.</i> —	<i>Hay....63s. to 110s.</i>
	<i>Straw...40s. to 54s.</i>
	<i>Clover..90s. to 120s.</i>
<i>Whitechapel.</i> —	<i>Hay....90s. to 108s.</i>
	<i>Straw...40s. to 48s.</i>
	<i>Clover 100s. to 120s.</i>

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.
	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.
Aylesbury	59 70 0	34 36 0	24 25 0	33 43 0	42 43 0
Banbury	56 66 0	30 35 0	24 30 0	34 42 0	0 0 0
Basingstoke.....	58 80 0	29 35 0	20 25 0	40 48 0	0 0 0
Chelmsford.....	56 78 0	32 40 0	22 30 0	32 44 0	34 38 0
Derby.....	60 76 0	26 40 0	22 30 0	36 52 0	0 0 0
Devizes.....	48 75 0	30 38 0	18 28 0	34 46 0	0 0 0
Dorchester.....	48 74 0	25 32 0	17 26 0	45 52 0	0 0 0
Exeter.....	64 77 4	31 36 0	18 19 4	38 44 0	0 0 0
Guildford.....	56 66 0	32 38 0	24 32 0	38 46 0	38 43 0
Henley	56 82 0	29 36 0	21 28 0	38 43 0	38 41 0
Hornastle	58 68 0	26 36 0	18 30 0	40 50 0	0 0 0
Hungerford.....	48 74 0	24 35 0	19 33 0	34 46 0	0 0 0
Lewes	56 63 0	31 38 0	22 27 0	38 46 0	37 38 0
Lynn	56 67 0	34 40 0	22 26 0	42 44 0	38 54 0
Newbury	52 82 0	27 36 0	20 30 0	40 45 0	38 40 0
Newcastle	48 72 0	36 38 0	21 30 0	36 40 0	34 48 0
Northampton	60 67 0	28 32 0	22 28 0	36 42 0	45 0 0
Nottingham	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Reading	52 85 0	26 41 0	19 26 0	34 43 0	36 44 0
Sherborne	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Stamford	56 72 0	25 40 0	15 23 0	38 45 0	0 0 0
Swansea	62 0 0	32 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Truro	64 0 0	32 0 0	22 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Uxbridge.....	56 80 0	32 39 0	23 31 0	38 44 0	36 40 0
Warminster	46 76 0	26 40 0	20 27 0	42 54 0	0 0 0
Winchester	56 80 0	32 38 0	21 29 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Yarmouth.....	56 78 0	34 37 0	22 27 0	34 38 0	36 48 0
Dalkeith*	24 34 6	22 35 0	16 26 0	20 24 0	20 24 0
Haddington*	28 38 6	26 36 0	23 27 0	19 23 0	19 23 0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.—There has been a partially progressive advance on Wheats during the past week; and at this day's market the same was confirmed in about 3d. per bushel on last week's prices, leaving Wheats of each description at 8s. 9d. to 11s. 3d. per 70 lbs. Oats 3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d. per 46 lbs. Barley 5s. to 6s. 2d. per 60 lbs. Pease 46s. to 60s., and Grey ditto, 38s. to 46s. per quarter. Rapeseed, per last, 26s. to 29s.; Rye, per quarter, 38s. to 44s., and Beans 43s. to 51s. Malt, per 9 gallons, 7s. 9d. to 9s. 8d. Flour, English, 53s. to 58s., and Irish 47s. to 57s. per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, English, 32s. to 37s.; Scotch, 30s. to 37s.; Irish, 30s. to 34s. per 240 lbs.

Imported into Liverpool from the 20th to the 26th January, 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 4017; Oats, 9233; Barley, 2472; Malt, 1990; Beans, 1177; and Peas, 761 quarters. Oatmeal, 574 packs, per 240 lbs. Flour, English and Irish, 568 sacks. Europe, 600, America, 4176 barrels.

Norwich, Jan. 31.—All descriptions of Grain were on the advance to-day. A great deal of Corn had been sent to Scotland within the last week. Those merchants who refused buying last week, were eagerly laying hold of samples to-day, at the following prices:—Wheat, from 62s. to 72s.; Barley, 34s. to 41s.; Oats, 24s. to 30s.; and Beans, 36s. to 40s.; and Peas, 35s. to 40s. per qr.

Bristol, Jan. 31.—The Corn markets here continue nearly in the same state as last stated: the supply rather increases.

Birmingham, Jan. 29.—Wheat is 4s. per quarter dearer, and every other species of Grain 2s. to 3s. Flour 3s. per sack. Supplies short.

Ipswich, Jan. 31.—We had to-day a large supply of Corn, and prices were much higher. Wheat was 4s. to 5s., Barley, 4s., Beans 4s., and Peas 5s. per quarter higher. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 64s. to 78s.; Barley, 37s. to 44s.; Beans, 44s. to 46s.; Peas, 42s. to 44s.; and Oats, 30s. per qr.

Wisbech, Jan. 31.—Our Corn market was again very brisk in the sale of Wheat, Oats, and Beans, all of which were higher prices, as follow:—Wheat from 68s. to 72s.; Oats, 12gs. to 14gs. per last of 21 coomb; Beans, 38s. to 40s. per qr.; a few Heligolands fetched 42s.

Boston, Jan. 28.—This market still continues to be well supplied with samples of Grain, all sorts of which continue on the advance, and at the following prices:—Wheat, 68s. to 70s.; Oats, 20s. to 27s.; Beans, 42s. to 48s.; and Barley, 32s. to 35s. per quarter. Rapeseed, none shown at this day's market. Wheat particularly wanted, and a great call for it in all parts of the country.

Wakefield, Jan. 30.—We had a fair supply of Wheat, but not much of other Grain. At the opening of the market, fine Wheats, new and old, sold freely at 4s. to 5s. per quarter advance; but towards the close, sales could scarcely be made at an advance of more than 2s. to 3s. per quarter. Mealing Oats are 2d. per stone, and Shelling 4s. per load dearer. Malting Barley is full 3s. to 4s. per quarter, and Malt 3s. per load dearer. Beans and Maple Peas are full 6s. per quarter higher. Flour is 5s. per sack, and Rapeseed 1l. per last higher.—Wheat, 64s. to 80s. per quarter; Mealing Oats, 16d. to 17d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 38s. to 39s. per load of 261 lbs.; Barley, 40s. to 44s.; Beans, old and new, 58s. to 64s.; Maple Peas, 68s. to 60s.; Tares, 76s. to 80s. per quarter; Malt, 44s. to 50s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 58s. to 66s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 32l. to 33l. per last.

Malton, Jan. 31.—Our Corn market is very brisk at the following prices:—Wheat, 80s. to 82s. per quarter, five stone per bushel. Barley, 36s. to 40s. per quarter. Oats, 15d. to 15*1/2*d. per stone.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Jan. 31.—There was but little business done in the Bullock trade, nor by any means a good show; but the quantity of Sheep was great for the season, the dealers continuing to demand high prices, well knowing the farmer must have them to consume his turnips, for, owing to the favourable weather, they have not been destroyed as in former years. Pigs are higher in consequence of the advance in Corn.

Horncastle, Jan. 31.—Beef 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork 5d. to 7d.; and Veal 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Maltby, Jan. 31.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef 5d. to 7d.; Mutton 5d. to 6d.; Pork 4½d. to 5½d.; and Veal 5d. to 6½d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 14d. to 15d. per lb.; Salt ditto, 44s. per firkin. Dry Bacon Sides, 6s. to 6s. 3d.; Hams, small, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d. per stone. Fat Pigs, with head and feet on, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per stone.

At *Morpeth* market on Wednesday, there was rather a short supply of Cattle and Sheep; and having a great demand, fat sold readily at a little advance in price.—Beef from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; and Mutton 4s. 9d. to 5s. 10d. per stone, sinking offals.

At *Wakefield* Cattle Market last week, there was a good supply of both Beasts and Sheep, and a numerous attendance of buyers. Both Mutton and Beef fetched rather higher prices.—Beasts, 480; Sheep and Lambs, 8700.

Skipton Fortnight Fair, Jan. 27.—Our Fair to-day was better supplied with fat Beasts and Sheep than last fortnight, and prices may be quoted much the same.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended January 24, 1824.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	64 0	36 3	26 2
Essex	62 0	33 3	23 11
Kent	62 11	34 4	24 10
Sussex	60 1	31 10	21 5
Suffolk	59 8	31 10	24 7
Cambridgeshire	57 1	29 8	20 2
Norfolk	59 3	31 4	22 6
Lincolnshire	59 9	31 3	21 7
Yorkshire	58 1	31 7	20 11
Durham	68 7	33 6	24 2
Northumberland	55 10	31 6	23 10
Cumberland	57 7	34 9	26 5
Westmoreland	59 0	34 0	26 8
Lancashire	65 6	34 5	25 11
Cheshire	62 11	39 6	23 3
Gloucestershire	58 1	29 8	23 0
Somersetshire	63 2	30 9	19 6
Monmouthshire	63 6	33 10	20 0
Devonshire	67 7	30 5	16 7
Cornwall	61 10	29 7	18 8
Dorsetshire	59 7	28 11	21 2
Hampshire	59 3	30 5	21 0
North Wales	65 7	36 10	19 10
South Wales	67 8	31 11	17 5

**Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the
BOROUGH.**

Monday, Feb. 2.—Our Hop Market remains very firm, and the general opinion is that prices will mend. Good Yearling Bags and Pockets are in demand. Currency: Kent Bags, 6*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*; Ditto Pockets, 7*l.* 15*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*; 1823, 8*l.* 8*s.* to 15*l.*; 1821, 80*s.* to 105*s.*; 1819 and 1820, 60*s.* to 80*s.*

Maidstone, Jan. 29.—The Hop Market here seems quite at a stand, as there literally is nothing doing; for it appears the Planters as well as Dealers are looking forward for the coming of the Bine, and are not very anxious for selling.

Worcester, Jan. 24.—Twenty-one pockets of Old Hops were this day weighed in our Market. Little doing in the trade. Prices:—1821's, fine, 5*l.* 18*s.*; 1822's, fine, from 8*l.* to 8*l.* 15*s.* 1818, 1819, and 1820, as before.

COAL MARKET, Jan. 23.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.
63½ Newcastle .. 23½ .. 34*s.* 0*d.* to 40*s.* 6*d.*
22 Sunderland 20 .. 36*s.* 0*d.*—41*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, &c. per Cwt.

	<i>£. s.</i>
Russia Candle, Yellow ..	1 15
, Siberia ..	1 13
—— Soap	1 12
Archangel	1 12
Town Tallow	2 0
Graves	0 14
Good Dregs	0 6
Soap, London, Yellow ..	3 2
, Mottled ..	3 14
, Curd	3 16
, Soft	0 0
Candles, Mould, per doz...	9 6
, Store	8 0
Raw Fat, per stone of 8 lbs.	2 2

Tallow imported into London from Jan. 21 to Jan. 28, 18 casks. Melted Stuff, 28*s.*; Rough, do. 18*s.*

COTTON MARKET.

Friday, Jan. 30.—Our Cotton market has assumed a much more lively appearance this week; the holders seem quite unwilling to meet the general inquiry which we have experienced since Monday; the Market, on the whole, may be considered much improved. The sales, of all descriptions, are estimated about 600 bales.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 49.—No. 7.] LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1824. [Price 6d.

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.



"This Bill (Mr. Peel's) was grounded on concurrent Reports of both Houses; it was passed by unanimous votes of both Houses; it was, at the close of the Session, a subject of high eulogium in the Speaker's Speech to the Regent, and in the Regent's Speech to the two Houses: now, then, I, William Cobbett, assert, that, to carry this Bill into effect is impossible; and I say, that, if this Bill be carried into full effect, I will give Castlereagh leave to lay me on a Gridiron and broil me alive, while Sidmouth may stir the coals, and Canning stand by and laugh at my groans."—Taken from Cobbett's Register, written at North Hempstead, Long Island, on the 24th of September, 1819, and published in England in November, 1819.

Peel's Bill, together with the laws about Small Notes, which last were in force when Peel's Bill was passed: these laws, all taken together, if they had gone into effect, would have put an end to all Small Notes on the first day of May last: but, to prevent this blowing up of the whole of the Funding System, an Act was passed, in the month of July, 1822, to prevent these laws, and especially that part of Peel's Bill which put an end to Small Bank of England Notes, from going into full effect!—Thus the System received a respite; but, thus did the Parliament fulfil the above Prophecy of September 1819.

KING'S SPEECH.

Kensington, 11th February, 1824.

The last Register contained remarks on that part of the SPEECH which related to the state

of AGRICULTURE. In this I intend to notice the part relating to SOUTH AMERICA. There remains, however, something to say upon the former subject; and this I must dispatch before I come to the latter.

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I observed before on the strenuous efforts made by the Ministers and the Jew Press, to cause it to be believed, that the *improvement*, as they call it, in the state of agriculture, has proceeded from *natural causes*. They were aware that it was, in part, the effect of the partial repeal of Peel's Bill. They were aware of that; and that this would be said: therefore, like lawyers pleading for the plaintiff, they anticipate that which will be brought forward by the defendant. It is very curious to observe the *extraordinary pains* that were taken to produce this impression about *natural causes*; to cause the public to believe that the price of wheat had been raised in consequence of a *coming about of things*, and not in consequence of any *artifice or trick*. They (who took such pains to cause this to be believed) knew very well the trick that had been resorted to. They were very well aware of the importance of that trick; but if the trick were seen through, it would be of no use; for, great as

their confidence well might be in the cowardice of the landlords, they knew that there were others who would not be too cowardly to speak their minds.

I am now going to insert a paragraph from the vile Old Times newspaper of the 31st January. I have no hesitation in expressing my firm belief, that this paragraph was written by persons wholly unconnected with the paper in which it was published. I believe it to have been intended to co-operate, upon the minds of the mass of the people, with that part of the King's Speech which relates to Agriculture. I believe it to have been PAID FOR: I mean the insertion of it paid for: and having said this much with regard to its origin, I now lay it before my readers.

"It is with pleasure that we
 "hear from all parts of the coun-
 "try of the improvement in the
 "condition of what has been
 "called the agricultural interest,
 "the farmers and land-owners of
 "the nation. There is hardly

" any public question upon which
 " we feel more satisfied with the
 " part we have taken, than upon
 " that of the agricultural diffi-
 " culties. The condition of the
 " farmers is now improving, and
 " it must still go on improving;
 " for its amelioration arises from
 " natural causes, an increasing
 " population, and a more rapid
 " consumption of the products of
 " the earth, of the necessaries of
 " life, by a people tolerably at
 " ease, in full employment, and
 " capable of earning sufficient
 " subsistence by the labour of
 " their hands. Whereas, had any
 " artificial means been resorted
 " to, when the agricultural pres-
 " sure was most severe, the con-
 " sequences would have been the
 " very reverse of those which we
 " now witness with so much plea-
 " sure. The farmers might, in-
 " deed, have received some slight
 " and transitory alleviation from
 " higher price of their commo-
 " dities, but our manufactures
 " must have languished, the mas-
 " ter not being able to pay his
 " workman enough to buy him
 " bread; the foreign markets would
 " have been occupied by others;
 " our mechanics must either have
 " emigrated, or would have died
 " of want at home. And then,
 " we ask, what Act of Parliament

" could have kept up the price of
 " grain, when the mouths to eat
 " it were diminished in number?
 " Agricultural distress would now
 " really have only been begin-
 " ning, instead of drawing towards
 " its termination. Some were for
 " destroying the Fundholders and
 " Clergy, for
 " when you do take my life
 " You take my life
 " Yet both these classes of people
 " have been spared; aye, and
 " what is more, have tended by
 " natural means to relieve that
 " distress of which they were ac-
 " cused as the authors. One order
 " of the community can never
 " prosper long by the destruction
 " of the persons, or the invasion
 " of the property of another.—It
 " is clear, that to whatsoever
 " causes the alleviation of the ag-
 " ricultural distress is owing,
 " those causes are not of a tem-
 " porary kind, they are not of
 " the nature of expedients, for no
 " expedients were had recourse to.
 " Expedients operate but for a
 " limited period, and then make
 " way for other expedients. We
 " have explained above, under
 " what influence the agricultural
 " distress has in part subsided.
 " Another cause, perhaps, of the
 " improved condition of the far-
 " mer, is the more rigid economy
 " which he has been obliged by the

"pressure of the times to introduce into his household,—the curtailment of his expenses at home and abroad. This, also, is a great public and private advantage: for there is no real comfort derived to the individual from extravagance; and a state is great, and powerful, and happy, only in the degree in which all classes of its subjects are frugal, active, and industrious. We believe it is now discovered, or rather allowed, that corn can be produced at a much less expense than that which was sworn to as the least and lowest, by certain luminaries in the art of farming, before the Parliamentary Committee.

Upon this curious article, I shall first observe (though I do it by repetition), that the papers in Ireland; those of Dublin, for instance, hold a language wholly different upon this subject from the papers in London. The cause unquestionably is, that, in Dublin, there are no Ricardos who are sleeping proprietors of newspapers. In Dublin there is no Stock Exchange; no band of villainous Jews. In that Catholic country,

this hellish tribe is almost wholly unknown. Therefore it is, that in Dublin, the newspapers are not engaged in spreading delusion upon the subject of agriculture, they describe it in its true colours; and they say of it, that it must be wholly changed, or that society must be dissolved. The above article from the Old Times, is precisely like the stuff which we have since heard in speeches; but, pray observe, that one of the causes of the "*improvement*," as it is called, is the "*increasing population!*" Wonderful population, to have produced such effects since the month of October last.

But, what an unfeeling, and what an impudent wretch must it have been, who dared thus to insult the public by talking of the *ease and full employment of the people!* The wretched state of the people in all parts of the kingdom is notorious. The wages of the day-labouring man do not afford him a sufficiency to give him bread alone, leaving every thing else out of the question. An instance

of the "ease and full employment" " except married men with families of the people will be seen in the "lies! The other day, as I was following account, which I received from Essex on the 4th of " passing through the parish, I this month. The writer, after mentioning the parish, proceeds " beheld a sight enough to rouse thus: "In the window of the "the indignation of the most placid person in the world: there " advertising for sale the labour " were twelve human beings, Mr. " of the labourers belonging to the " WILBERFORCE may, indeed, say " parish! The labourers are to " that they were WHITE, and " dig and carry gravel; or, rather, " actually subjects of that King " to drag it. The diggers are " whose Ministers now boast of " to dig a cubic yard every day " the comforts of his people. If " (which they can scarcely do), " allow that they were white, and " at the rate of two shillings the " that they were Christians; but, " cubic yard, which two shillings " they were miserable and squalid " are to be divided between two " in their appearance, clothed in " men. The draggers are to " the very extremity of rags, ac- " take each ten turns with his " tually tied with ropes to a cart " band, at the rate of one penny " filled with stones, and toiling " per turn. The distance is nearly " like galley-slaves at a penny a " a mile; so that each dragger " turn; while a man as driver, " receives a penny for walking " walked by their side, to keep " over the space of nearly two " them up to the mark; and, while " miles, half of which he is en- " I was looking at them, one of " cumbered with the weight of, " them happened to flag, and the " perhaps, two hundred pounds. " driver actually took a stone from " Observe, likewise, that none are " the cart, and, with a big oath, " entitled to this high privilege, " threw it at the man and struck " him on the back.—Whether " this were done as a jest, or whe-

"after this species of chastisement
"be intended as an experiment
"on the feelings of the men, pre-
"vious to the introduction of the
"whip, I must leave others to de-
"cide."

There ! "Vast improvements,
Ma'am ! " The improvement
comes from *natural causes*, and
must, therefore, be permanent;
yes, we shall *always* have the
stone or the whip now ! A glori-
ous thing always to have the whip
or a thump in the back with a
stone ! *Massa*, WILBERFORCE
need not go to Jamaica or Bar-
badoes for slaves. But *Massa*, if
we are to have the stone at our
backs or the whip, we ought to be
fed as well as Blackey, at any rate.
You shall have a petition from
these White Slaves before the
winter be over, *Massa*. But, to
return to the article quoted above,
what impudence must that wretch
have, who can represent the la-
bourers of England as in a state
of ease and of full employment !
I saw a gentleman the other day
who had been across the country

from Petersfield to Winchester,
and from Winchester to the neigh-
bourhood of Hungerford. He
represents the roads as covered
by men out of employment; but,
what do we want more than these
two facts : Magistrates in Norfolk
fixing the subsistence of a man
his wife and three children at two-
pence a-day each; and the gaols
in Wiltshire containing *fifty-three*
poachers, out of a *hundred and*
fourteen prisoners ? What do we
want more than these two facts, to
establish the assertion, that the
agricultural labourers of England
are in the lowest state of degra-
dation ? I showed in my last how
false were the notions with respect
to the distribution of the popu-
lation of the country. In the
course of this year I shall totally
destroy that *great national lie*,
the *population story*. It is curious
enough that BONAPARTE began
the same sort of *great national*
lie; and the present people keep
it up. Indeed, they are, in some
sort, compelled to keep up this
lie. All nations are weak upon

this point. They all like to boast of their populousness. It is the same with cities and towns. The great subject of rivalry between those two fine cities, New York and Philadelphia, is that of the number of their inhabitants. Nothing tickles the vanity of the mass of a community more than the idea of an increasing population. The greater part of mankind like to make part of a crowd. Divide a crowd at any time: send one part to the right and the other to the left: let there be a great many more in one parcel than in the other, and the beggar man who is in the big parcel, will, for the moment, think himself better than the squire that is in the other parcel. A Pope observed to his nephew (or son, I forget which), "How little wisdom is necessary to govern mankind!" Very little indeed to govern slaves; but a great deal to govern free men. People are enslaved by their folly: amongst all the follies of a people, none is much greater than the pride founded on the populousness of their country: and, very little wisdom does it require, as the Pope said, to make use of *this means* of governing. But, if it were as true as it is false; if it were a reality, that the English and the French have increased, and are increasing, at this prodigious rate; if this were true, what must become of the world, in a short time? It must be overrun; it must be thinned, or it must, in part, at least, perish. What the great liars aim at is this: to make the people believe, that an increase of population is a certain proof of the prosperity of the nation; that prosperity is a proof of excellently good Government; and that, of course, this Government is excellently good! No wonder that all the Governments of Europe, and of America, too, should be seized with this fit of lying. They all seem to be trying to outlie and outrag each other. The French say that their population has monstrously increased within the last thirty years; the Dutch, the Prussians,

the Russians, the Austrians, the Pope and even the Turk say the same; so that here is the most wonderful thing that ever was heard of since the creation of the world: all these nations are wonderfully increasing in population: their people, therefore, are *all prosperous*; and the Turks and all, have excellently good Governments! No, no. Our bucks are not to have the exclusive possession of this famous lie: others are to enjoy it in partnership with them; and others do enjoy it and will enjoy it, to be sure. To give the doctrine, however, a complete knock in the head, what more is wanted than the fact that the lie is extended to *Ireland*? Is that people *prosperous*? Is that miserable race of men in a state for the Government to boast of? Is the Government of Ireland *excellently good*? Yet they tell us that the population of Ireland has, since the establishment of the Protestant church there, increased from one million to seven? This monstrous lie blows up the whole

thing at once. Here in this miserable potatoe-eating country; this extreme unction country; this country of rags and starvation, the population has increased *seven fold*; and that, too, observe, since the clergy have been made to be of one religion, and the people have been made to be of another religion! This monstrous lie with regard to a country, the oppressions and miseries of which are so notorious, and are so much worse than anything man ever before saw or read of; this monstrous lie with regard to that country completely blows up the population humbug with all its appendage of falsehoods. But (to make this long digression a little longer) I, last week, gave an instance, in a statement relative to the parish of Botley, of the manner of *cooking up* this great national lie. I then showed what gross misrepresentation the Bodley Return would contain as to the *occupations* of its inhabitants. I could have gone to the neighbouring parishes of

Titchfield, Bishops Waltham, Droxford, Wickham, Upham, Durley, Bishops Stoke, Stoneham, Hound; and, indeed, all round the country: I could, with very little pains taking, have proved, that the misrepresentations in all these were equal to the misrepresentations with regard to the inhabitants of Botley. But, I have now a fact to state, with regard, not to the occupations, but with regard to the numbers of the inhabitants. I beg the reader's best attention to this fact. In the first Population Return, in 1801, the numbers were stated to be six hundred and odd. In the next Population Return, in 1811, the population was stated at six hundred and twenty-four. In the third Return, made in 1821, the population was stated at six hundred and ninety. Now, I will not call upon heaven and earth to listen: Stop..... First let me observe that these Returns were signed by the parson of the parish: this person's name is RICHARD

BAKER, who has been rector of the parish for the last twenty years, and who has had a good fat living of it. You see that master parson has got a *famously increasing population*. He has tacked on about ninety to six hundred, in the space of twenty years. He has tacked on about sixty in the last ten years, though, observe, my family (without any other family to supply its place), had *taken away, at the last period*, twenty persons, at the least. However, the reverend and spiritual person goes on, as you see, with his monstrously increasing population in the parish of Botley! *Remember he was the signer of the Returns*, remember that.— Now, I will not, as I said before, call upon heaven and earth to listen to what I am going to say; but I do call upon every man in England, who does not delight in being humbugged, who does not delight in being fed with great national lies, to listen to what I am now going to say about the Rev. RICHARD BAKER, and his Returns.

Some of my readers may remember (and it shall go hard if Sidmouth forget it), that I was in America in 1818. I had occasion to write and to publish an article relative to the state of religious worship in England. In this article I remarked, that I had many times been at Botley Church, when "the congregation (being of a parish of *six hundred souls*), consisted of the parson, the clerk, a couple of old men, and myself." I put the words *six hundred* in *figures* and not in words. The printer, when he came to print in London, made a mistake, and added a nought, making it 6,000 in place of 600. The parson, when he came to read this in England, wrote upon the subject to his old and right worthy friend, the execrable villain of the Old Times newspaper, remarking upon what he called the *falsehoods* of my publication. My publication was addressed to the people of Botley, I believe, but whether it were or not, there were those people to know all about

the population; and besides, did not all England know that I never could mean *six thousand* as the population of the little village of Botley? However, now comes the proof of the lie. The parson in observing upon my publication. The parson's letter, observe, is dated "*Botley Parsonage, July 28, 1818.*" It was published in the Old Times newspaper a few days after that date. In this letter the parson says: "Now, Sir, the parish of Botley contains about **FOUR HUNDRED** souls." This, observe was dated on the 28th July, 1818; when, hear it you gulled, you cozened, you humbugged Englishmen; hear it you, who see hundreds upon hundreds of churches tumbling down, who see hundreds upon hundreds of parishes wholly depopulated; you who see this and can still be made to believe that the population of the country has increased and is increasing; hear what I am now going to say; and that is, that this very parson, who, in 1811 solemnly and under his own

hand declared the population of the parish to be 624; this same parson did, solemnly and under his own hand, in 1818, declare the population to be *about* 400, and that this same parson did, solemnly and under his own hand, in 1821, declare the population to be 690!

Not another word need be said about this great national lie; but still, I must put a tail to this story. The parson spoke the truth when he said there was *only about four hundred*. When I wrote in America, and about *six hundred*, I spoke with reference to the Population Return, and not with reference to any fact which I knew privately. But, in the year 1805, or 1806, the parson and I, who were then upon visiting terms, were talking about the great national lie; and expressing our wonder that the nation should be gulled by it. We observed what a *general disposition* there was to lie on this subject of the population. Our conversation ended by our setting to work

and making out an actual and detailed account of the population of the parish, which we found to contain **THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE SOULS!** So that the parson was not far from the truth when he said about 400. The reader will please to observe, that the whole parish contains but *eleven hundred acres of land*, about half as much as a bull-frog farm. So that there was no great difficulty in making out a correct account of the population. I knew the number of every family in the parish as well as I knew the number of my own family; and the parson knew all about the matter as well as I did. I will not say positively, whether the number was 399 or 401; but I would take my oath that it was only one from 400, one way or the other. Now, when the parson was writing to his worthy brother of the Old Times newspaper, in 1818, he had his eye upon the real and true census taken by him and me in 1806, and had forgotten all about his Returns to the Par-

liament, affording herein to the fibbing part of the creation, a most striking instance of the necessity of attending to the good old maxim, that a liar ought to have a good memory. Here we have him, and his brother of the Old Times newspaper : his brother told a lie in his name ; forged his name for the purpose of telling a lie ; or, the parson, under his own name, here sent forth a lie, or he, under his own name, signed false Returns, signed lying Returns to be laid before the Parliament, in 1811 and in 1821. Even this parson shall not say that I treat him unfairly. It is possible that the Old Times newspaper people ; that ANNA BRODIE and her associates may have used his name falsely, may have, without his authority, put "Richard Baker, Botley Parsonage," to the bottom of the article above noticed ; and if this were the case, and the parson will send me a statement to this amount, I will publish the statement, and endeavour to take vengeance upon those who have thus impudently lied in his name.

After this, if any one pester you, reader, with braggings about the increase of population, turn your back upon him, as we naturally do upon ignorance pushed forward by impudence. This history about the population of Botley is, we may be well assured, little more than a pretty fair sample of the bulk. It is, take it all together, one of the most ridiculous things that ever was heard of ; and we shall, by-and-by, laugh at it, as we now laugh at the humbug anti-jacobin stories of thirty years ago.

From a digression so long, I can hardly return with a good grace ; but, finding this great national humbug, put forward upon this occasion in the Old Times newspaper, it put me in mind of ANNA BRODIE's worthy fellow-labourer the Botley Parson ; and I could not resist the temptation, of giving to the public this signal specimen of the character of this great national affair ; this great national humbug, which, amongst numerous other important pur-

poses that it is intended to answer, is, it seems, to contribute towards wheedling the remainder of the money out of the farmers pockets, by persuading them that they will get a good price for their produce in consequence of the vast increase which is continually taking place, of the number of mouths by which it is consumed! Astonishingly enlightening Press! While this is going on in the Old Times newspaper, my friend the Morning Chronicle, is insisting upon the deplorable evils of an increasing population. My friend is for Lawyer Scarlett's Bill; he is for lessening the number of free-holders in Ireland; he is for exporting the Irish to the Brazils or to any other part of the world, so that he can but render the consuming mouths less numerous. The Courier and the New Times are for making the people well off by making the corn dear; and my friend the Chronicle is for making them well off by taking their dinners away and giving them to the Jews, that the Jews

may send these dinners to those persons whom my friend, the Chronicle, calls despots, in order that those despots may give them to a set of very finely dressed and not very sound-bodied gentlemen, who carry swords and muskets, and who cause people to live on what my friend the Chronicle calls bigotry and slavery. My friend the Chronicle calls the dinners which the Jews take from the people, "*surplus capital;*" and says that it is a great benefit to the people to send their dinners to the despots; and that it is a great deal better for the dinners of the people of England to be eaten by the soldiers of the despots, than it is for the same dinners to be eaten by the people of England themselves! The language of Babel might be bad enough, but never did it produce half so much confusion, as we now see in the notions, principles, and the efforts in this at once ridiculous and horrible Press.

It was my intention to enter,

here, into an examination into the conduct of the Ministers with regard to South America : it was my intention to expose their flimsy, their miserable, their shuffling pretences ; and to show how they have verified my predictions in this respect. One cannot read their praises of the French general and his army without disgust. The praises are, indeed, no more than justice towards that general and towards his army ; but, my God, are we, at last, come to the necessity of coaxing, wheedling, flattering the French, and that, too, because they have succeeded in an enterprise, which these Ministers themselves call a most provoked aggression ! It was my intention to have shown all the meanness, the shocking cowardice, of declaring beforehand, that the French *ought not to quit Spain*; and in *leaving the matter there*; knowing, as our Ministers well do, that the French have no intention to quit Spain, and that they will not permit our Ministers to ask them a single

question upon the subject. It was, in short, my intention to go fully into the subject; but, something which took place in the House of Commons last night, has induced me to alter this intention, and to lay aside these Foreign affairs for the purpose of noticing a matter, not of greater, but of more immediate interest, and very closely connected with that "*recovering*" of agriculture, which the Speech has imputed to natural causes.

The public know very well, that the Small Note Bill was passed, which, in part, repealed Peel's Bill. Paper-money has come tumbling out since that time, and prices have risen. They have risen partly on account of the deficient crops, and partly on account of the addition made to the paper-money. Perhaps, the rise has been, upon an average, three shillings and sixpence on wheat ; and I think that about a shilling of this may be ascribed to the part repeal of Peel's Bill. Certain it is, that the paper has

become greatly more abundant than it was, and it is equally certain that such increase tends to cause a rise in prices.

In my last Register (and, indeed, in many Registers before), I cautioned my readers against the supposition that prices could come back to their war amount. I told them that the paper mongers, though they could give us, in fact, a paper currency, could not augment that currency beyond a certain extent, unless the pretty gentlemen came back again to a *Bank Restriction Act*. We have a paper currency, to be sure; but the pretty gentlemen have not yet repealed that part of Peel's Bill, which enables us to go and get gold at the Bank of England. We have a right, a *legal right*, to go to all the banks and demand gold in exchange for that paper; but the main mass and body of the people have been used to the paper so long, and are, indeed, such complete slaves of the parsons and brewers and others, whose interest it is to keep up the sys-

tem, that the paper gets about, and keeps about. But, let there be a panic; let the people run to the banks, and the whole is blown up in an instant: then comes another "*Bank Restriction*;" and in six months after that, the words Funds, Bank, Consols, Scrip, Omnium, Stock, will become as farcical as any of the words made use of by Punch and his Wife. If the pretty gentlemen have only common sense, each has got written up at the head of his bed: "*Remember, there can be but one more Bank Restriction..*" The THING, therefore, must take great care, that it does not get out *too much* paper. If it get out *too much*, or if *too much* be got out by the country rag fellows, away goes the gold from the Bank. Now, let landlords and farmers bear in mind, that they cannot get beyond a certain price for their produce, without *driving the gold out of the country*. Upon an average of years they, probably, cannot get above five and sixpence a bushel for wheat with-

out driving the gold out of the country; for, let it be borne in mind, that, though the trickery has kept the dirty rags flowing about the country, no trickery that any tricksters can employ will, upon an average of years, enable the Bank to pay in gold, while the produce of the land bears a high price. And by high price, I mean even the present price.

The THING is always in great danger from the effects of a panic. It is in danger, too, from our issues of paper. The ragmen, finding little or no demand for gold, will be bold in putting forth their rags. The Old Mother of the mischief will be bold too. Every rag devil wants to get interest, and has a most deadly desire to live upon the labour of others; and, therefore, every one of them will thrust out as much paper as he can, imitating, in that respect, the Old Beldame from whom he is descended.

From these causes, it is possible, and I think it very likely, that an excess of paper may get out.

This was the case in 1797; and this it was that blew up the system, or, that, at least, gave it the volcanic shock which was a foretaste of that which was to come.

Now then, thou stupid, thou grunting, or, rather, thou braying animal, who believest that things are coming about; now, I say, attend. You saw (or you would have done, if you had read the Register), that the Courier told us, about three weeks or a month ago, that the *gold was going out of the country*. This is a fact: large quantities of the gold have been drawn from the Bank and sent to Holland! The Courier told us that the Holy Alliance were drawing away our gold to prepare for war against ourselves. Any body but an almost brute beast would have known that they could not draw it away, as long as the exchanges were really in our favour! The fact is, however, that the exchanges had begun to *waver*; and there can be no doubt that the great addition to the paper had produced this effect, and induced many

persons to believe, that a second chapter of the affair of 1797 ; a second chapter of the Bank stoppage bubble, was far within the compass of possibility. It was notorious and it is notorious, that, since the part repeal of Peel's Bill, the Bank paper has increased as well as the country paper, and that, too, in a very great degree ; and men of sense must naturally suppose, that that which happened in 1797 may now happen again, the same cause being so manifestly at work. The paper, when once got out to an excessive amount, cannot be got in again in time enough to save itself. It must produce its natural effect, bankruptcy.

This has been apprehended by many persons at present. Whether Mr. PASCOE GRENFELL was one of these persons is more than I shall pretend to say ; but, certain it is, that PASCOE did, on Tuesday, talk about a motion for causing to be laid before the thrice Honourable House, which passed Peel's Bill in the memorable year 1819,

and which in part repealed that Bill in 1822, in order, I suppose, to fulfil my celebrated Long Island prophecy ; certain it is that PASCOE did talk about a motion to compel the Directors of the Bank of England to lay before this famous House, AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF PAPER THAT THEY HAVE AFLOAT ! Ah ! ha ! saidst thou so, PASCOE ! I thank thee, then, Pascoe, with all my heart.

In consequence of this intimation on the part of PASCOE, a Mr. MANNING, who is, I believe a Bank Director, said something in the House on Wednesday night ; the report of what he said, and of the answer of PASCOE, I take from the Morning Chronicle, and insert as follows :

" Mr. MANNING regretted that
" he had not been present yesterday, when an Hon. Member
" (Mr. Grenfell) moved for an
" account of some importance—a
" Return of Bank Notes and
" Bank Post Bills in circulation.
" Had he known that any such
" subject was to be brought forward,
" he would have been in
" his place, however inconvenient,
" and although he had been engaged all the morning at a meet-

" ing of great consequence to the welfare of our West Indian Colonies. He had *not the slightest wish to conceal* any thing on the subject of the motion of the Hon. Member; but *after the Bank Restriction Act had expired*, he was not aware that the House *had any right* to call upon that establishment for any such accounts as were now required. It had been provided by the *Bill of 1797*, that certain Accounts should be laid before Parliament quarterly, and should also be inserted in the Gazette, but since the circulating medium had been changed to gold, of course those documents were no longer needed. He was perfectly ready, and the Directors were perfectly ready, to give the Hon. Gentleman any information he desired, for his private satisfaction; but they were clearly of opinion, that he had no more right to demand the account he had moved for under the authority of the House, than he had to call for copies of the books of any private merchant or banking-house. He hoped that this practice would not be drawn into precedent, but he had no other reluctance in stating that the amount of Bank notes and Bank post bills now in circulation *something exceeded twenty millions.*

" MR. GRENFELD differed at all points from the Honourable Gentleman as to the duty of the Bank of England. It seemed to him, that in the present state of the country, it was the imperious duty of the House of Commons, for the sake of the public interest, from time to

" time to ascertain the amount of Bank notes in circulation. In moving for the paper now resisted, he had been influenced by no feeling of hostility towards the Bank, but by a strong sense of his duty. It seemed as if the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Manning) had totally forgotten the millions of money with which the public entrusted the Bank of England, and for the satisfaction and security of the public, it was absolutely necessary to know how the Bank conducted its business, and whether it was or was not in a state of solvency. If before 1797, the House had been better informed upon the subject to which the motion referred, the catastrophe (for he could call it nothing else) which had then happened, would never have occurred. It was very important that this point should be brought to issue, and for this purpose he would move on Tuesday next for the accounts he had annually applied for, respecting the issue of Notes by the Bank of England.

" MR. MANNING repeated, that, as a matter of courtesy, the Directors had no objection to furnish Honourable Gentlemen with such information as they might need for any Parliamentary purpose."

I shall make no observations; the reader will easily comprehend the whole of this, and next Tuesday we shall have a debate upon the subject. Let the reader ponder well, however, upon it; and

let him, if he have the power, go instantly and get gold ! This is the great subject of all. Every thing turns upon it. It is worthy of attention and of meditation. Mark how the Bank Director wants to wriggle out of explanation ! But, I reserve myself for the debate of Tuesday. Perhaps, however, after these remarks of mine, " *sauz*" will be the word. No matter : their silence would be just as eloquent and explanatory as their speeches.—Wheat again at four shillings a bushel; or another Bank Restriction Act :—pretty gentlemen, take your choice.

POACHING RECORDS.

If I were to remark upon all that I see in the country papers relative to the dreadful transactions which take place under the Game Laws, I certainly could do nothing else. *Something must be done* to put an end to this horrible state of things with regard to the game. The country is now abso-

lutely scourged for the sake of this game. The King has commanded his Ministers to tell us, that a *cheerful spirit of order prevails among his people*; that is to say, that his people are good and dutiful and peaceful. Such they certainly are ; but this does not prevent the game owners from having about two thousand of the King's subjects locked up in gaols, in cells, at hard labour, suffering under the whip ; or, being in preparation for being sent across the seas for seven years. His Majesty boasts, and well he may, of the peaceableness and docility of his subjects ; but of those subjects the gaols are full, in consequence of those subjects believing, that it is no crime to pursue wild animals, especially when the pursuer is more than half starved. This moment (Thursday Noon), a correspondent tells me, that at Stratford, he saw the other day, “ EIGHT MEN YOKED TO “ A GRAVEL WAGON, with “ entire new harness, two abreast “ like horses.” Are not scenes like this becoming almost as common, in some parts of the country, as it is to see horses drawing a wagon ? And, pray, you makers of speeches, is this a proof of that *prosperity* that you boast of ? You boast of a *spirit*

of order. A spirit, I suppose; which you find evinced, by the eight men in their nice new harness, which were drawing in this wagon, to the "envy of surrounding nations and admiration of the world." And you, Great MACKINTOSH, "friend of humanity;" you, whose whole soul is absorbed in the desire to soften the Criminal Code: you, great lawgiver, be so humane as to look at the following account of crimes and punishments, or, will you not permit me to ask you how it happens, that you, in all your laudable efforts to soften the Criminal Code, leave wholly out of your consideration, take not the smallest notice of, the crime, as it is called, of poaching; not a crime, you will observe, against any of our natural rights; not a crime against the King personally; not a crime against the State; not a crime against the Community, not an invasion of *property*, public or private; but a crime invented by a very small portion of the community, for the purpose of inflicting punishment on men, who, in acting agreeably to the rights of nature, disturb the sports of this small body of men!

I have not time to advert to particulars. Great MACKINTOSH, read the following extracts; see

what is going on; and, I humbly beseech you to say nothing more about softening the *Criminal Code*, until something has been done about this Game Code. What! Make long and most pathetic, most heart-melting speeches about punishing with such severity a poor creature for merely mistaking his neighbour's purse for his own, while you say not one word about transporting a man for being in pursuit of a hare! Long and heart-melting speeches against laws that *punish old women for being witches*, and which laws have been dead and forgotten for more than a hundred years: but not a word about those young, sturdy and vigorous laws about poaching, all born in the reign of the "Good old King," and under which laws, one-third part of the whole of the prisoners in the kingdom are now confined! What can be the cause of this, Great MACKINTOSH? If I were in Parliament, Great MACKINTOSH, thou friend of humanity and the Blacks, I would ask thee again and again what can be the cause of this. I have heard thee rail against the Bourbons, Great MACKINTOSH. Under the Bourbons, Great MACKINTOSH, every man has a right to kill wild animals. I will go next Summer,

Great MACKINTOSH, and ask the free and independent electors of Knaresborough, how it happens their great representative says so much about the laws relative to witchcraft, and so little about the laws relative to what is called poaching. Till then, Great MACKINTOSH, adieu.

FROM THE BURY AND NORWICH POST, 31 JANUARY.

Quarter Sessions for Suffolk. *Prisoners.*—John Hendry, *alias* Henry, for stealing between two and three combs of wheat from Mr. Fish of Ellingham, was sentenced to seven years' transportation.—Edm. Ellis, for knowingly receiving stolen corn, two years' hard labour.—James Harrowin, Wm. Howes, and Stephen Bacon, charged with poaching on lands in Honingham belonging to Lord Bayning, were, after the Jury had retired upwards of two hours, all found guilty; Howes was sentenced to be imprisoned twelve, Harrowin nine, and Bacon six months.—Henry Plain, Thomas Clowes, and John Vargison, were convicted of poaching in Hockham; Plain was sentenced to seven years' transportation; Clowes to eighteen, and Vargison to twelve months' imprisonment.—James Norton, for breaking into the dove-house of T. F. D. Gurdon, Esq. of Leiston, and stealing a quantity of pigeons, seven years' transportation.—James R. Garrod, for stealing six geese from S. Barnes, of Surlingham; John Mack, for stealing two sacks and twenty pounds of Hay, and Wm. Bessy, for stealing an ass; each

to be imprisoned twelve months.—R. Prior, *alias* Friar, found guilty of stealing four turkeys; and William Alden, for stealing three ducks; each to be imprisoned six months.—Ann Durrant, for assaulting the Governor of Acle House of Industry, three months' imprisonment.—J. Bateneay pleaded guilty of stealing a bushel of barley from Mr. S. Barker, two months' imprisonment.—Robert Dawson also pleaded guilty of stealing four geese; and S. Everett of wood stealing; the former was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and the latter to one week's, and both to be privately whipped.—John Filby, for maliciously cutting down some fruit-trees, the property of T. Jesson, of Winfarthing, six months' hard labour. John Frost, for stealing a watch, the property of O. Fellows, of Garveston; and Chas. Palmer, for stealing 7s. 6d. from Levi Scott, of Swainsthorpe; each to be imprisoned one week, and to be privately whipped.—James Farrow, Thos. Thompson, William Williams, Isaac Lambert, Robert Bascall, and Wm. Doggett, were severally acquitted.—No true bill against T. Richardson and others, for an assault.

Committed to our Gaol.—William Butcher and John Hicks, (by Branwhite Oliver, Esq.) charged with stealing a box, containing books, &c. the property of Joseph Shead, of Bury St. Edmunds, common-carrier, and also a coat, waistcoat, &c. the property of John H. Johnson, of Chelmsford, coachman.—John Crick, (by the Rev. J. S. Mathews and the Rev. Chas. Cook) charged with stealing a pollard-tree, the

property of Thomas Nunn, of Bildestone.—James Morley, (by Sir Henry Edw. Bunbury, Bart.) convicted of refusing to perform the work assigned him by the Overseers of Mildenhall, he being a pauper there; to be imprisoned eight days.—Samuel Halls, (by the Rev. B. C. Baruard) convicted of wilfully breaking the windows of John Radford, of Great Bradley, and refusing to pay 1*l.* 8*s.* for damages and costs, is committed for six weeks.—Rebecca Bowles and Hannah Border, (by R Mapleton, Esq.) convicted of misbehaviour in the poor-house at Melford; to be imprisoned seven days.—John Payne, (by the Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe) convicted of misbehaviour in the work-house at Hawstead; to be imprisoned 21 days.—John Page, (by the Rev. R. C. Barnard) convicted of refusing to complete a piece of serge, which he had contracted to do for Rich. Roberts, of Haverhill, silk-weaver; to be imprisoned six weeks.—James Matthews and William Ashley, (by J. R. Burch, Esq.) convicted of poaching at Branden; Thomas Bantock, (by the Rev. George Boldero) of the like offence at Hunston; Samuel Frost, (by John Benjafield, Esq.) of the like offence at Great Saxham; William Hall, (by Wm. Newton and Robert Eagle, Esqrs.) of the like offence at Mildenhall; and Henry Gilson, (by the same Magistrates) for the like offence at Herringswell; each to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour three months.—John Levett, (by the Rev. J. T. Hand) charged with burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Benjamin Leach, of Moulton, on the night of the 16th inst. in com-

pany with two other persons not yet taken, and feloniously stealing a great coat and a pair of gloves. The thieves were disturbed by Mr. Leach, who, upon hearing a noise, got a light, and upon going down stairs to see what was the matter, was dreadfully beaten by the party, who then ran away, without any other booty than is specified above.

The number of prisoners at present confined in our Gaol (including 17 debtors) amounts to 149; 30 of whom are for offences under the Game Laws.—In Jan. 1823, the total number of prisoners was 189.

Same Paper.—On Monday se'nnight, as one of the keepers of Sir George Jerningham, with two assistants, were on their rounds, they heard the report of guns in a plantation on the Eastern side of the park, called the Queen's Hills. They hastened to the spot, and perceived three poachers, whom they instantly made up to. No sooner, however, had they come upon them, than several others sprung up and assaulted the watch. Ebbage, the keeper, who is a powerful man, made good his ground, and knocked down more than one; but at length some of these villains came behind, and overpowered and threw him, and they beat him with their guns so cruelly, that he was left with scarcely any symptoms of life. His assistants, in the mean time, were held by the rest of the gang. Pieces of the stock and cock of the gun, which was broken in beating the keeper, together with two hats, were found upon the spot, and will, it is hoped, lead to the detection of their owners.

FROM DRAKARD'S STAMFORD
NEWS, JANUARY 30.

Disproportionate Punishment.—We are disgusted—and indeed something surprised, as Sir Robert Heron was chairman—to learn, that at the late Sleaford sessions two men, *suspected poachers*, having been found armed at midnight in the preserves of George Manners, Esq. of Bloxholm, were sentenced to *seven years' transportation* each; while three other men, *convicted of stealing forty fowls* from Mr. Hardstaff, of Old Sleaford, were only sentenced,—two of them to *six months'* and the other to *twelve months' imprisonment* in Folkingham gaol: thus it seems it is *fourteen times more criminal* to be found trespassing in a gentleman's preserve and *suspected* of an intention to destroy a head or two of wild animals, the actual property of nobody, and, as the law stands, to the loss of nobody, than it is to enter the yard of a farmer and be *convicted* of stealing the whole of his poultry, really useful and valuable property, and to his great positive loss.—In the report of the proceedings at these sessions, given in the two other papers in the county, no mention whatever is made of the fowl stealers, while of the conviction of the supposed poachers we have the following statement,—evidently coloured by the person supplying it:

“SLEAFORD.—At the sessions held at Sleaford on Thursday the 18th inst. there were many prisoners for trial, and several were convicted, whose sentences were various terms of imprisonment. Two prisoners, remarkably stout men, calling themselves Samuel

Hodgkinson and George Oliver, of Lincoln, (but the names they took are supposed to be fictitious,) were indicted under a recent act, 57 Geo. III. cap. 90, for entering lands belonging to George Manners, Esq., at Bloxholm, near Sleaford, armed with guns, in the dead of the night, with an intent to kill and take game. It seemed, that from the frequent depredations committed in Mr. Manners's preserves, as well as others in the neighbourhood, his keeper and servants were on the watch, and took the prisoners in the night of the 8th instant. Being convicted on clear evidence, they were, pursuant to the authority given by the statute, sentenced to seven years' transportation.—[These convicts, and other persons their late associates in Lincoln, it is supposed, have long been depredators in the preserves of Mr. Chaplin, Mr. King, Mr. Manners, and other gentlemen round that city.]”

Let it be granted that poachers are all that the above men are here described to be, and that they incur the penalties of the statute; but do not fowl-stealers equally offend against the statute also in *their* case “made and provided?” On the first blush we thought the evil was rather in the *law* than in the administrators of it, and that to steal poultry was not punishable with transportation; but a conviction at the last sessions at Bourn—less than 20-miles from Sleaford—furnishes us with a proof not only that the law awards a heavy chastisement for the crime, but that, as the offence is increasing, *this is the precise time to visit it with more than common severity.*

" Augustine Chamberlain, of Hanthorpe, labourer, was convicted of stealing, in the evening of Saturday the 20th of December last, nineteen fowls, and four ducks, the property of John Wilson, of Grimsthorpe, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. The court signified its determination to visit the increasing crime of stealing poultry with severe punishment."

There, however, might be circumstances of a mitigating quality in the case of the Sleaford convicts: and that they had the advantage of these we complain not, but of the mortifying, hateful reality, that the punishment of suspected poachers, or 'depredators in preserves,' as they are designated, should, in a land boasting as it does of laws 'the perfection of reason,' be fourteen-fold that of a convicted thief!

Same Paper.—ACCIDENTALLY CATCHING A HARE, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—An information having been laid against William Haddey, a youth thirteen years of age, son of the keeper of the Whitewater toll-bar, near this place, by William Richardson, a gamekeeper employed by the Marquis of Exeter, charging him with offering for sale and having in his possession a hare, the defendant was summoned before the magistrates of the district, the Rev. Messrs. Atlay and Serocold, on Friday last, 'to be dealt with according to law,—which meaneth, to be fined five pounds.—Mr. Ryde, his lordship's steward, called John Craig to prove the facts: he said, 'I am an assistant keeper to the Marquis of Exeter; on the 16th inst., about five in the

afternoon, when I was on the road, three or four hundred yards south of the Whitewater bar, I saw the defendant take up something and carry to the stable near the bar; supposing all was not right, I followed him into the stable and asked him if he had not got a hare; he said he had: it was alive; I then took it, killed it, carried it off the premises, and gave it to Richardson the game-keeper.' This witness was cross-examined by Mr. Haddey, father of the defendant, nearly in the following terms:

"Who are you, or what is your employment?"—"I am an assistant keeper."

"By whom employed?"—"By the Marquis of Exeter."

"Are you a deputed game-keeper?"—"I am not."

"Have you any certificate to take game?"—"I have not."

"By what authority did you enter my stable in search of game?"—"I do not know."

"Did you see the hare offered for sale?"—"I did not: I don't think it was."

"Did you know that a hare was caught before you saw one in the stable?"—"I did not."

For the defence John Nicholls, of Stamford, was examined: he said, "William Haddey was walking on the turnpike road, and hearing his dog (a very small one) bark, he went into the field and took something from it, which I supposed to be a hare; I think it was a wounded one, otherwise so small a dog could not have caught it; I believe it was caught by accident."—The magistrates were of the same opinion, and Mr. Ryde said he was satisfied, and

withdrew the information.—Mr. Haddey sen., then addressed their worshipes: “ I ask for no favour or affection, and I would rather you had made a conviction.” We understand he continued—“ My course would then have been a straight-forward one; I would first have prosecuted the fellow for trespass who entered my premises without a warrant; I would next, being able to prove my qualification, have taken out a certificate, and death should it have been to every head of game round about my house that came within the reach of my gun !”—The anticipation of such a resolution will more easily account, gentle reader, for the non-conviction of the offender, than any affected forbearance in consequence of his *accident*: at any rate, we think a similar accident to any one less powerful and with less nerve than the bold bar-keeper of Whitewater, would leave him minus five pounds, or send him for three months’ contemplation in Peterborough gaol.

TURNPIKE AFFAIRS.

ON Tuesday, the 10th inst. Mr. BROUGHAM, on my part, moved, in the Court of King’s Bench, for a rule to show cause why a Criminal Information should not be

filed against SAMUEL EVERINGHAM SKETCHLEY Esq. Chairman of the Trustees of the Kensington Turnpike Road. This motion was founded on an Affidavit made by me and by some other persons. The Court suggested an amendment of the Affidavit to make it agreeable to form. This was assented to by Mr. BROUGHAM; the amendment was made, and, on Wednesday, the eleventh inst. their lordships granted the *Rule*, agreeably to the motion of Mr. BROUGHAM.

I do not think it right, that I, who am the prosecutor in this case, should publish at present any thing further upon the subject. Mr. SKETCHLEY has my complaint fairly before him, ungarnished by any thing calculated to prepossess the public. Let him answer me, and, in the meanwhile, I shall make no use of that portion of the press over which I have the control to prejudice any one against him.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 31st Jan.

	Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat	62	1	
Rye	44	1	
Barley	33	6	
Oats	23	7	
Beans	38	7	
Peas	37	11	

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 31st Jan.

Qrs.	s.	z.	d.	s. d.
Wheat..	8,991	for 30,873	1 4	Average, 68 8
Barley..	8,503	...16,176	9 7	.....38 0
Oats..	15,748	...22,146	15 5	.....28 1
Rye....	645	...1,185	9 6	.....36 9
Beans	2,069	...4,356	14 11	.....42 1
Peas....	1,797	...3,726	10 9	.....41 8

Friday, Feb 6.—The arrivals of Grain this week are moderate, and of Flour it is considerable. Wheat sells heavily, and is considered 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower than Monday. Barley has also met a slow sale, but is not cheaper. Beans and Peas nearly support the currency of Monday last. There have been but few Oats for sale, and the trade so limited that the prices are reported 1s. per quarter lower.

Monday, Feb. 9.—The arrivals of most kinds of Grain last week were tolerably large, and this morning there is a good fresh supply of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, and several vessels from the North with Oats. Our Millers, as if by mutual consent, declined to purchase Wheat to-day, and the prices in consequence gave way 3s. to 4s. per quarter, after which some sales were made, but not to any great extent. Barley is now plentiful, and 3s. to 4s. per quarter cheaper than last Monday. Beans are likewise reduced 1s. to 2s. per qr. Boiling Peas are dull, but the holders are not disposed to submit to lower prices for breakers. Grey Peas are declined 2s. per quarter. Although the consumption of Oats is now large, and the quantities at market by no means excessive, yet our buyers purchased so few this morning, that the prices have declined 1s. to 2s. per quarter from the quotations of this day se'nights. Flour is unaltered.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old)	64s. to 70s.
— white, (old)	50s. — 78s.
— red, (new)	45s. — 52s.
— fine	64s. — 58s.
— superfine	60s. — 65s.
— white, (new)	52s. — 54s.
— fine	56s. — 63s.
— superfine	67s. — 70s.
Flour, per sack	60s. to 65s.
— Seconds	58s. — 62s.
— North Country ..	50s. — 54s.

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LO NDON,
From February 2 to February 7, both inclusive.

<i>Hence</i>	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Flour.
Aberdeen .....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....
Aldbro'	164	508	.....	.....	111	.....
Alemouth .....	.....	.....	.....	390	.....	.....
Banff .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berwick .....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	35
Boston .....	.....	.....	.....	910	.....	.....
Bridport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridlington .....	.....	.....	.....	410	.....	.....
Carmarthen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chy	10	130	15	.....	.....	87
Dunbar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dundes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exeter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester	318	622	1044	30	396	1290
Harwich	788	114	490	.....	78	215
Leigh	1435	349	.....	159	756	150
Maldon <small>Eser.</small>	1627	674	250	118	707	1955
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370
Gainsbro' .....	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	.....
Grimsby .....	.....	.....	.....	1260	.....	20
Hull .....	.....	59	.....	20	.....	.....
Hastings	18	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverness	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ipwach	568	1806	3071	.....	65	480
Kent	3398	1491	490	529	820	2881
Lynn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newhaven .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Poole .....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
Scarborough .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700
Southampton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southwold	243	330	.....	.....	30	.....
Weymouth .....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....
Whitby .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Wisbeach	270	.....	.....	985	.....	.....
Woodbridge	45	239	.....	.....	.....	125
Yarmouth	140	410	914	5	.....	1757
Dublin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterford .....	.....	.....	.....	465	.....	.....
Youghall .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9054	6762	6454	5921	2963	10235

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week;
 Rye, 160; Pease, 1936; Tares, 66; Linseed, 613; Rapeseed, 65;
 Brank, 758; Mustard,—; Flax,—; and Seeds, 128 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	55	100
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	60	94
— red, English, ditto ..	58	106
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	70	98
Rye Grass	per qr...	26 42
Turnip, new, white.. per bush,	10	12
— red & green.. ditto ..	10	16
— yellow Swedes ditto ..	9	11
Mustard, white	ditto ..	7 11
— brown..... ditto ..	8	14
Caraway	per cwt	50 52
Coriander..... ditto ..	10	13
Saafoin..... per qr...	30	42
Trefoil	per cwt	24 36
Ribgrass	ditto ..	35 56
Canary, common .. per qr...	38	40
— fine	ditto ..	42 52
Tares	per bush.	8 12
Hempseed	per qr...	42 46
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign	ditto ..	34 42
— fine English		
for sowing	ditto ..	40 48
Rapeseed, 30 <i>l.</i> to 32 <i>l.</i> per last.		
Linseed Oil Cake, 12 <i>l.</i> —12 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> per 1000		
Rape Cake, 6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> per ton.		

City, 11 February, 1834.

BACON.

The dealers go on importing this article at about the same price on board that it is worth landed; notwithstanding the cost of bringing it, which is now about *eight per cent.* There is a great stock of pork, which stands in so high a price that the retailers cannot sell it to the public: if the weather continue open for another month, and set in warm in the Spring, the holders of pork will be in a perilous situation.—Bacon, on board, 50*s.*—Landed, 50*s.* to 51*s.*

BUTTER.

Whatever stock of Butter may be now on hand in Ireland, must be sent to this market for the holders' own account; for no one here will be hardy enough to import any more under existing circumstances. On a comparison of prices it will be seen, that a fall of more than 12 per cent. has taken place within a few weeks. A great quantity of foreign continues to come in.—Landed: Carlow, 78*s.* to 84*s.*—Dublin, 72*s.* to 76*s.*—Waterford, 72*s.* to 76*s.*—Limerick, 74*s.*—Cork, 74*s.* to 76*s.*—Dutch, 84*s.* to 88*s.*

CHEESE.

Very little alteration in prices during the last week or two.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 11*d.* by the full-priced Bakers.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Feb. 9.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to 4	4
Mutton.....	3	6	— 4	6
Veal	5	0	— 6	0
Pork.....	4	8	— 5	4
Beasts ... 2,517 | Sheep ... 15,590				
Calves 120 | Pigs 140				

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	8	to 3	6
Mutton.....	3	0	— 3	10
Veal	4	4	— 6	4
Pork.....	3	8	— 5	8

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	4	to 3	6
Mutton.....	3	8	— 3	8
Veal	3	4	— 5	8
Pork.....	3	4	— 5	4

POTATOES.**SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.**

Ware	£ 2 5 to £3 15
Middlings.....	1 15 — 2 0
Chats.....	1 15 — 0 0
Common Red..	0 0 — 0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware.....	£ 2 5 to £3 5
Middlings.....	1 15 — 2 0
Chats.....	1 10 — 0 0
Common Red..	2 10 — 3 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.**Smithfield.—Hay.. 80s. to 107s. Gd.**
Straw... 40s. to 48s.
Clover.. 90s. to 126s.**St. James's.—Hay....70s. to 112s.**
Straw...35s. to 51s.
Clover.. 96s. to 126s.**Whitechapel.—Hay....84s. to 110s.**
Straw...40s. to 48s.
Clover 100s. to 130s.**COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.****By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.***The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.*

	Wheat. s. to s. d.	Barley. s. to s. d.	Oats. s. to s. d.	Beans. s. to s. d.	Pease. s. to s. d.
Aylesbury	54 76 0	36 37 0	22 37 0	32 43 0	42 44 0
Banbury	49 69 4	35 39 0	26 30 0	40 45 4	0 0 0
Basingstoke.....	53 74 0	33 38 0	20 25 0	40 50 0	0 0 0
Chelmsford.....	54 76 0	36 44 0	24 32 0	35 46 0	38 42 0
Derby	64 80 0	26 43 0	22 30 0	32 50 0	0 0 0
Devizes	46 84 0	33 40 0	22 28 0	36 48 0	0 0 0
Dorchester.....	50 74 0	25 34 0	20 28 0	44 52 0	0 0 0
Exeter.....	64 80 0	24 36 0	18 20 0	40 44 0	0 0 0
Guildford.....	60 78 0	32 38 0	24 31 0	38 48 0	39 43 0
Henley	60 82 0	30 43 0	21 28 0	38 42 0	38 41 0
Horncastle	58 68 0	30 38 0	20 30 0	30 54 0	0 0 0
Hungerford.....	52 76 0	26 37 0	19 33 0	36 47 0	0 0 0
Lewes	30 80 0	40 42 0	24 27 0	42 0 0	36 37 0
Lynn	58 70 0	34 40 0	25 30 0	46 48 0	33 56 0
Newbury	54 78 0	27 40 0	21 28 0	40 48 0	40 0 0
Newcastle	52 78 0	38 40 0	22 30 0	38 44 0	38 52 0
Northampton.....	62 69 0	33 40 0	22 26 0	36 42 0	0 0 0
Nottingham	60 0 0	39 0 0	26 0 0	42 0 0	0 0 0
Reading	52 80 0	26 42 0	19 28 0	34 44 0	36 46 0
Sherborne	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Stamford.....	52 72 0	32 42 0	20 29 0	38 48 0	0 0 0
Swansea	64 0 0	34 0 0	22 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Truro	64 0 0	36 0 0	23 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Uxbridge.....	56 80 0	34 42 0	23 31 0	38 44 0	36 44 0
Wimborne	46 76 0	26 40 0	20 28 0	42 52 0	0 0 0
Winchester	54 78 0	32 38 0	21 29 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Yarmouth.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dalkeith *	30 36 0	27 33 0	19 25 0	20 24 0	20 24 0
Haddington*	29 38 6	28 36 0	22 26 0	19 23 0	19 23 0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.—During the week past a further advance, exceeding the one now quoted, was steadily demanded for Wheat and Oats, but in few instances realized; and this day's market being thinly attended by country dealers, the sales made were to a very limited extent, in consequence of holders shortly expecting their views to be met with regard to Wheat and Oats; and with respect to other Grain there was also very little business done.

WHEAT, per 70lbs.			OATS, per 45lbs.			FLOUR, per 200lbs.		
s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
English	9	0	11	6	English	4	0	4
Scotch	9	0	11	6	Scotch	4	0	4
Welch	9	0	11	6	Welch	4	0	4
Irish ..	9	4	14	6	Irish	3	9	4
Foreign	5	3	7	6				
BARLEY, per 60lbs.					BEANS, per qr.			
English	5	3	6	6	English	44	0	54
Scotch	5	3	6	6	Scotch	44	0	54
Welch	5	3	6	6	Irish	44	0	54
Irish	5	3	5	6	Dutch	44	0	54
MALT.					PEASE, per qr.			
Per 9 gal.	8	6	10	0	Boiling	46	0	59
					Grey	38	0	46

Imported into Liverpool from the 27th January to the 2d Feb. 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 777; Oats, 6855; Barley, 782; Malt, 156; and Beans, 204 quarters. Oatmeal, 365 packs, per 240 lbs. Flour, 585 sacks.

Norwich, Feb. 7.—The merchants were very slow at coming to their stands; a great many samples were shown, but did not obtain the prices of last week by 3d. per quarter in Wheat and Barley. In other Grain no alteration.

Bristol, Feb. 7.—There is but little variation since last statement in the prices of Corn, &c. at this market.—Best Wheat from 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 6s. to 7s. 9d.; Barley, 2s. 10d. to 6s.; Beans, 3s. to 5s. 6d.; Oats, 2s. to 3s.; and Malt, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 3d. per bushel. Flour, best Seconds, 30s. to 58s. per bag.

Birmingham, Feb. 5.—In consequence of the London market being dull yesterday, ours to-day was so for Wheat, although what sales were made were at an advance on the currency of this day se'nnight of 4d. per 60 lbs. Barley did not sell quite so freely, but was without reduction in price. Oats and Beans were much in request at higher rates, as was also Malt. Peas too were dearer. The sales in Flour were limited. Tares were inquired for, and but few at market. Prices:—Wheat, 8s. 2d., 8s. 6d. to 9s. per 60 lbs.; Barley, 36s. to 40s. and 42s.; Malt, 60s. to 64s.; and Oats, 26s. to 32s. per quarter; Beans, 17s. to 20s. per bag (10 scores); Peas, 40s. to 50s.; and Tares, 60s. to 64s. per qr. Fine Flour, 55s. to 60s.; Seconds, 51s. to 52s. per sack.

Wisbech, Feb. 7.—Our Corn market was rather dull for the sale of Wheat and Oats, our Merchants declining to become such brisk purchasers as of late, till they see the event of articles at next Monday's market. Seventy shillings was the highest given for best samples of Wheat. Oats were lower by 2s. per quarter.

Wakefield, Feb. 6.—We had an immense arrival of Wheat to this day's market, with a fair arrival of other Grain; on which account finest samples of Wheat were with difficulty sold at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per quarter, and lower prices would have been taken. Few buyers for inferior samples. Mealing Oats support last week's prices; 2s. per load more was demanded for Shelling, but only in some instances

obtained. Best Malting Barley was dull sale at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter; in secondary sorts no alteration. Beans, old and new, are 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher. Maple Peas for seed are full 4s. per quarter dearer. Fine Seed Oats much inquired after, and would have sold at very high prices, but we have very few at market. Malt is 2s. per load higher. Rapeseed 2s. per last higher. No alteration in Flour.—Wheat, 64s. to 78s. per quarter; Mealings Oats, 16d. to 17d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 41s. to 42s. per load of 261 lbs.; Barley, 42s. to 46s.; Beans, old and new, 60s. to 62s. 63 lbs. per bushel; Maple Peas, 58s. to 60s.; Tares, 76s. to 80s. per quarter; Malt, 44s. to 60s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 58s. to 60s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 34s. to 36s. per last.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Feb. 7.—Our market was well supplied with lean Beasts and Sheep, and prices may be quoted much the same.

Horncastle, Feb. 7.—Beef 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork 6d. to 6½d.; and Veal 7d. to 8d. per lb.

Bristol, Feb. 5.—Beef 5d. to 5½d.; Mutton 5½d. to 6d.; and Pork 4½d. to 5d. per lb. sinking offal.

At Morpeth market on Wednesday, there were a good many Cattle, which sold readily at last week's prices. There was rather a short supply of Sheep, and they met with ready sale at an advance in price.—Beef from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; and Mutton 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. per stone, sinking offals.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended January 31, 1824.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	.65	10....35	10....26
Essex	.62	7....33	10....24
Kent	.64	7....35	2....24
Sussex	.61	0....32	10....22
Suffolk	.61	2....33	3....24
Cambridgeshire	.59	3....32	3....20
Norfolk	.59	11....32	5....23
Lincolnshire	.61	0....33	1....22
Yorkshire	.60	11....31	5....21
Durham	.60	9....32	8....23
Northumberland	.58	6....32	10....25
Cumberland	.62	1....36	2....25
Westmoreland	.56	10....25	8....26
Lancashire	.67	2....37	6....27
Cheshire	.63	8....43	5....23
Gloucestershire	.58	7....30	8....22
Somersetshire	.67	10....31	8....20
Monmouthshire	.66	0....34	5....20
Devonshire	.67	1....31	0....17
Cornwall	.61	4....31	1....19
Dorsetshire	.64	5....29	6....21
Hampshire	.61	9....31	8....21
North Wales	.64	9....37	11....20
South Wales	.58	7....31	7....18

**Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the
BOROUGH.**

Monday, Feb. 9.—Our Hop Market remains much the same for Yearling and New Bags & Pockets: there is an inquiry for good Old ones at the late currency. The accounts from Kent, where the winter digging has been done, states a strong apprehension that the vines have suffered severely, many dead hills and others cancered at the crown. Currency:—1818 and 1819, 60s. to 80s.; 1820 and 1821, 65s. to 100s.; 1822, 7s. 15s. to 10s. 10s.; 1823, 8s. 15s. to 13s. 13s. to 15s.

Maidstone, Feb. 5.—We continue just in the same dull state in regard to our Hop trade, which appears entirely at a stand for the present, and which it is expected will remain so for some weeks, as there does not appear much wish either with the buyer or seller for business.

COTTON MARKET.

Friday, Feb. 6.—The East India sale was brought forward this forenoon; the Surats went off at a reduction of 4d. to 7d. per lb.; the Bengals a shade lower; nearly 5,000 bags were bought in by the proprietors.—Bengals, 5½d. to 5¾d.; Surats, 5¼d. to 6½d.; Madras, 5½d. to 6½d.; Bourbon, 8d. to 10½d.; ditto, damaged, 7d. to 9d.

COAL MARKET, Feb. 6.

<i>Ships at Market.</i>	<i>Ships sold.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
34½ Newcastle.	10½..34s. 0d. to 41s. 0d.	
6 Sunderland.	5 ..34s. 3d.	—38s. 6d.

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TRIAL.

BYRNE *against* **PARKINS.**

TO THE

Subscribers to the Fund for Byrne.

Kensington, 19th February, 1824.
GENTLEMEN,

I, WHO SO STRENUOUSLY RECOMMENDED YOU TO SUBSCRIBE YOUR MONEY, AND WHO SO OFTEN TOLD YOU THAT WE MIGHT BE CERTAIN THAT OUR MONEY WOULD BE *safe in the hands of Mr. PARKINS*: I, WHO SO FREQUENTLY BESTOWED PRAISES ON THE CONDUCT OF MR. PARKINS, OWE IT TO THE PUBLIC, AND ESPECIALLY TO YOU, TO DO THE BEST I CAN IN ORDER TO PLACE THIS MATTER FAIRLY BEFORE YOU. KNOWING (WHAT EVERY ONE KNEW), THE GREAT RICHES OF MR. PARKINS, AND THE GREAT ZEAL WITH WHICH HE EXPOSED THE CAUSE OF

THIS UNFORTUNATE MAN, MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO BELIEVE, THAT THE MONEY WHICH WAS PLACED IN HIS HANDS, WOULD NOT BE APPLIED TO THE PROPER PURPOSE. MANY GENTLEMEN DID EXPRESS THEIR REGRET, THAT THE SUBSCRIPTION WAS COMMITTED TO MR. PARKINS; BUT HE HAD *got hold of it*: POSSESSION IS NINE POINTS OF THE LAW: HE HAD LEISURE FOR THE THING: HE WAS ACTIVE; AND, WITHOUT A PUBLIC QUARREL WITH HIM, IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO TAKE IT OUT OF HIS HANDS. ONE GENTLEMAN OBSERVED TO ME: “*You must have a quarrel with him first or last.*” I THOUGHT, HOWEVER, THAT WE SHOULD GET TOGETHER THREE HUNDRED POUNDS, IN A FEW WEEKS; AND I NEVER DREAMED THAT WE SHOULD NOT BE ABLE TO GET IT PLACED IN THE HANDS OF BYRNE.

The event proved that I was
P

deceived. Mr. PARKINS always avoided a settlement. Whenever a settlement was mentioned, he flew off. He kept BYRNE quiet by giving him two pounds a week. This, however, did not go on long in a quiet manner. He began to be passionate with BYRNE every time the poor fellow went to ask for the money. BYRNE made complaint to me; but I had no power over Mr. PARKINS. I sent to him once, respecting a settlement with BYRNE; but the reception which he gave to my messenger convinced me that I could do nothing with him. He soon came from abuse to the stopping of payment altogether; so that BYRNE and his wife and family were in a fair way of being passed home to Ireland as paupers, for any thing that Mr. PARKINS would do to prevent it. All complaints, all prayers, remonstrances and threats, were in vain. Nothing short of an appeal to the law, appeared to afford any chance of success; but where was the money to go

to law with? How was this poor man to go to law? At last Mr. HARMER very generously undertook to bring the action. The trial, which was the result of this action, took place on Monday last. It had excited a great deal of interest, and it took up one half of the day. I shall insert the report of it here, just as I find that report in the Morning Chronicle; though I must observe that this report contains a mere sketch of what actually took place. When I have inserted the report, I shall make some further remarks.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,
Monday, February 16th.

[Sittings before the Chief Justice,
Westminster.]

BYRNE v. PARKINS.—Mr. PATERSON opened the pleadings. The action, he said, was brought to recover several sums of money received by the defendant for the plaintiff's use, which he refused to pay. The damages were laid at 500/-

Mr. CHARLES PHILLIPS stated the case. He began by lamenting that he should have a case like the present to state against any man. The defendant had lately filled the office of High Sheriff of London, and was so well known, that not to know Mr. Ex-Sheriff Parkins would argue that one must be himself unknown. He was known to be a man who interest-

ed himself in the affairs of almost every other man in the community. The plaintiff was equally known for his misfortunes; he did not wish to allude more than was necessary to a transaction from which, all who felt for the honour of our common nature must turn with loathing. But his client had become known for his sufferings and misfortunes. He filled an humble situation in Ireland, in which he became known to a person who had lately fled from this country. It became the duty of Byrne to God and man to accuse that high person of an offence at which nature shudders. Byrne was poor, the culprit he accused was rich—he was a Bishop. It was thought proper by the Bishop and his friends that he should prosecute Byrne for daring to accuse him, and that exalted person, as he then was in office and public estimation, attested on the gospels of truth, that he was falsely accused by Byrne. Byrne was convicted, and suffered a dreadful punishment. It pleased God to afford to this afflicted man the consolation of believing that he was not to go down to his grave the victim of perjury—his accuser had been detected in his guilt—he had fled, and Byrne was restored to the character he had never done any thing to forfeit. The story of Byrne's sufferings naturally excited the commiseration of the people of this country.

The CHIEF JUSTICE here asked Mr. Phillips, whether the cause might not be advantageously settled out of Court?

Mr. PHILLIPS replied, that his instructions required that the cause should proceed. The Learned Gentleman continued—A subscription was set on foot to enable Byrne, who had been ruined by the false accusation brought against him, to support his wife and seven children. Mr. Parkins saw this subscription advancing—he thought money was to be made by it, and he determined to seize the golden opportunity. He wrote to Byrne to come over to this

country, promising him that his fortune would be certain. Byrne, delighted with the flattering prospect, lost no time in coming over, when he found the Ex-Sheriff had appointed himself Treasurer to the subscription, and had taken the trouble of receiving the money; but poor Byrne did not then suspect that it was not the Ex-Sheriff's intention to disburse. Nothing could exceed Byrne's gratitude to his benefactor, who promised him a flowing subscription; to set him up in business; to take a house for him; to purchase coach and horses for him; in short to make his fortune. Byrne and the Ex-Sheriff were at that time two of the happiest mortals. Byrne was to get money, and the Ex-Sheriff to get character, which was precisely what they both wanted [a laugh]. In the midst of all the Ex-Sheriff's promises to Byrne, he had an eye to what he never forgets, himself; he had a house, coach-house, and stables to let, and he put Byrne and his family to live in the house and show the premises, by which he was saved the expense of keeping a person for that purpose. Poor Byrne was glad to get a roof over his head, and was truly grateful for his patron's great kindness. The Ex-Sheriff proceeded in his career of benevolence—he advertised for subscriptions for poor Byrne in all the newspapers—he got up public meetings and public dinners, where he was forced to take the chair, very much against his will, and even most reluctantly to toast his own health, and make speeches in his own praise. He ate till every one thought he was full, and spoke till every one was convinced he was empty [a laugh]. Every day brought additions to the fame of the Ex-Sheriff, till the fatal day which called on him to account—the Ex-Sheriff was acquainted with the drama—he thought that none but slaves should pay. Byrne asked him, had he not received for him? the Ex-Sheriff said yes, but he held in trust for the people, and when the sum became a round one

he would buy him a coach ; Byrne said, if he was to wait till then, it was a hearse he'd have occasion for, as he should die of hunger. " You monster of ingratitude," exclaimed the Ex-Sheriff, " do you forget the two-pence halfpenny I gave you in the Shades ? " And here, said the Learned Gentleman, holding up a paper, is the two-pence halfpenny charged in the Ex-Sheriff's account [a laugh]. It was impossible for Byrne to obtain any justice from the Ex-Sheriff, and he was enabled by those who had hearts to feel for his distress and his injuries, to bring the present action to compel Parkins to restore the money with which he was entrusted. What would the Jury and the public think of a man, who could take advantage of misfortune like Byrne's, who could make that misfortune and the charity of the public pander to his avarice and his vanity ? When Parkins was pressed to render an account, and saw it could not be delayed, he produced an account of his disbursements very different from the set-off he now undertakes to prove, although there had been no subsequent transactions between the parties. No doubt his Attorney had advised the alteration, for some of the charges were too shameful for the conscience of any Attorney to sanction. One of the charges made against Byrne by the Ex-Sheriff was 5*l.* 12*s.*, for publishing a pamphlet to vindicate his own character, If the pamphlet produced that effect, it was certainly very cheap [a laugh]; but that was no reason that poor Byrne should pay. The Ex-Sheriff might make his mind easy about his character, for it was certainly the last thing any one would wish to take from him [laughter]. The Jury would judge of the charges. Parkins having elected himself Treasurer, paraded poor Byrne from tavern to tavern for the gratification of his vanity, and this was one of his reasons for refusing to pay Byrne his money. Advertisements were published in every paper, and the name

of Parkins, the friend of justice and humanity, and Byrne, was placarded on every wall. He beat little Waddington, and even Day and Martin, and the Bonassus, 'out' of the field [much laughter]. By these means, for all of which he charged poor Byrne, the Ex-Sheriff so greatly added to his celebrity, that he was not very far, in his own opinion, from being returned a Member of Parliament, and had a very narrow escape of a French Peerage [continued laughter]. He put himself forward as the champion of humanity, and drank deep of the cup of popularity, for all which he wishes to make Byrne pay. He charges in his set-off 12*l.* 18*s.* for clerks he had before he ever heard of Byrne—he might as well charge him for his horses, for his liveries, or for the expense of his Arundel Petition, or any other notoriety trap. If the money was all turned into brass, it could not equal the brass of the man that made the charge. But the next charge capped the climax—Would they believe that the Ex-Sheriff actually charged Byrne, the creature of public charity, 5*l.* rent, at the rate of 10*l.* a year, for the house he put him to live in for his own convenience ? and he now calls upon the Jury to sanction that charge by their verdict; they should consider the effect such a verdict would have on the national accent; if it were to go to Cork and Tipperary that Byrne was able to pay a rent of 10*l.* a year for a house, by the next fair wind they would have such flights of Irishmen as would be sufficient to naturalize the Irish tongue in this country [laughter].—The Learned Gentleman here read the charge for rent from the set-off, and asked, was ever any thing so shameless and abandoned ? Byrne, who had not a shoe to his foot, who was not able to keep a cat, was to be charged rent for a coach-house and two sets of stables; did it not stamp reprobation on the whole set-off ? Parkins knew that Byrne was a ruined man—that he had a wife and seven children in a starving condi-

tion, with nothing but his tears and misfortunes for their support; and, while he was in this state, Parkins wanted the Jury to believe that he took him as a solvent tenant, at a rent of 10*l.* a year. He (Mr. Phillips) had seen many cases of injustice and fraud, but it was for the Ex-Sheriff to give the example of wealth pilfering from charity and misfortune, while boasting of being the champion of injured innocence. Byrne thought he had met with a good Sanaritan, but all the Ex-Sheriff's professions were but the false dice with which he gambled for popularity, and after he had obtained it, he charged Byrne with all the cost of the acquisition, and a profit for himself. It would be proved that Parkins admitted he had received 300*l.* for Byrne, after which he received 5*l.* from Sir Francis Burdett. By his set-off, he says, he disbursed all; but it would be proved that he gave as a reason for not paying Byrne, that if he got the money he would abandon his family —thus adding slander to injustice. He hoped the Jury would, by their verdict, show that they were not to be imposed upon by the set-off of the Ex-Sheriff; that their verdict would take from him the public money with which he was entrusted, which trust he had abused, and would give to the poor man what the public benevolence intended he should receive, and would show to all, that in this country, character is only to be raised on the basis of honour and virtue.—[On the conclusion of this speech a burst of applause took place.]

Charles Scott examined by Mr. BATTERSBY: I was in the employment of Mr. Parkins, and left him for some time, but returned in October 1822; I had then a conversation with him about Byrne; Mr. Parkins said the subscription for Byrne was going on wonderfully, he had then received about 300*l.*; Sir Francis Burdett after that paid a subscription of 5*l.*; I frequently after saw Byrne and Parkins together, in January or February 1823. Byrne de-

manded the money from Parkins, who replied that he would dispose of it as he thought proper—he could obtain for him a Pimlico stage. Byrne said he wanted the money to establish a public-house. I never heard Parkins say that Byrne was indebted to him.—Lemoine was clerk to Parkins in November 1822; there were 50 or 60 *British Traveller* newspapers brought to the office, and sent to the country to Mr. Parkins's friends; they contained an account of the dinner given at the Horns Tavern, and a mark was made on each paper to direct the attention to it. I was at the dinner; there were a great number of persons present.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. MARRYATT, and stated that an account was kept of the subscriptions received, but he did not know that any was kept of the disbursements. He did not think Mr. Cobbett took any part in promoting the dinner.

Mr. Cobbett examined by Mr. PHILLIPS: I know Mr. Parkins, and have had several conversations with him on the subject of a subscription for Byrne. I had one in September 1822, before Byrne arrived in England. Parkins said he had written to Dublin, and proposed to send 10*l.* to some Newspaper Editors there for Byrne. I expressed my surprise he had got so much; he said he had then about 150*l.* Early in the month of Nov. 1822, I saw Mr. Parkins, and inquired how Byrne maintained himself? and then told Parkins I had a friend in the country, where I could place Byrne, where his expences would be very little, and I would pay it out of my pocket. Mr. Parkins objected, and said Byrne was living in a building of his, which would cost him nothing for rent; he also objected to Byrne's going to the country, as he wanted him to go about with him to hold meetings to raise money.

Cross-examined by Mr. MARRYATT: At the time of my first conversation with Parkins, I heard nothing about

coach and horses ; I never wrote to Byrne ; I had no consultation with Parkins about how he should dispose of the money ; my plan was to raise 500*l.* for Byrne, and give it to him at once to set up a public-house, or take stables.

By Mr. PHILLIPS : What I gave I meant should go to Byrne.

Catharine Byrne, examined by Mr. BATTERSBY : I am daughter of the plaintiff ; I remember Mr. Parkins coming to my mother on the 20th of May last ; he gave her a paper [paper produced.] I lived with my father in the house ; Mr. Parkins put him in ; there was a bill on the place, to let it.

On her cross-examination, she said she did not know her father meant to keep a livery stable. He received hay and straw for Mr. Parkins. Letters produced are my father's writing.

The paper produced by the witness, as given to her mother by Mr. Parkins, was then read : it contained a statement of English subscriptions, amounting to 121*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*

Mr. Robert Bell, examined by Mr. PHILLIPS : I know Mr. Parkins very well ; I have had a great many conversations with him on the subscription for Byrne ; he always declared to me that he had received considerably more than he gave Byrne. The reason he gave for not paying Byrne was, "Do you think I'd give the scoundrel the money, that was going to quit his wife and children and leave them chargeable on some parish?" Mr. Parkins said, he had done better for Byrne than getting him a coach and horses ; he had employed him to take care of his stables, and he was then in his employment. Cross-examined by Mr. MARRYATT : Thinks it was in March last, Parkins said he had more money than he paid Byrne.—The case for the plaintiff closed here.

Mr. MARRYATT addressed the Jury for the defendant. It was evident, he said, the action was not brought to recover money. The speech of the Learned Counsel was full of invecti-

tive against the plaintiff. Mr. Parkins had rendered an account of every shilling received down to May last, and no human being was called to prove one shilling paid for which he had not accounted. There was also a subscription in Ireland and York, which might make Parkins say it was going on well—500*l.* subscribed ; but he had it not in hand, and if there was any defalcation, it would be easily made appear. He would discharge Parkins of the 15*l.*—he received a much larger sum. The collection ceased, as far as Parkins was concerned, in April 1823, and he received none after. The Learned Gentleman here read a letter from Byrne to Parkins, in which he said, "I cannot express my gratitude, and beg you will continue to receive the subscription of which you are the father." Different plans were in contemplation for providing for Byrne ; one was, keeping a livery-stable, where it was supposed Irish friends would keep horses ; he did actually buy hay and straw for the purpose, and receive them in the premises he held for Parkins, and from which Parkins had 90*gs.* a year from the Royal Exchange Insurance Office before he let it to Byrne. He would not inquire whether Byrne was put into the premises as a tenant, but there certainly was a time when he was so considered, both by Parkins and himself, and there was but half a year's rent and taxes charged. Mr. Parkins calculated on receiving more than 500*l.* when he had the conversation with Mr. Cobbett, but he was disappointed, and he had given Byrne, and paid for him, more than he had received, and instead of pocketing any thing, was considerably in advance, as he would prove.

Louis Lemoine, examined by Mr. ARCHBOLD, stated, that he had been employed by Mr. Parkins to make out Byrne's account ; there was an account of the receipts and disbursements kept in one of the books in the defendant's office.

CHIEF JUSTICE : Was the defend-

ant following any business at the time!—We kept books for taking up the cause of injured individuals [a great laugh].—There was a payment made for Newspapers to send to Ireland; and 2*l.* a week was paid to Byrne for some time.

Mr. PHILLIPS said he was perfectly willing to admit any payments made to Byrne.

The witness proved several payments, one of which was 9*l.* 6*s.* to himself for keeping Byrne's account. Byrne occupied Mr. Parkins's house and stables for some time after he came to England; for two or three months, to witness's knowledge.—Byrne asked witness if he knew what rent he was to pay. Witness replied he did not, and advised him to ask Mr. Parkins. He said he could not find an opportunity, but said, let Mr. Parkins charge him what he would, he'd pay him. Byrne told witness he had got an estimate of alterations to be made in part of the premises, to make a coal shed for his wife to keep.

Cross-examined by Mr. PHILLIPS: I was about eight or nine weeks employed by Mr. Parkins on Byrne's business. Byrne complained to me that he could not get money from Parkins; he never said, that when he said to Parkins that if he gave him the money his prayers and his family's would go up to heaven for him, Parkins said, D—— you and your prayers. Witness here admitted a letter, produced by Mr. Phillips, to be in his hand-writing, and then admitted Byrne had stated to him the answer from Mr. Parkins in the former question, and also told him, that he had proposed to Parkins, if he would give him the balance, he would be done with him. Mr. Parkins had a great deal of general business, writing and answering letters to noblemen and gentlemen. Part of witness's business was going after the tin boxes where the subscriptions were received. Byrne had neither coach nor horses at the stable. Did not see a till on the premises. Mr. Parkins made up the money witness received for doing

Byrne's business, 10*l.* or 11*l.*; he wrote for Mr. Parkins when he wanted him. The entry of 9*l.* 16*s.* to witness, in the book, is not in his handwriting; he does not think it is Parkins's.—Re-examined: Byrne never complained to witness that Parkins would not pay him, till after witness had left Parkins. Byrne said he was in expectation of horses.

Henry Taylor, examined by Mr. KNOWLES: I was Mr. Parkins's clerk in Jan. 1823, and frequently paid money to Byrne, of which I made entries in the general day-book; he also saw money paid by another clerk, amounting in the whole to 2*l.* a-week, for twenty weeks.

Mr. PHILLIPS said he would admit payments to that amount.

Witness: I heard Byrne say he entered into Parkins's premises with the intention of keeping livery stables; he requested Mr. Parkins to write letters to gentlemen to keep their horses with him; witness wrote such letters afterwards at Mr. Parkins's desire. Besides the two pounds a-week to Byrne, Mr. Parkins paid several sums on his account for advertisements, postage, &c.

Joseph Gill examined by Mr. MARYATT: Was clerk to Mr. Parkins; paid taxes on the premises held by Byrne.

Cross-examined by Mr. PHILLIPS: Witness is a valet and brother-in-law to Mr. Parkins.

Joseph Stephenson knows Mr. Parkins's premises, in Ridinghouse-lane; they were let for 90 guineas a year, from 1820 to 1822, to the Royal Exchange Insurance Company; Byrne occupied them about six months.—Charles Swift, a clerk of Mr. Parkins, proved payments to Byrne, and on his account.

A Clerk of a banking-house proved that they received subscriptions for Byrne; the first was paid by Mr. Parkins; the whole amounts to 114*l.*, which was still in their hands.

Mr. Mayor, a surveyor, proved that he was sent by Parkins to value the premises in which Byrne lived; Par-

kins told him he had brought Byrne over from Ireland, and put him into that house to keep it for him.

On his cross-examination, the witness was asked, did he not tell Parkins he was employed by Government to buy up the Princess of Cumberland's papers, and had offered her 25,000*l.* for them? He replied, Non-sense! Mr. Parkins knows more of the Princess of Cumberland than I do [a laugh]. The defendant's case closed here.

Mr. PHILLIPS shortly addressed the Jury on the evidence.

The CHIEF JUSTICE read over the evidence to the Jury, leaving it to them to decide whether the defendant had accounted for all the money he had received for the plaintiff's use.

The Jury retired, taking with them all the papers, and in about a quarter of an hour returned *a verdict for the Plaintiff—19*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.**

Here, then, we have the decision of a Jury impartially taken from amongst the people. According to Mr. PARKINS's account, he owed poor BYRNE nothing, or next to nothing. According to the account of the Jury, he owed him a hundred and ninety-four pounds four shillings and four-pence. It would be a waste of time to say any thing in order to show that the Jury was right; but there is this remark to make, which appears to have escaped every one; namely, what reason could there be for PARKINS not to come to a settle-

ment in the month of November or December 1822? What right had he to keep the subscription money in his hands, after that period? What right had he to dole out a weekly allowance to BYRNE? He was doling it out of a sum which he had in his hands. According to his own account, he doled out about *fifty pounds in this way.* The Chief Justice, in his summing up, observed that these weekly sums amounted to about fifty pounds, as near as he could make it out. Well, then, PARKINS had these fifty pounds in his hands; for he does not pretend that he advanced the weekly payments out of his own money. He states the contrary in his account. What right had he, then, to dole the money out in this way? He took upon himself the office of Treasurer, just as I did recently in the case of poor SWANN. But had I the impudence to keep the subscription money and dole it out weekly? As soon as I had got the money collected together, I sent it to a gentleman at Liver-

pool, who carried it to SWANN, and left part of it with him at Chester; and, at SWANN's request, carried the rest to Stockport, and gave it to his wife. Here was a thing begun, continued and ended in the course of a few weeks. The benevolence of the subscribers produced, at once, its natural effects: comfort to the poor man and his family, and their gratitude towards those who had communicated that comfort. If the subscription for BYRNE had been managed in the same sort of way, this most ill-used and meritorious man would at this moment have been, in all probability, comfortably situated with his family, instead of having been compelled to live upon the benevolence of a few compassionate friends in London. Let it always be borne in mind, that PARKINS doled out to BYRNE his own money; and that he loaded him with abuse, every time he came to ask for a portion of that money.

Another thing to observe is, the shamelessness of charging

BYRNE's account with postage, sealing-wax, and clerkship. Suppose I had charged poor SWANN with sealing-wax, clerkship, and postage. Monstrous! Suppose I had charged SWANN with the expenses of the gentleman, who travelled from Liverpool to Chester; who staid, I believe, a night at Chester, who then went all across the county of Chester to Stockport; who then returned to Liverpool, and who wrote to me several pages respecting the state of SWANN and his family: suppose I had charged the subscription with these expenses, what would the public have said of me? That which it would have said of me, let it now say of Mr. PARKINS.

It appears that he gives credit for a total receipt of one hundred and fifty pounds, some odd shillings and pence. In my evidence I stated,—that, in September (1822), before BYRNE came from Ireland, PARKINS told me that he had already, about a hundred and fifty pounds. I stated the fact of his having told me, that he had

written to Ireland and had offered to transmit a hundred pounds to Dublin. Now, if he really did write such a letter; if he did offer to send a hundred pounds to Dublin before BYRNE came to England; who will believe, that he, who charges poor BYRNE with the very sealing-wax; who will believe, that he had not more than a hundred pounds in his hands when he made such offer?

That he did make such offer can be proved by several witnesses, and from his own handwriting. There was a letter of BYRNE put in by Mr. MARRIOTT and read in Court as part of the evidence. In this letter (which, by the by, does great honour to BYRNE), there is mention made of a Mr. S. PARKINS showed me this letter, soon after he received it, and told me that this Mr. S. was a Mr. STANTON, the editor of a newspaper, to whom he had intended to send a hundred pounds for BYRNE. I advised him not to send a hundred pounds; but, to keep it till we could add two hun-

dred to it; to send for BYRNE over in the mean time; and, when he came, give him the three hundred pounds at once; and, by no means to suffer any division of it. Now, there is proof positive of PARKINS's having offered to send the hundred pounds. I have not seen BYRNE since the trial; but but I am almost certain, that he himself, before he left Dublin, saw Parkins's letter, offering to send the hundred pounds. In short, this fact can be established by the clearest and most positive evidence.

Again I ask you, then, Gentlemen, will you believe that this PARKINS; this man who charges this all but crucified victim, as he calls him; will you believe that this man, who charges for the sealing-wax, who charges for clerkship; will you believe that this man, who charges BYRNE at the rate of a hundred and four pounds a year rent; will you believe that this man, whose hands appear to have been birdlime as to the money of BYRNE; will you

believe that this man, whose irritation at being called upon for a settlement, is equal to that of HARRAGON when he discovers the loss of his casket; will you, Gentlemen, believe that this man would have offered to send a hundred pounds to Ireland for the use of BYRNE, if he had not had more than a hundred pounds of BYRNE's money in his hands at this time? He made this offer early in September, if not in August. Every one knows that a great deal of money was subscribed after that; and yet, he now gives in an account, making the whole of the collections amount to *only a hundred and fifty-one pounds!*

I beg you, Gentlemen, to look well at these facts. He acknowledges the receipt of one hundred and thirty-four pounds, *after Byrne came from Ireland*. He came, I think, about the middle of September, 1822. Before his arrival, PARKIN^S had offered to send a hundred pounds to Ireland for him. He acknowledges, as I

have just observed, the receipt of a hundred and thirty-four pounds after BYRNE came. Now mark me, then, if what he says were true; if his account were not false, he had but *seventeen pounds* in hand, at the time when he offered to send a hundred pounds to Ireland for BYRNE!

However, what did we see upon the trial? We saw produced a book, in which the *disbursements* for poor BYRNE were entered in great detail; but in which, observe, there was no entry of *receipts* for BYRNE. This book appears to have been kept by the witness LE MOINE; but this book had been altered by another hand than that of Le Moine; charges had been interlined; and an alteration had been made in the total. Monstrous! And this book was produced, Gentlemen, by the man who was the depositary of your benevolence. There is not, perhaps, on record any thing to equal this. Gil Blas tells us, that DON MANUEL ORDONNEZ (the Stewart of a public charity), was so vili-

tuous and so pious a man, and so favoured by Providence in consequence thereof, that he "got rich in taking care of the concerns of the poor." ! The success of this pious personage would seem to have given encouragement to our matchless Ex-Sheriff, who actually keeps an Office "for taking up the cause of injured individuals," and who, had it not been for the generosity of Mr. HAMMER, the zeal and the talents of Mr. PHILLIPS, and the justice of the Judge and Jury, would have cleared a hundred and ninety-four pounds four shillings and four-pence, by taking up the cause of poor Byrne! .

The result of this trial was at great gratification to me, who had long felt indignant at the treatment which BYRNE and his family received at the hands of PARKINS; but who had not the power to obtain him any sort of redress. I was also highly gratified by hearing Mr. PHILLIPS, who conducted his case with great ability. The Morning Chronicle says, that Mr.

PHILLIPS shortly replied. "It is not right to get in this manner out of the making of a long report. Mr. Phillips's reply occupied better than half an hour, and not one moment of the time unnecessarily. I have never heard many speeches at the bar. I do not pretend to be a very good judge of the matter; but this I must say, that I never heard at the bar, speeches to please me better than those delivered by Mr. PHILLIPS on this occasion. He was eloquent, pointed, strong, and, what pleased me exceedingly, (and I am sure it had great effect upon the Jury), every word he uttered breathed sincerity. In characterizing PARKINS and his conduct, he judiciously stopped short of what truth would have fully warranted, and of what the Jury were sure to infer. There is one fault, in speakers at the bar, which is so common that I sat in great anxiety lest I should meet with it here again; namely, five or six, or nine or ten endings of the speech. "I will keep you but

a moment longer, Gentlemen." I have heard this fifteen times in one speech! This is a fault not by any means confined to young men, or to men without talent. It arises, as SWIFT observes, from the want of that greatest of all pieces of knowledge in writers and speakers, "knowing when to stop." MR. PHILLIPS's speeches were singularly happy in this respect. In his reply, there was one instance or two of rather literal repetition, and not quite necessary. There was also a little omission with regard to the account that was interlined and new totalled. The character of that account was not sufficiently described, and the strong influence which it afforded was not sufficiently dwelt on; but, with these exceptions, (and they do not amount to much), the speeches of MR. PHILLIPS were, in my opinion, such as to merit unqualified praise. I was particularly pleased with the earnestness and the manifest sincerity of the speaker; and, as one of the subscribers

to the fund for poor BYRNE, I beg him to accept of my best thanks. His manner of conducting his case was as judicious as his speeches were eloquent. There was a good deal of judgment required in the opening of his case. He had to revert to transactions, which, it was, however, sound policy not to suffer to be mixed up with the case before the Court. It was absolutely necessary to mention the transactions; and yet it was necessary to lay them completely aside as soon as mentioned. This was done with as much skill as I ever witnessed in any speaker in the whole course of my life.

The reports in the newspapers cannot be expected to do justice to a trial like this; I hope we shall have it in another form, and that some pains will be taken to give us the speeches of MR. PHILLIPS, as nearly as possible, word for word.

There was another action against PARKINS, on the part of BYRNE, which was to have come

on on Tuesday; but which was dropped upon PARKINS agreeing to pay the costs. This paying of the costs is an acknowledgment of being in the wrong. The action was for *defamation*; and the agreeing to pay the costs is a strong presumptive proof, that this *taking-up of the cause of the injured* had defamed the man, whose money he had in his hands, to an extent determined by the verdict of Monday. However, I do not choose to rest upon presumption. Here I assert that PARKINS did *defame* BYRNE; that he imputed to him, *conduct the most infamous*; and I assert that I am able to prove this upon PARKINS, and by several witnesses.

I think it necessary to state this publicly, knowing BYRNE, as I do, to be a man of excellent conduct and character. I have now known him personally for a year and four months. Except when I have been absent from London, I have seen him once, at the least, in almost every week; and, by one or another of my family, he has, except while in the Hospital, been seen almost every day. His wife, before her return to Ireland with her small children, was very frequently at my house at Kensington. We have seen husband and wife very frequently together:

we have seen their children with them a great many times. Experience has made us not the most incompetent judges of man and woman-kind; and I declare, that I have very seldom known, in BYRNE's rank of life, people more respectable than himself and Mrs. BYRNE. I have never seen BYRNE intoxicated even in the smallest degree. I have observed in them both great affection for their children and great anxiety about them; great and sincere gratitude in both; and I shall not presently forget Mrs. COBBETT's account of the grateful behaviour of poor Mrs. BYRNE when she came to bid her adieu. The poor woman was half broken-hearted with disappointment. There had been plenty of money collected to put her and her children in a way of providing for themselves decently for life. It had been dribbed and drabbed away, so as to do them no good at all. It had cost them no small sum in shoe-leather to dance attendance at the Office "for taking up the cause of the injured." BYRNE, afraid to trust himself, at last, to meet the abuse that he usually received at the office for "taking up the cause of the injured," used to send Mrs. BYRNE, who then had to receive, with the two

pounds, a torrent of abuse upon her husband; though, all the while, the money did not belong to the "office;" but to poor BYRNE, who was now to be calumniated, every time he demanded a single farthing of his own money!

It is a great mortification to me, that, after all, BYRNE should not receive the proposed three hundred pounds. Here there is, at any rate, pretty nearly two hundred pounds. It was not my fault; and, indeed, it was the fault of none of us, that PARKINS got this subscription into his hands. Thanks to Mr. HARMER, a part; at any rate, will now be got out of his hands; and I venture to express confident hope, that we shall still be able to put the *three hundred pounds in one sum* (and without any charge for postage and sealing-wax), into the hands of this injured man and his wife.

Not to delay, my proposition is as follows: Mr. HARMER will receive the money from the Office of the "cause of the injured," some time in May or June. I have no opportunity of seeing Mr. HARMER; but if he will consent to be the Treasurer, I think I can confidently anticipate, that he will soon have the other hundred pounds placed in his hands. Sub-

scriptions can be paid in to Mr. CLEMENT, at the Office of the Register. He will keep a list of subscriptions, and send or give receipts for what he receives. The list shall be published afterwards, and shall be opened to inspection at any time; and, every Saturday night the receipts shall be paid in to Mr. HARMER. I am very sure that Mr. BELL, the Editor of the Weekly Dispatch, who has done himself a great deal of honour by the part he has taken in this business, will lend us his powerful assistance. It belongs, observe, to us *Englishmen*, and particularly to us PROTESTANTS, to rub the marks out of BYRNE's back, and to wipe the tears from the eyes of his wife. If I had been a member of the King's Government, I would have used every means in my power to show a horror of the crime of JOCELYN. As a Protestant I would do the same; and with respect to poor BYRNE, who is a Catholic, shall we suffer him to return back to Ireland without carrying with him complete proof that Englishmen are not less willing to succour him who has had to endure the oppression, than they are ready to execrate the unnatural oppressor?

It should be borne in mind that

BYRNE, though not actually deprived of any of his limbs by the cruelty of his base persecutor, has never recovered from the effects of the dreadful flogging and the long and cruel imprisonment which he endured. Mrs. BYRNE is afflicted with a complaint in the eyes, which is, at times, cause of great inconvenience to her. So that there is every reason to fear that this family may be plunged again into very deep distress, unless something effectual be done in the way of affording them a chance of rubbing along. It would not be right, perhaps, to point out precisely the sort of occupation that BYRNE ought to pursue; but I have not the smallest doubt, that if we make up the sum to a clear three hundred pounds, we shall soon find that we have provided effectually for this family, a thing which it cannot fail to give us heartfelt satisfaction to reflect on.

By this day week I shall be able to state more particularly what is intended to be done with regard to this matter. I shall before that, see or hear from Mr. HARMER; and, perhaps, it will be the better way for no subscription to be paid in at the Office of the Register, until after we have ob-

tained Mr. Harmer's consent to become the Treasurer.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and

Most humble Servant,

Wm. COBBETT.

P. S. I cannot send this letter to the press without observing, that we now know how much money *there is* collected for BYRNE. The Jury of last Monday have settled this point for us. We know that there will be pretty nearly two hundred pounds in hand. From the "Office of the cause of the injured," we never could learn any *thing for certain*. That office never would tell us what the subscription amounted to. This fact was quite enough to convince any reasonable man that the "Office of the cause of the injured" contained more subscription money than it was willing to confess. We now know what we have got; and we have the satisfaction to know, that it amounts to pretty nearly Two-thirds of the desired sum.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

BANK NOTES.

In my last Register I said that I reserved myself, upon this subject, until after *Tuesday*, when there was a motion to be made by PASCOE GRENFELL, ESQUIRE, relative to the amount of Bank of England Notes in circulation. I said, "I most cordially thank thee for this, Pascoe; for this thy motion will assist me to explain to a jolterhead from Somersetshire, whom I know, and the bone of whose skull is thicker than the sole of a ploughman's shoe: thy motion, Pascoe, Esquire, will enable me to make even this man of head of solid bone, perceive one, at least, of those famous *natural causes* which have caused agriculture to be recovering." Ah! Pascoe! Pascoe! Alas! I now perceive from a certain paper printed by order of the Collective, that thy motion does not embrace the matter that I expected. It is a motion relative to the *public money which the Bank has in its hands*. This is nothing at all. I would not give a farthing for this. It is a thing in which I feel no more

interest than I feel in the gabblings of Punch, or in the fate of the Dog and Cat affair. It was the Bank's own account of the amount of paper that they have in circulation that I wanted. This would have enabled me to show one of the causes of the rise of the price of corn, and one of the effects of the part repeal of Peel's Bill. However, Mr. MANNING told us, that the Bank had about *twenty millions* out. *About* twenty millions may mean twenty-one or twenty-two millions. The Old Lady cannot go much further without being emptied of her gold; and, of course, the price of corn can, from this "*natural cause*" go no higher. A very great scarcity would carry it higher; but it can be carried no higher than it now is by the paper trick.—Upon a review of all the circumstances, I think that the part repeal of Peel's Bill has added about eighteen pence a bushel to the price of good wheat. The short crop may have added another eighteen pence or two shillings; but a very large crop would bring it down again to four shillings, in spite of the paper trick.—Then, there is the other horn of the dilemma. There are our friends the *manufacturers*, whose "*prosperity and happiness*" are now so great. A great num-

ber of these manufacturers are employed on articles in iron and steel. At a meeting of these, held in Sheffield in December last, for the purpose of petitioning for a repeal of the *combination laws*, it was stated by a Mr. YATES, that these laws enabled masters to oppress the men in a most cruel manner. As a proof of which he stated the almost incredible fall in prices since 1814. For common knives, per dozen, in 1814, *two shillings*: in 1823, *nine-pence*. For slit spring knives, in 1814, *three shillings and three-pence*: in 1823, *ten-pence*.—For four-piece knives, in 1814, *five and sixpence*: in 1823, *one and three-pence*.—For six-piece knives, in 1814, *seven and sixpence*: in 1823, *one and nine-pence*! That's enough: that is an answer to all the boasting and all the lying about the "*manufacturing prosperity*".—I have before answered the boasting and lying about the Agricultural prosperity; but one can never too often notice proof of prosperity like the following, taking place, as they every day do, under the envy of surrounding nations, and the admiration of the world! Are there any men thus chained, or *harnessed*, in any other country upon the face of the earth? Yet the cold Scotch me-

taphysicians tell us, that we are in a greatly improved state. All I can say to them is this, that I wish that they were harnessed, and under the driving of an Essex Overseer.

" *Lambeth-street Police News.*
 " —On Tuesday, ten seemingly hard-working poor fellows applied for redress to the Magistrates, under the following circumstances. It appears that during the winter any of the men who become chargeable to the parish of Westham, and who are capable of work, are employed by the parish in drawing sand from a pit, and shooting it at Stratford, about a mile distant, for the purpose of repairing the roads in the summer. It is drawn from the pit in carts of a peculiar construction, to each of which is harnessed, after the manner of beasts of burden, ten of these poor fellows, and for which work they are allowed a certain remuneration. The present applicants formed a gang of these slaves; they did not, however, entirely object to the work, but the object of their visit to his Worship was to complain and seek redress against the conduct of the perpetual Overseer of the parish, who, they now alleged,

" obliged them, under the eye of
 " a regular foreman, to work
 " harder than they were actually
 " capable of performing, as they
 " were compelled to draw in the
 " cart, for the distance alluded to,
 " thirty-two hundred and a half
 " of gravel, on a bad road, in part
 " of which they were ankle-deep
 " in mud. They presented rather
 " a novel spectacle, having come
 " to the Office in their smock-
 " frocks, and regularly harnessed
 " as when at work. The Magis-
 " trate, after patiently hearing
 " their revolting story, said, they
 " had better apply to some of the
 " local Magistrates, who might be
 " better acquainted with their
 " ease than he was, and therefore
 " had a greater facility of afford-
 " ing them proper redress.—The
 " applicants replied, that they
 " had applied to Mr. Willson the
 " Magistrate at Eastham, on the
 " subject, and it was his opinion
 " that they could not be compelled
 " to work harder than they were
 " actually capable of, and he
 " wrote a letter by them to that
 " effect to Mr. Mandy, but he took
 " no notice whatever of it.—Mr.
 " HARDWICKE here took occasion
 " to observe, that the Magistrates
 " had a power of punishing the
 " Overseer for such conduct, and
 " that as the case was not of his

" district, the applicants had bet-
 " ter apply again to the local
 " Magistrates. They were told,
 " that a bench of Magistrates sits
 " once a fortnight at the Angel in
 " Ilford; that they had better lay
 " their complaint before them, and
 " that then their grievance would
 " be thoroughly investigated and
 " redressed. Upon this sugges-
 " tion they all left the Office."

POOR LAWS.

ON the 17th Mr. NOLAN gave notice, that he should on Wednesday next, move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to the relief of the poor. I hope that Mr. NOLAN's new Bill will differ materially from that which he presented last year; for that appeared to me to be the most monstrous that ever assumed the form of a legislative measure. The main object of it appeared to me to be this, to throw the whole of the militia duty exclusively upon the poor; or, to put an end to their receiving of relief. If a man were the child of a father who had received relief, he was, I think, according to this Bill, to be punished for it by being compelled to be a militia-man; while his neighbour, whose father had not received parish relief, was to be exempted from that duty!

all the propositions ever made to the Parliament, none, in my opinion, ever came up to this. It very far surpasses the project of Lawyer SCARLETT. It actually throws the defence of the country upon those whom the country punishes, merely because they want it to afford them a little assistance in the way of food and raiment. BURKE told us, that Nobility was the chief defence of Nations. Mr. NOLAN has found out, however, a defence in pauperism instead of Nobility. This was his project last year: What it is this year, we must patiently wait to see.

GAME LAWS.

MR. WORTLEY obtained leave on the 17th inst. to bring in a Bill to amend the Game Laws. One thing is certain; and that is, that these laws cannot remain in their present state much longer. Battles are continually going on; blood is continually flowing: the 'squires hire the game-keepers just as despotic princes hire their soldiers. The poachers fight to better their condition, to get bread to eat: the game-keepers fight to preserve those bellyfuls of bread, beef and beer that the 'squires give them. As the laws now stand, they are the cause of continual

breaches of the peace, and the cause of filling more than one-third of all the gaols in the kingdom. The thing cannot remain thus. The King boasts of the orderly conduct of his people of England, and the 'squires have got two thousand or thereabouts of his people in his gaols for disturbing them in their sports. This cannot go on for any great length of time. The mass of the people are on the side of the poachers. The best way would be to make the law what it was before the "Good old King" came to the throne. To talk of making game property, is monstrous. To talk of transporting men for being in pursuit of animals which are the common right of all men, is still more monstrous. However, I shall insert Mr. WORTLEY's own description of his proposed measure; and, for the present, leave the matter there: there will be plenty of opportunities for returning to it. The subject is of the greatest importance. I will just add, that Mr. WORTLEY is surprisingly deceived, if he think that any thing that the Parliament can do or that any body else can do, will make it as *disreputable to take game*, as to take wood or turnips. Shallow, indeed, must that man be, who does not perceive, that every one

but an idiot can clearly distinguish the wide difference in the two cases. Wood and turnips, are lying or growing on our own land. They are ours. They are on our land to-day and will be there again to-morrow. They are completely within our control. We have acquired them, by rearing, by purchase, or by descent; and we can prove the fact of acquisition. How completely different is it with regard to game! But, let us hear Mr. WORTLEY, and reserve ourselves for future stages of his Bill.

Mr. S. WORTLEY rose, in pursuance of his notice, to move for leave to bring in a Bill to Amend the Laws for the Preservation of Game; and though he knew (he said) that the House was anxious to get to the very important business that was fixed for the evening, he could not pass over his motion without some remarks, for there could be no subject more important to the comfort, to the morals, and to the well-being of the people of this country, than that to which it related [hear, hear!]. He professed himself, from his station in life, to be a Country Gentleman, and he had been a strict preserver of game in a part of the country where it was extremely difficult to preserve it; yet he was persuaded that the fears of his brother Country Gentlemen on this subject were perfectly unfounded, and that means might be adopted for the preservation of game with the greatest ease, which should be at once more effectual and less productive of misery than those now resorted to. The means which he proposed to adopt were extremely simple. Hitherto game had not been property.

The principle of his Bill was to bring game as near to property as it was possible consistently with the nature of it to do. A consequence of this would be, that permission would be given to those who had game, to dispose of it as they thought fit. It was madness to suppose that, whatever laws they might make, game would not be sold, and that the market would not in some way or other be supplied, in point of fact, abundantly [hear, hear!]. It was impossible, after the Report of the Committee of the House which had sat last Session, that there could be even any delicacy of feeling on this subject. The purchase of game was, as had been declared of the sale of seats in that House, as open as the sun at noon-day, and no blame whatever attached to the persons who pursued a practice so legalized by custom. God forbid that it should be otherwise, for a great number of their most respectable friends in the manufacturing towns were supplied in this way. His Bill would make game the property of those who were owners of the land; his intention, however, was, that no persons should kill it but those who had licences to do so. His intention also, was to do away with all qualifications, or rather to reduce the law respecting them, as nearly as possible, to the state of the law in Scotland, which he had never heard complained of by any one connected with that country. In Scotland every man who had a plough-gate of land, had a right to give other persons leave to come and shoot on it. He should not now enter into the inquiry what quantity of land should give this right. He should also propose, that every person, having a certain quantity of land, might appoint as many persons, as game-keepers, to kill game, as he pleased. At present, Lords of Mannors only had a right to appoint game-keepers; and a Lord of a Manor could only appoint one game-keeper, with a right to kill game, though he might appoint others to preserve it. Persons, who trespass-

ed, &c., had passed, he should make ing law on law, and severity on severity, & a *pecuniary* penalty, to be very. He knew some gentlemen, had said respecting the evidence taken before the Committee, that it might be all very true, but that they heard nothing of the kind before. Now he took leave to assure them, that the more they made inquiries on the subject, the more they would find the evidence to be strictly true. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to the preservation of game [hear, hear!]

Sir JOHN SHELLEY said he did not rise to oppose the motion, or to object to the bringing in the Bill, but as he conceived that the effect of it would be to destroy all field sports, he wished to take the sense of the House on the second reading of it. He hoped his Honourable Friend would defer it to such a time that the Members who were interested in the subject would be able to attend. The Bill would, he was persuaded, not only destroy game, but fox-hunting.

Mr. S. WORREY said, he was also anxious to have the opinions of all the Members of the House; but it was to be recollect that there was another interested in the speedy settlement of the question—the public.—Leave given.

FATAL EFFECTS OF SLOVENLINESS.

In my English Grammar, I earnestly exhort my Son, always to write in a plain hand; because if what you write cannot be understood, you write in vain; and, if the meaning be picked out;

that is to say, come at with difficulty, there is a waste of time; and time is property, and, indeed, a part of life itself. The other day, when I first advertised my Trees for sale, I besought gentlemen to write to me in a plain hand; to write the dates and the signatures in a plain hand, at any rate. Here was an affair of *proper names*, both of persons and places; and, there was to be a real proceeding of some consequence, to be produced by each letter. In such a case, not to write in a plain hand, was, in effect, voluntarily to incur the risk, and the manifest risk, of not receiving that which was written for. Nevertheless, I received some letters which lay unanswered for a good while, owing to the bad hand writing. One I could by no means make out. The name of the writer was plain enough; but the word which was written as the name of the place was, according to the reading of ten different persons, *Lancern*; we hunted Gazetteer, Book of Roads, and, at last, came to the conclusion that it must be some place in Ireland. Very little of this hunting would have taken place, had not the letter contained *some Bank Notes*. However, in spite of all our efforts to discover what *Lancern* meant, we

were obliged to give the thing up, and to pocket the Bank Notes for our trouble. Yesterday, however, comes, by the *twopenny post*, a little blotted note, with a signature to it, which appears to be the name of a post-master; this note begins by saying, "Sir, Mr. —— of Lancing, Sussex." And then the note goes on to say, that this Mr. —— wrote to me some time ago, inclosing some money, and it concludes thus: "the money was put into *our box*." The devil of *any date at all* was there to this note. By the words "*our box*," discovered that the writer was a post-master. By the sum of money, I knew that this *Lancing* was this very *Lancern* that had so plagued and puzzled us. But, upon again hunting through Gazetteer, Book of Roads, Book of Fairs, &c. &c. we can find out no such place as *Lancing*. Happily, however, we had got the County of Sussex. That word with two s's in the middle and an x at the end, made us know what County we had got into, at any rate. We then took the Book of Roads, and went to the towns on the cross roads under letter L, stopping to read every word opposite the word *Sussex*. We soon came to the word **LAUNCING!**—The Gentleman

wished to have some Apple-trees, which he can yet have, by mere accident; but nothing like so fine as those would have been which he would have had, if his letter had been dated in a plain manner. I give this as a practical illustration of the mischievous consequences of slovenliness in writing. But, there is another thing to be well considered; and that is, that nobody pays *so much attention* to a slovenly as to a neat and plain piece of writing. It is an invariable rule with me to fling into the fire at once any blurred or dirty letter that I receive, and every letter that is written *across the writing*, let such letter come from whom it may. People that write in this manner are idle people. What they put upon paper is unworthy of occupying the time of any persons not like themselves. This seems, at first sight, to be a very trifling matter; but if we duly reflect on it we shall find it a matter of considerable importance. At any rate, as I am certain, that I never in my life-time sent a slovenly scrawl to any person whatever, I beseech those who do me the honour to write to me, to write to me in a hand that will not compel me to waste my time, and expose me to the risk of appear-

ing to be guilty of negligence or ill-manners. To young men I would observe, that Slovenliness is no mark of gentility; that amongst their most valuable possessions is their *time*; and I beg them to consider how large a portion of their time is consumed in deciphering even their own bad writing. The hand-writing is, with me, a great thing. I cannot believe that slovenliness of hand-writing can exist without a general slovenliness in the conducting of affairs. Of this, at any rate, I am certain; and that is, that I never should have done a quarter part of what I have done, if to write a plain hand had not been the constant habit of my life. It has cost *many thousands of pounds less* to print from my manuscript, than it would have cost to print from the manuscript of almost any other man. Then, again, as to time: hundreds upon hundreds of articles written by me, could not have been printed *soon enough*, if they had been in manuscript like that of writers in general. Habit has made me write fast, and plain, at the same time; and every man will have the same habit, if he resolutely persevere in *writing plain*. To write plain is the great thing: writing fast comes of itself.

SIR THOMAS BEEVOR'S
PROPOSAL.

I HAVE this day (19th Feb.) written to Sir Thomas Beevor, to give him my opinion, and to make to him a request, on the subject of the proposed Meeting on the 2d of March. It now appears, that there will be *no dissolution this year*, unless in consequence of a *casualty* by no means to be anticipated. My opinion is, therefore, that no steps, in the matter proposed to be agitated on the 2d of March, ought to be taken *at present*. The main thing is to raise a sum sufficient to meet necessary expenses; but, it would be useless to raise a parcel of money to *lie useless*; and, indeed, few men would like to subscribe with that prospect before them.

I have, therefore, requested Sir Thomas Beevor to postpone the Meeting, until we see a *dissolution manifestly approaching us*. No man can desire any thing much more than I desire to be in Parliament. I have given all the encouragement in my power to those who were for the Meeting on the 2d of March. But, unless a dissolution were manifestly *at hand*, I think that the attempt would be in vain. I think, therefore, that, the readers of the Register may conclude, *that the intended Meeting will not take place*.—All my friends are greatly indebted to Sir Thomas Beevor; but, none of them so much as his

Most obliged and
Most obedient Servant,

W^m. COBBETT.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 7th Feb.

	<i>Per Quarter.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wheat	64	7	
Rye	39	4	
Barley	35	6	
Oats	24	10	
Beans	40	7	
Peas	40	1	

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended

Saturday, 7th Feb.

<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wheat ..	8,160	for	26,700	14	11	Average, 70
Barley ..	6,162	..	10,489	16	1	.....41
Oats ..	7,253	..	11,221	15	3	.....29
Rye ..	1,268	..	2,348	11	9	.....34
Beans ..	2,156	..	4,721	2	6	.....43
Peas ..	1,948	..	2,717	0	1	.....46

Friday, Feb. 13.—The arrivals of all sorts of Grain this week are considerable. Wheat has found a few buyers to-day at 1s. to 2s. per quarter reduction from the terms of Monday last, but the trade ended rather better at the close. Barley is also 1s. to 2s. per quarter cheaper. Beans are a very heavy sale, and 2s. per quarter lower. There is now abundance of Oats here, and the trade slack at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per quarter from the prices of Monday last.

Monday, Feb. 16.—Last week furnished this market with the largest supply of Grain in general that has been received since last harvest. This morning there is a good quantity of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, and several additional ships fresh up from the North with Oats. There has been a large attendance of buyers of all descriptions to-day. Wheat, which had fallen 2s. to 3s. per quarter on Wednesday and Friday last, has fully recovered itself, and sells freely to-day on equal terms to those quoted last Monday, in consequence of extensive sales of this article for re-shipping.

Barley is reported 1s. per quarter lower, but there has been a considerable trade for this article to-day. Beans are very dull, and 2s. to 3s. per qr. cheaper. Peas of both sorts are 1s. per qr. lower. There is an abundant quantity of Oats now here, and the trade has been heavy since this day week, at a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per qr., but many sales have been made to-day at this decline. Flour is unaltered.

<i>Prices on board Ship as under.</i>	
Wheat, red, (old)	64s. to 71s.
— white, (old)	60s. — 78s.
— red, (new)	46s. — 52s.
— fine	64s. — 58s.
— superfine	60s. — 65s.
— white, (new)	52s. — 54s.
— fine	56s. — 63s.
— superfine	67s. — 70s.
Flour, per sack	60s. to 66s.
— Seconds	58s. — 62s.
— North Country	50s. — 54s.

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From February 9 to February 14, both inclusive.

<i>H'ence</i>	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Flour.,
Aberdeen				439	...	...
Aldbrn'	1573	3152	60	26	543	2
Alemouth	144	...	...	694	...	...
Banff	...	...	...	100	...	...
Berwick	...	...	...	13047	...	...
Boston	10	...	...	...	...	...
Bridport	...	240	...	...	...	...
Bridlington	...	...	...	472	...	...
Cowes	...	230	...	...	...	...
Dundee	102	...	...	10	...	...
Colchester	450	539	1254	20	218	1516
Harwich	1236	776	1358	5	312	1102
Leigh	583	166	12	165	404	...
Maldon	1591	201	576	56	353	3192
Exeter	...	...	...	60	...	...
Gainsbro'	...	...	...	120	...	2
Grimsby	...	...	...	1073	...	...
Hastings	139	74	...	12	14	...
Hull	60	...	...	4910	...	300
Ipswich	339	910	926	120	...	920
Kent	1992	1661	394	634	755	2005
Louth	...	...	...	430	...	...
Lynn	455	3	812	218	...	388
Montrose	...	...	...	14	...	...
Newport	...	150	...	...	...	50
Plymouth	...	...	...	270	...	...
Rye	300	...	...	...	...	...
Scarborough	...	...	...	640	...	...
Spalding	...	...	136	398	...	260
Stockton	...	...	...	105	...	1200
Shoreham	...	191	55	...	...	20
Southwold	678	543	36	...	69	...
Southampton	50	...	100	...	...	31
Wells	469	130	...	...	...	602
Weymouth	...	562	...	36	...	...
Whitby	...	...	...	350	...	...
Wimborne	800	...	...	2160	...	295
Woodbridge	750	1958	35	...	297	471
Yarmouth	128	1012	1096	230	...	3112
Waterford	...	...	...	465	...	...
Youghall	...	...	...	965	...	...
Total	12440	12518	6861	28239	3078	14982

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:
Rye, 70; Pease, 1690; Tares, 168; Linseed, 680; Rapeseed, 237;
Brank, 571; Mustard, 30; Flax, —; and Seeds, 634 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.*Price on board Ship as under.*

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	55	100
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	60	94
— red, English, ditto ..	68	106
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	70	96
Rye Grass	per qr...	26
Turnip, new, white .. per bush.	10	42
— red & green .. ditto ..	10	12
— yellow Swedes ditto ..	9	16
Mustard, white	ditto ..	7
— brown..... ditto ..	8	11
Caraway	per cwt	50
Coriander..... ditto ..	10	52
Sanfoin..... per qr...	30	42
Trefoil	per cwt	24
Ribgrass	ditto ..	35
Canary, common .. per qr...	38	56
— fine ditto ..	42	40
Tarea	per bush.	8
Hempseed	per qr...	40
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign	ditto ..	34
— fine English'		
for sowing ditto ..	40	43
Rapeseed, 30 <i>l.</i> to 32 <i>l.</i> per last.		
Linseed Oil Cake, 12 <i>l.</i> —12 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> per 1000		
Rape Cake, 6 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> per ton.		

City, 18 February 1824.

BACON.

The holders of Bacon are very anxious to sell at the nominal prices; but few buyers are to be found. The stock is heavy, and as the price is high it will produce mischief, if there be a plen-

tiful supply of butcher's meat during the Spring.—On board, 50*s.*—Landed, 50*s.* to 52*s.*

BUTTER.

There is little variation in the prices of Butter. The stock is great, and a considerable part of it is become stale, from having been imported too early. Money is lost by every part of it.

CHEESE.

The prices of Cheese remain as last week.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4*lb.* Loaf is stated at 1*ld.* by the full-priced Bakers.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Feb. 16.*Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	2 to 4	4	4
Mutton.....	4	0 — 4	8	
Veal.....	5	0 — 6	0	
Pork.....	4	8 — 5	4	

Beasts ... 2,874 | Sheep ... 18,050
Calves 120 | Pigs 200

NEWGATE (same day).*Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).*

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	8 to 3	8	
Mutton.....	3	0 — 3	10	
Veal	3	4 — 5	4	
Pork.....	3	8 — 5	8	

LEADENHALL, Monday, Feb. 16.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	8	to	3 8
Mutton.....	3	0	—	4 0
Veal.....	3	8	—	5 8
Pork.....	4	0	—	5 4

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

*Smithfield.—Hay....80s. to 105s.
Straw...40s. to 45s.
Clover 100s. to 120s.*

*St. James's.—Hay....68s. to 120s.
Straw...36s. to 61s.
Clover..90s. to 120s.*

*Whitechapel.—Hay....90s. to 110s.
Straw...42s. to 48s.
Clover 100s. to 130s.*

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.		Pease.	
	s. to s. d.									
Aylesbury	56	72 0	32	34 0	24	26 0	34	43 0	40	42 0
Banbury	56	66 8	33	35 6	24	30 0	36	48 0	0	0 0
Basingstoke.....	62	70 0	30	35 0	22	25 0	40	50 0	0	0 0
Chelmsford.....	60	74 0	35	40 0	24	30 0	34	44 0	36	42 0
Derby.....	60	78 0	20	41 0	24	32 0	32	50 0	0	0 0
Devizes	48	72 0	30	39 0	22	28 0	36	58 0	0	0 0
Dorchester.....	50	74 0	26	36 0	20	25 0	46	52 0	0	0 0
Exeter.....	64	72 0	28	38 0	16	26 0	40	44 0	0	0 0
Guildford.....	64	82 0	32	35 6	23	32 0	40	48 0	39	43 0
Henley	60	82 0	30	43 0	21	28 0	38	42 0	38	41 0
Hexham.....	56	65 0	28	35 0	20	30 0	36	50 0	35	40 0
Hungerford.....	50	74 0	25	35 0	19	32 0	34	45 0	0	0 0
Lewes	60	72 0	37	0 0	24	26 0	40	0 0	0	0 0
Lynn	54	66 0	32	40 0	22	28 0	42	44 0	40	52 0
Newbury	48	79 0	25	34 0	20	30 0	38	48 0	38	48 0
Newcastle	50	72 0	36	44 0	22	30 0	38	44 0	38	52 0
Northampton	58	60 0	29	34 0	20	24 0	38	40 0	0	0 0
Nottingham	59	0 0	39	0 0	26	0 0	42	0 0	0	0 0
Reading	52	82 0	26	40 0	19	28 0	34	44 0	36	46 0
Sherborne	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Stamford.....	54	64 0	30	39 0	20	25 0	38	50 0	0	0 0
Swansea	64	0 0	34	0 0	22	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Truro	61	0 0	34	0 0	25	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Uxbridge	52	78 0	32	38 0	22	30 0	36	44 0	34	43 0
Warminster	46	75 0	22	40 0	20	28 0	42	52 0	0	0 0
Winchester	52	76 0	30	35 0	20	27 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Yarmouth.....	66	71 0	38	40 0	26	30 0	40	44 0	40	52 0
Dalkeith *	25	35 0	24	31 0	13	26 0	18	25 0	18	25 0
Haddington*	29	40 0	24	34 0	23	27 0	21	25 6	21	25 0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.—The trade being unwilling, during the past week, to purchase Wheats, even at a reduction from last Tuesday's prices of 3d. to 3d. per 70 lbs. there was in consequence little or no business done throughout that period. And at this day's market, which was extremely dull for each article of the trade, Wheats might have been purchased at 3d. to 6d. per 70 lbs. and Oats 1d. to 2d. per 45 lbs. below the quotations of this day se'nnight.

Imported into Liverpool from the 3d to the 9th Feb. 1824, inclusive :—Wheat, 1321; Oats, 7834; Barley, 103; Malt, 631; Beans, 590; and Peas, 172 quarters. Oatmeal, 171 packs, per 240 lbs. Flour, 140 sacks, and 1000 barrels.

Norwich, Feb. 14.—A plentiful supply of samples of all kinds of Grain, but owing to the reluctance to buy in the London markets, the Merchants were not disposed to purchase but at a reduction in price from last week.—Wheat, 58s. to 68s.; and Barley, 29s. to 37s. per quarter. In other Grain but little alteration.

Bristol, Feb. 14.—The Corn market here is extremely dull, and very little business doing at the following prices :—Best Wheat from 8s. 9d. to 9s.; inferior ditto, 6s. to 7s. 9d.; Barley, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 10½d.; Beans, 3s. to 5s. 9d.; Oats, 2s. to 3s. 3d.; and Malt, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 3d. per bushel. Flour, best Seconds, 30s. to 58s. per bag.

Birmingham, Feb. 12.—We are not abundantly supplied with any article of the trade, and although we had a dull market, no material alteration can be noted in prices. The stocks in the hands of the consumers are considered to be light, and the holders are firm in their demands. Towards the close of the market there was considerable business done, at within 1s. to 2s. of last currency.

Ipswich, Feb. 14.—Our market to-day was thinly supplied with all Grain, and prices were rather lower. General currency as follows :—Wheat, 58s. to 71s.; Barley, 34s. to 40s.; Beans, 40s. to 42s.; Peas, 39s. to 40s.; and Oats, 28s. to 30s. per quarter.

Wisbech, Feb. 14.—Our Corn market was again this day very dull in the sale of most articles, particularly Wheat, the highest price of which from 62s. to 64s. per quarter. Oats were a trifle cheaper, as were also New Beans.

Boston, Feb. 11.—This day's market has not been so brisk as we have had for some time past. The farmers in this neighbourhood have been bringing forward their Corn briskly to market, on account of the flourishing state of the trade, and have been very reluctant at taking this day's prices, Wheat having dropped from 3s. to 5s. per quarter, and Oats were heavy on sale at full 2s. lower.—Wheat, 60s. to 68s.; Oats, 30s. to 26s.; Beans, new, 30s. to 40s.; and old ditto, 50s. to 54s. per quarter.

Merton, Feb. 14.—Wheat, 68s. to 72s. per quarter, five stone per bushel. Barley, 36s. to 40s. per quarter. Oats, 18d. to 14d. per stone.

Wakefield, Feb. 13.—We had again an immense arrival of Wheat, with a fair quantity of other Grain; fine Wheats, if sales are forced, must be quoted 2s. to 3s. per quarter lower; second and inferior sorts are nearly unsaleable at a much greater reduction. Mealing Oats are dull, and full 1d. per stone lower. Shelling 2s. to 3s. per load lower. Malting Barley of every description is full 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower. Beans, both old and new, full 2s. to 3s. per quarter lower. Seed Oats continue to be inquired after: also Seed Beans and Maple Peas. In Malt and Rapeseed no material alteration. Flour is 2s. per bag cheaper. —Wheat, 64s. to 76s. per quarter; Mealing Oats, 15d. to 16d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 39s. to 40s. per load of 261 lbs.; Barley, 39s. to 43s.; Beans, old and new, 54s. to 63s. 68 lbs. per bushel; Maple Peas, 58s. to 60s.; Tares, 76s. to 84s. per quarter; Malt, 44s. to 50s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 58s. to 60s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 32l. to 33l. per last.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Feb. 14.—A very good show of lean Bullocks and Sheep, and many sales effected.—Good Hoggets fetched 28s. per head; prices of lean Beasts, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.

Horncastle, Feb. 14.—Beef 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork 6d. to 6½d.; and Veal 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bristol, Feb. 12.—Beef 5d. to 5½d.; Mutton 5½d. to 6d.; and Pork 4½d. to 5d. per lb. sinking offal.

Malton, Feb. 14.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef 4½d. to 6d.; Mutton 4½d. to 5½d.; Pork 4½d. to 6d.; and Veal 5d. to 6½d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 13d. to 14d. per lb. Bacon Sides, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Hams, 6s. 6d. to 8s. 3d. per stone.

At *Wakefield* Cattle Market last week there was a large supply both of Beasts and Sheep, but the attendance of buyers being also considerable, a tolerably brisk sale was the consequence, without any sensible diminution in the price of Beef. Mutton experienced a little fall.—Beasts, 550; Sheep, 10,200.

Skipton Fortnight Fair, Feb. 10.—Our supply this morning, particularly of Beef and Mutton, is abundant; still both those articles are on the rise, the former 2d. and the latter 4d. per stone dearer; but in Veal and Pork we have no alteration.

A very numerous show of Cattle crowded *Shrewsbury Fair* on Wednesday, and there were a great many buyers from Birmingham and Liverpool. Fat Beasts obtained 5d. and 5½d. per lb. and a few very choice animals 6d. Store Bullocks sold readily; indeed every thing was disposed of. Fat Sheep were abundant, and sold at 5½d. to 6d. Fat Pigs experienced not so brisk a demand as was expected; prices 5d. to 5½d.; Stores were tolerably well sold. Of Butter a large quantity remained unsold; lumps 8d. to 8½d. per lb.; tubs 9d. to 9½d. The Markets were cleared of Cheese, except a few lots of Skim. Best Dairies 57s. to 66s. per cwt.; middling qualities 50s. to 55s.; Skim 38s. to 45s. Hams 7d. per lb.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended February 7, 1824.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	68	8...38	0...28
Essex	64	9...35	0...25
Kent.....	69	1...37	3...26
Sussex	62	10...34	1...22
Suffolk.....	64	5...35	2...25
Cambridgeshire	63	5...33	5...22
Norfolk	62	6...34	10...24
Lincolnshire	65	1...34	9...23
Yorkshire	63	7...33	9...22
Durham	63	1...32	0...25
Northumberland	62	1...34	11...26
Cumberland	56	8...35	6...26
Westmoreland	56	11...35	8...26
Lancashire	65	5...34	4...27
Cheshire	64	11...45	2...24
Gloucestershire.....	62	4...32	0...23
Somersetshire	65	3...31	3...20
Monmouthshire	63	6...35	9...18
Devonshire	67	3...31	1...19
Cornwall	61	3...31	2...20
Dorsetshire	63	8...31	2...21
Hampshire	64	10...31	8...21
North Wales	68	5...38	10...20
South Wales	58	4...32	6...19
			9

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the BOROUGH.

Monday, Feb. 16.—Our Hop Market remains in the same state as last, but little doing. Our accounts from the plantations generally state, through the middle Kent districts, that the late blight has much injured the bines, particularly the Goldings, as upon digging it appears one-fifth are dead or much cancered, and those which are alive are very weak; but this will be better ascertained in a month, if the weather permits, when the hills will be opened for cutting the bines.

Maidstone, Feb. 12.—Our Hop trade continues just as before. There does not appear any demand, nor do we expect much alteration at present.

Worcester, Feb. 7.—Thirty-four pockets of Old Hops were this day weighed in our market. Scarcely any thing doing.—1822's, 7l. 18s. to 8l. 8s.

COTTON MARKET.

Friday, Feb. 13.—The Cotton market has assumed a more decided appearance of improvement this week; very little, except the dear piles of the last East India sale, is now to be had without an advance. The sales amount to about 1,500 bales, viz.—550 Bengal, 6*qd.* middling, to 5*qd.* fair, 6*d.* to 6*qd.* for good fair to good; 300 Surat, 6*qd.* ordinary, 6*qd.* fair, 6*qd.* good fair, 7*d.* for good; 150 Madras, 6*qd.* good fair—all in bond. And duty paid, 500 Pernams 11*qd.*

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

TO THE
CHANCELLOR
OF THE EXCHEQUER.

On his joyous description of the state of Public Affairs.

Kensington, 25th February, 1824.
Sir,

BOASTING belongs to your office. You are, as a public man, a braggart ex-officio; and also a "wonderfully clever man;" a "heaven-born" Minister. From the braggart *Pitt*, downward, *Doctor*, *Snap Percival*, *Commissioner of Scotch Herring*; all, all have been "wonderfully clever men." It is the *purse*, Sir, that makes you all. Until the Doctor was Chancellor of the Exchequer, nobody saw any very striking marks of wisdom or of wit in him. Till little Snap filled the same post, never was he thought to possess an overstock of either, many and many a junior barrister being

his superior in both. While little Van was carrying the *brief-bag* to the Berkshire Quarter Sessions, and was sedulously executing his Commissionership of Scotch Herring, no one imagined him likely to become an "hereditary legislator." It is the *purse*, Sir, that makes you all. *Tailors* are said to have much to do in the *making of men*; but, it is the *purse* that makes them *great men*, and especially "wonderfully clever men"; and, as you have the management of the *heaviest purse in the world*; you must be the cleverest man in the world. Take that stupid beast, there, whom all the world laughs at, and all the world knows not to be worth a shilling: let him get, no matter how, half a million of money; and see how low the caitiff crowd will bow to him. See how the crew creep to that round-shouldered, vulgar-looking brute, who, they know, was a porter only the other day; and see how they creep to that nasty old beau, who blacked their shoes but a few years ago, and marked

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for them at billiards. The second drels have their half million each! Be not too vain, Sir, of the flattery offered at your shrine. Check your pride, even if you seem to rival Pitt himself. If "heaven-born Minister" salute your ear, remember that, like Trincomalee, you owe it all to that which you have the command of.

"That's a brave God, and bears celestial liquor."

Your speech of Monday last, on the finances of the country, is so much like so many others on the same subject; it is so much like all the speeches made by Pitt and his successors on similar occasions; it is so very much like the speech made by Pitt, when he first broached that famous Sinking-Fund project, which was to pay off the Debt in forty-five years, and which, after having seen it five times as great as it then was, has been called a *Humbug* by the House that adopted it; your speech is so much of the old bragging ex-officio sort, that I should not have taken any notice at all of it, had it not been for that passage at the close of it, which I shall presently quote, and of which, unless I much deceive myself, you will have abundant reason to repent.

First, however, let me observe

having been a speech on the subject of the finances, which did not hold out a bright prospect to the country. We have, according to these annual speeches of Chancellors of the Exchequer, always been in a flourishing state, and always had bright prospects before us. The Quack tells his patient, day by day, that he is getting better and better; but, if the poor deluded wretch have not lost his memory with his health, he knows, that a year ago he could walk a mile, and that now he cannot walk a hundred yards. In like manner those of us who are past forty years of age, and who have not been posted nearly brutalised by the public impositions that have been played off upon the country, know, that when Pitt played off his first humbug, the Debt of the country was only a quarter part of what it now is; that the poor rates of the country were not a quarter part of what they now are; that the gaols all over the kingdom were not a quarter part so big as they now are; that the people of Ireland could not then be transported without judge or jury; that the people of England could not then be banished for uttering words having a tendency

to bring the Parliament into contempt; that Englishmen had

never then been harnessed, like cattle, and compelled to draw carts under the command of a driver; that the Irish people had never then received the extreme sanction by whole parishes, in order to prepare them for approaching death, caused by starvation, while ship loads of provisions were daily leaving the country, to be brought to this country, which, according to the statement of the Ministers themselves, was in a state of distress, in consequence of having *too great a quantity of provisions*. We knew this: we know how much worse off the people of the kingdom are than they were before Pitt began the series of brilliant prospects. According to the speeches of Chancellors of the Exchequer, we have been getting richer and richer, better and better off; but, according to the notorious facts, we have been getting poorer and poorer, and worse and worse off. It is notorious, that the Debt is five times as great as it was when the series of flattering prospects began. It is also notorious, that, until that series began, Irishmen were not shut up in their houses from sunset to sunrise, and Englishmen were not harnessed and made to draw carts and

wagons, like horses. These things are *undeniable*; and, therefore, it is proved that the series of brilliant prospects were a falsehood. They had no truth in them. They deceived the people: year after year they kept up the deception; but, comparing our state now with the state of the people at the beginning of the series, we discover the cheat, and blush for our credulity.

It was not more than about six months, previous to February 1797, that Pitt boasted, in as lofty a tone as you boast now, that the finances of England were *solid as the rock*. His friend, Lord MORNINGTON, now Lord WELLESLEY, took, upon the same occasion, an opportunity of contrasting the state of the finances of England with that of the finances of France. These two wondrous men descended, at great length, on the solidity of the English finances. They showed, that the resources of the country were *inexhaustible*. They proved that there could be no failure of the Bank paper in England, as there had of the Assignats in France. They demonstrated that there could be no failure to pay in gold on demand at the Bank of England. They launched forth the thunderbolts of their indignation

against those who had issued assignats, and had not taken them up in coin. Not thus, they said, would it ever be with regard to the engagements of the Bank of England, which were sacred as the contracts at the altar. And, but, just at this moment, the *Bank stopped payment!* The *House*; that House which you extol so much, had hardly ceased to cheer these two great men, this pair of heaven-born Premiers; that House had scarcely ceased to cheer these two, when the *other House* (that in Threadneedle-street), called upon the sister House to *protect it against the demands of its creditors!* After this, he must be a sorry dupe, indeed, who suffers himself to be deceived by financial boastings. You have not bragged now more than these two men did then; and, I sincerely declare it to be my opinion, that, before the end of the year, another such affair as that of 1797 is far within the compass of possibility. Of this, however, more by-and-by. All that I insist upon here is, that, brilliant as your picture is, it is not more brilliant than that of PITT and MORNINGTON, only a few weeks before the actual stoppage at the Bank.

These things will so naturally

occur to every one, who at all reflects upon the subject, that it would have been impossible for me to muster up sufficient resolution to write an essay upon the subject, had it not been for the closing part of your speech, which part I before alluded to, and shall now insert.

" It must be highly satisfactory " to know, that the country is at " this moment in such a state of " cheerful prosperity — with an " increasing revenue, decreasing " taxation, and a debt in a course " of gradual and certain reduc- " tion. (Hear, hear.) We behold " our country daily growing in " wealth, augmenting in power, " and increasing in influence;— " in wealth, the result of sound " policy and considerate legisla- " tion; in power, not to be abused " for the purposes of tyranny or " aggrandizement; in influence, " not to be employed in *blustering* " *dictation* and *empty boasting*, " but to produce a firm conviction " among surrounding nations of " the sincerity of our professions, " and of the honesty of our conduct. (Much cheering.) That sincere- " ty and honesty must have the " inevitable effect of producing in " their minds a lasting persuasion " that the wealth, power and influ- " ence of which we are justly " proud, are the tests of *steadfast* " *friendship*, and not the menac- " ing instruments of hostility or ri- " valry. (Hear, hear.) I have not, " of course, the arrogance to at- " tribute these happy results to " any exertions of my own, nor " does His Majesty's Government " claim the merit of having brought

"the country to *this state of content and prosperity*; many others,
 "they are satisfied, have at least
 "an equal right to the applause
 "and gratitude of the nation: I
 "claim them not for individuals:
 "I claim them for Parliament—
 "for that calumniated, that vilified Parliament, which we have
 "been told by some is so essentially vicious in its nature and
 "in its construction, that it was
 "utterly impossible for it to extricate the kingdom from that
 "condition of distress and depression in which it was recently
 "placed. (Hear, hear.) They
 "contended, indeed, how truly the
 "result has shown, that in Parliament there was *nothing good*,
 "that its councils were *venal*,
 "its *Members corrupt*, and, in
 "short, that unless every thing
 "were at once turned topsy-turvy, and a new system of representation established, the nation could never be relieved from its difficulties, and rescued from its dangers. (Continued cheers.)
 "I say, and I say it boldly, that the present state of the country affords the best, because the practical refutation of what I maintain to be a calumny upon the Constitution. (Hear.) Parliament, the true source of such general happiness, may enjoy the proud, the delightful satisfaction of looking round upon the face of a joyous country, smiling in plenty, and animated with what I hope to see—unrestricted industry, content, comfort, prosperity and order, hand in hand, dispense, from the ancient portals of a Constitutional monarchy, their inestimable blessings among a happy, united, and, let it never be forgotten, a

"grateful people. (Loud cheers from all sides of the House.)

As much like Pitt, as the vulgar saying is, as if you had been spit out of his mouth. Bombast, misrepresentation, vain boasting; and a shouting House of Commons. The modesty boasted of in the former part of this passage, is like the chastity of Sterne's horse. It is the magnanimity of impotence: it is the virtue of want of power. To talk of "steadfast friendship towards other nations;" and towards other nations indiscriminately, too, is sickly nonsense. Every one knows that there is no such friendship. Every one knows, that all your trenchings upon the Navigation Laws, that all your liberal regulations, as the Scotch economists call them, every one knows that these are to many attempts to wriggle your fingers into the purses of foreign countries; to rival them, in short, in the money getting way; and every Englishman who is any judge of the matter, knows, that, by this liberality, as you call it, you are making the nation act the part of Esau, or, still more closely, the part of the boy who ripped up his goose for the golden eggs. The motto of our ancestors was, "think nothing is gained that is not to be permanent." They held

commercial gains to be nothing; unless they could be obtained without weakening the foundations of our power. To be *rich* and *weak* was not their policy. They did not want a great revenue, and so little power as to make them lay down as a principle that war was an evil; and, though, doubtless, there have been, at different periods of our history, very base men at the head of affairs, yet, I do not believe that, until now, any Englishmen were ever found to *fawn upon a French Government*; to become the parasites of the house of Bourbon; and actually to *praise* a Prince of that house for his manner of overthrowing, for his manner of conducting what you yourselves called an act of unprovoked aggression against our friends. You will not employ "BLUSTERING, DICTATION," and "*empty boasting*" towards foreign nations. I wish, by-the-by, that you would observe the same sort of conduct *at home*. But, do you think that foreign nations, and particularly the keen Yankees, will not ascribe this abstinence of yours to the true cause? They would wonder what the devil was come to you, if they did not safely see that great millstone, the debt, safely tied round your throats. They well remember

your THING to have been the most blustering and most bullying Thing that this world ever saw. Jonathan well remembers your THING to have stopt his ships upon the high seas; to have pressed his own natural-born citizens out of them; to have compelled these citizens, who abhorred the very name of King, to go and fight for our King, and against the republicans of France, the friends and allies of those American citizens. Jonathan remembers this; and, he remembers besides, that having got into a war with him, your THING took his citizens, which it had pressed from on board his ships, into its own service; he remembers that the THING took these same men, whom it had compelled to fight for it; that it took these same American citizens from the decks of its own ships of war, and CRAMMED THEM INTO GAOLS AS PRISONERS OF WAR!

Delighted, therefore, must friend Jonathan be, to find that the THING has become, all of a sudden, so modest and so moderate. Happy, indeed, must Jonathan be, to find that your power is not in future to be "abused for the purposes of tyranny"! Happy Jonathan; but I can as-

sure you his laughter will be immoderate. In short, the THING has left off sinning from causes similar to those which sent Mother COLE to the Coaventicle. The Thing is worn out, that is the truth. It may, perhaps, yet give some pretty hard soaps at home; but as to foreign nations, its teeth are knocked out. How long the nation may exist under it, I cannot tell; but, *fight under it, it never will again*; and so conscious are you of this, that you put forward in your speech, though sound policy would have forbidden it, a confession, that your flattering calculations are built upon a presumed continuation of peace.

But let me now come to the grand delusion of all; that which you call the *state of content and prosperity in which the country now is*. You make use of this assertion respecting content and prosperity, for the great purpose of upholding the Boroughmonger cause. First, you assert, that the country is in a state of great prosperity; next, you modestly disclaim the merit of this; next, you give this merit to the Parliament; and then you say, this is the Parliament that has been vilified and calumniated, and represented as essentially vicious; that it was venal; that it was corrupt; and

that the country never could be extricated from the *state of distress* in which it lately was, without a change in the constitution of this Parliament. Then you go on to say, that the country has been extricated from this state of distress; and that we have now a joyous country, smiling in plenty, and a grateful people!

Now, Sir, in the first place, let the "*merit*" belong to the Parliament; let the "*merit*" all belong to it; and before I have done I will describe part of that merit. We shall see, too, in a minute, what you may probably mean by "*prosperity*"; but, you acknowledge that there was lately "*distress and depression*," and who had the merit of producing these! Why, the Parliament, to be sure, that Parliament which you tell us has been calumniated and vilified; but stop, Sir, we never calumniated and vilified the Parliament; we never said, (for we did not dare to say,) that its councils were *venal* and its members *corrupt*. We did, indeed, say, that the House of Commons (upon a charge against CASTLEREAGH for having been bargaining for a seat), came to a resolution, that, the bargain not having been completed, the House would not proceed to punish CASTLEREAGH; but that it

was the *bounden duty* of the House to watch with care over its own purity. We did, indeed, say, (and we still say), that, in a few days after this, Mr. MADOCKS offered to produce at the Bar of the House, positive proof, that CASTLEREAGH (who has since cut his own throat), sold a seat of the House, with the consent and approbation of PERCIVAL, a brother Minister and Privy Councillor, who was afterwards shot in the lobby of the House. We did, indeed, say, and we still say, that Mr. MADOCKS made, on the 11th of May 1809, a motion in the House of Commons, to be permitted to call to the Bar witnesses to prove the facts alleged by him; that a long debate took place upon the subject; that the House at last divided; that three hundred and ten members voted against hearing the evidence at all; that eighty-five only voted for hearing the evidence; that Mr. PONSONBY declared in that debate, that he would appeal to all who heard him, whether *many seats were not sold*; and he added, that such things were known to be done by *hundreds*; that Mr. WYNDHAM declared, that this species of traffic was part of the defence of the Government; that Mr. CANNING called upon the

House that night to make a stand against the encroachments of the *factious*. We said that this took place, and we say it still; but, Sir, we never said that the Parliament was "*good for nothing*"; that its Councils were "*venal*"; and that its Members were "*corrupt*"; though Mr. MADOCKS did say he would prove at the bar, if they would let him, that CASTLEREAGH and PERCIVAL put QUINTIN DICK *out of his seat*, because he would not vote for the Duke of York. We have also said, that, MANASSEE LOPEZ was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Exeter Gaol; that, much about the same time, poor JOSEPH SWANN was sentenced, by the Justices of Cheshire, to **FOUR YEARS AND A HALF IMPRISONMENT** for selling two pamphlets, and for being present at a meeting held for the purpose of petitioning for such a change as should prevent *seats in Parliament from being bought and sold*. We have said, and we say still, that LOPEZ was back again in Parliament in about a year after he was put into gaol; that he now *fills a seat* in that House which you so admire and so eulogize; and JOSEPH SWANN still lies in a gaol. We have said, and we still say these things; and we have said and

could still say a great many more; but we have never said that the Councils of the Parliament were "venal," and that its members were "corrupt." You, however, Sir, have imputed that to us: you have said that we have said these things; and, therefore, I am not anxious about denial. Let the matter rest at present upon your assertion; and, by the time that I have done, the reader will be able to judge of the truth or the falsehood of that character, which you say that we have given to the Parliament.

I should now return to observe upon that "*distress and depression,*" which, you say, "*lately existed,*" but which you would fain have us believe, are now at an end. This matter, however, together with a long list of the merits of the Parliament, must form the subject of another letter. I am aware of the effects of your speech. I know how greedily it has been sucked down by almost the whole of the nation who have any considerable participation in property of any sort. The fundholder, the soldier and sailor, officer, full-pay as well as half-pay, those who pocket the half-pay while they preach from the pulpit; all the tax-eaters without exception: these want their gains to be perpetual; your speech promises them such

perpetuity, and they swear that every word of it is Gospel. The Boroughmongers it relieves from all alarm. The great dolts have been arming against Radicals, while the Jews have been creeping in behind and stealing the parchments out of their pockets. These, together with shabbashoor and half broken up dealers in game, who have the impudence to call themselves Country Gentlemen, are delighted with your speech. It gives them the prospect of security against the Radicals. The bull-frog farmers, who, for about eighteen months, had had a mind to have a little feeling for their labourers, are excited by your speech to expect a return of those "*good times,*" when they could blaspheme, while they drank the juice of sloes and of logwood, at a crown a bottle, and called it "*poort wind.*"

Every body almost, except those who were unable to stir in their own defence, is, I know very well, delighted with your speech. I know it to be as wretched moonshine as ever came from the Treasury Bench. I pledged my reputation *against the execution of Peel's Bill.* I will now pledge it against the doctrines of this speech. But, it will require, as I said before, another letter to ex-

plain fully and clearly the state of the country, and to prove the falsehood of these doctrines. I am aware that you and your colleagues want nothing further than to get through the Session quietly; and that you will do; but it is for me to prepare the nation for the storm that is rising, and to describe, beforehand, the wretched figure that you will cut when that storm reaches you. When the nation is drunk, it requires a little patience in the reasoning with it. It is not now raving drunk, as it was in 1814. It is now in a state such as you see people in at sea, when they are taking a glass after having gone through a gale. In 1814 the drunk lasted nearly six weeks, but, at that time, it reached even the women. Many of the she bull-frogs, who did lick or who wanted to lick the whiskers of old BLUCHER, are now lodged snugly in a workhouse. The present drunkenness is not at all of the same character. The nation will be sober in less than three weeks; and then, it will listen to reason.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient and

Most humble Servant,

Wm. COBBETT.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.

I BEG leave to call the public attention to the following report of a Trial of one SWEET, for *feloniously receiving stolen goods*. The theft was committed on the King's collection of plants at Kew; and the goods were received by SWEET, (a botanist), at COLVILLE's nursery, which is on the King's-road at Chelsea, a few hundred paces from *Sloan-square*. The *acquittal* it is that demands public attention! And the curious examination of a witness by a JUROR! However; let us see the whole thing, before we make further remarks on it. I take the report from the *Morning Chronicle* of the 28th instant.

"OLD BAILEY.—FEB. 24.

"*Alleged Robbery at the Royal Botanical Gardens, at Kew.*

1. " ROBERT SWEET, aged 38 years, a man of most respectable appearance, and author of a work on botany, stood indicted for feloniously receiving, well knowing them to have been stolen, by some evil-disposed persons to the Jurors unknown, seven garden plants and seven garden-pots, the property of our Lord the now King: And in another count the property was described as belonging to Mr. Eaton, the head gardener of His

" Majesty, at Kew. The indictment was laid under the 3d of the present King, which enacts that a receiver may be tried for feloniously receiving property, without the principal felon being brought to justice.

2. " Mr. ADOLPHUS stated the case to the Jury. The charge against the prisoner was for feloniously receiving a number of choice exotic plants, which had been stolen from His Majesty's Botanical Gardens at Kew, by a man named Hogan, who was a kind of under gardener in the botanical garden. On the morning of the 28th Jan. last, Mr. Eaton and Mr. Smith, the former the head botanical gardener at Kew, and the latter an assistant, missed, from one of the propagation-houses, a number of choice exotics; and foot marks were observed round the house, to the window, from the inside of which they had been stolen. Some of these plants were in but few, if any other botanical collections in the kingdom. On Mr. Eaton discovering this robbery, he and Mr. Smith made such inquiries as lead to a discovery that Hogan, the gardener, had sent a box to a tavern at Kew, to go by a coach to London. On inquiring at this house, the box was found to have been sent by the Isleworth coach, to 'Mr. SWERT, at Mr. Colville's, nurseryman, King's road, Chelsea,' to whom it was directed. Upon this discovery being made, Hogan absconded, and has not since been heard of. Mr. Smith was dispatched to Bow-street, for assistance to recover the stolen exotics; and

" Ruthven, the officer, accompanied him to Mr. Colville's, where the prisoner and Mr. Colville were seen by Mr. Smith and the officer, who would detail the circumstances under which their visit took place, and what transpired, and they (the Jury) would say if the conduct of the prisoner was consistent with that of an innocent man; or if it was not that of a man knowing himself to be guilty. The prisoner first denied that any plants had been brought to Mr. Colville's that morning; but on Ruthven saying, 'Oh, I am not to be done that way, for I know a box has been delivered here, and I will search the premises, and take you to the Watch-house,' then the prisoner admitted that a box had been brought, and offered to take the officer and shew it to him; he, however, did not do so; but he took the officer to Mr. Colville, and told him what was the nature of the officer's inquiry; and the plant-houses were then searched, and in them six choice plants of the species of *Banksia Grandis*, the *Calanus Niger*, the *Jaquezia*, and three others were found and identified to be those stolen from Kew, though they had been removed from their original pots. He (the Learned Counsel) should prove that the prisoner had admitted his acquaintance with Hogan, the principal felon, and there could be no doubt that Hogan sent this property to the prisoner, and that he received it knowing it to have been stolen.

3. " Mr. Smith, the gardener at Kew, deposed, that on the

" morning of the 28th of January, witness missed some choice plants out of one of the propagation-houses at the Botanical Gardens of His Majesty at Kew; an arm introduced through the window could have reached them; they were in pots; witness discovered that Hogan, an under gardener, had sent Lloyd, one of the kitchen-gardeners, to a tavern at Kew Bridge with a box, and he discovered that the said box had been conveyed to London. He applied at Bow-street for a warrant to search the premises of Mr. Colville, and he was accompanied by Ruthven, the officer, to search for the stolen plants. On arriving at Mr. Colville's, on the evening of the 28th, they saw Mr. Sweet, the prisoner, and told him that a box of plants had been brought that morning to him from Kew, and requested him to show them. The prisoner denied having received a box at all. Ruthven said 'that would not do for him, as he could prove it,' and then the prisoner admitted the fact. The plants produced were afterwards found on Mr. Colville's premises, and the prisoner was taken to Bow-street, handcuffed, and on the following day committed, and Mr. Colville was held to bail. The plants produced are the same that were found in Mr. Colville's premises, and witness knew that they were the same as were stolen on the morning of the 28th of January from Kew.

4. "John G. J. Ruthven, an officer of Bow-street, sworn: "On the evening of the 28th of January, witness went with Mr.

" Smith to the King's-road, Chelsea, and saw Mr. Sweet; witness asked him if he had received a box of plants from Kew that morning? he stood hesitating at least for two minutes, and then said that he had not; witness told him that it would not do for him to deny it, and he should take him into custody; he then admitted that a box of plants had arrived, and that he received them, and took the witness to Mr. Colville, and in his presence told Mr. C. what witness had inquired about. Mr. Colville said, 'no box has arrived here,' and, speaking to the prisoner, said, 'you know of no box coming here,' and the prisoner replied that he did not. Witness then told Mr. Colville that the prisoner had admitted having received the box, and said that he should search the premises. The witness and Smith then went into the different hot-houses, and the prisoner pointed out a number of plants, and asked Smith if he could identify any of them? On pointing to one, Smith said, 'this is one plant stolen from Kew some time ago, but it is not one of the six plants I am now looking for.' Witness observed the eye of the prisoner directed to a shelf, and he instantly asked Mr. Smith to look there; he did so, and found several of the plants produced, and in the different houses on Mr. Colville's grounds the six plants produced were found and identified by Mr. Smith. The prisoner was handcuffed and put into a coach, and brought to Bow-street.

5. "On cross examination, the

" witness said that the prisoner " was set at liberty that night, " owing to a misrepresentation of " Mr. Colville, and was apprehended next day at Mr. Colville's ; that he was committed for trial for receiving the stolen plants, and Mr. Colville was held to bail ; he did not know the reason why Mr. Colville had not been indicted ; he believed the present was a Bow-street prosecution, conducted by Mr. Stafford, the clerk, then sitting by Mr. Adolphus, but did not know of his own knowledge ; it was not his fault that Mr. Colville was not prosecuted as well as the prisoner ; did not know how the thing had been managed, nor why Mr. Colville, on whose premises the stolen property was found, should not have been included in the indictment.

6. —— Lloyd, a gardener, at Kew, deposed to his having on the morning of 28th of January, by the direction of Hogan, carried a box to a public-house at Kew, directed to the prisoner.—The landlady of the public-house produced her book, and deposed to having received a box that morning, directed for Mr. Sweet, at Mr. Colville's, Nurseryman, King's-road, Chelsea.—The coachman of the Isleworth coach deposed to having carried the box to the prisoner on the same morning, and to delivering it to the prisoner, who paid him 1s. 6d. for the carriage.

7. " For the defence, Mr. Anderson, the gardener of the Apothecaries' Company's Garden,

" said it was common for persons to send plants to Botanists, particularly choice or rare exotics, to puzzle them to discover the species. Witness had repeatedly had plants sent to him without advice as to whom they came from. The same sort of plants as those produced were nearly all in the Apothecaries' Company's Garden, under his care, and he thought they were of the value of about 3*l.*, but that was a matter of fancy ; he had known the prisoner for a number of years, and believed a more honest and honourable man did not exist. The prisoner was the author of a perridical work on botanical science, and is, in the opinion of witness, the first practical botanist in Europe.

8. " Several of Mr. Colville's servants were called to prove that boxes, parcels and baskets containing trees, slips and plants, were frequently sent to them anonymously ; and they also deposed that, in Mr. Colville's collection of plants, he had some of the same species as those produced.

9. " The majority of the Nurserymen and Botanists in the neighbourhood of the metropolis were called to speak to the prisoner's character, and no man could receive a better. It was alleged also, that the plants produced, could not be identified, as they were common to the Botanical Gardens of Noble men, Gentlemen, the Apothecaries' Company's Garden, and the Botanical Gardens of various nurserymen ; and it was

" also sworn, that the prisoner was
" in the habit of receiving choice
" plants from Noblemen and Gen-
" tlemen as presents (*without any*
" advice from whence they came)
" for the purpose of drawing, and
" having prints of them published
" in his Botanical Work.

10. " One of the witnesses un-
" derwent the following singular
" cross-examination by one of
" the Jury: JUROR: The prisoner
" is the author of a work on Bo-
" tanry? Witness: Yes, I be-
" lieve he is.—JUROR: In that
" work has not the prisoner treated
" Mr. Eaton, the head gardener
" at Kew, and the prosecutor in
" this case, with some critical se-
" verity? Witness: I believe he
" has.—JUROR: Has he not in
" that work animadverted in *very*
" *strong terms* upon the scientific
" knowledge of Mr. Eaton, and
" designated him a *dunce*? Wit-
" ness: Yes, I believe so.—
" JUROR: Do you know that this
" was a *trap to catch the prisoner*?
" Witness: I do not.

11. " Mr. Justice Best summed
" up the case, regretting very
" much that a gentleman to whom
" the public were so much in-
" debted for his works upon the
" most interesting science of Bo-
" tanry, should be placed in his
" unhappy situation, and in de-
" tailing the evidence, expressed
" his fears that the Jury could
" come to no other conclusion
" than that the prisoner was guilty
" of the offence charged; and
" however they might lament the
" consequence of such a decision
" to the prisoner, which every hu-
" mane man must, and no one
" could feel more deeply pained

" than himself, yet, if they be-
" lieved the facts proved, *he could*
" *not see how they could arrive at*
" *any other conclusion*; but if
" they had any doubt of his guilt,
" the very high character he had
" received ought to weigh in his
" favour.

12. " The Jury retired, and
" were absent nearly two hours;
" on their coming into Court, they
" returned a verdict of *Not*
" *GUILTY*!

13. " The Court was exces-
" sively crowded during the trial,
" and we observed present many
" persons celebrated for their
" scientific and literary acquire-
" ments."

No man can read this, without
wishing to know the NAMES OF
THIS JURY! Those who are
in court during a trial, know the
names of the jury; but, the public
do not; and yet, they ought to
know this, if there be a printed
account at all. It is, in fact, the
jury that try the cause. They
decide; they judge of the evi-
dence; and, ought we not to have
their names? Yes, and their
places of abode too, and their
several callings. For, unless we
have this, what have we that is of
any use? We have the name of
the judge; but he does not try.
He is not the responsible person.
We have lawyers and judges and
parties named to us very fully;

but, the jury; those whose names we really want, are kept snug from our eyes and ears. I will, however, endeavour to obtain the names of the men who composed this jury; and, if I succeed, I will certainly publish them.

The reporter calls the examination in paragraph 10 a singular thing. It is a singular thing indeed; and I am not a little surprised, that the judge should have suffered it. JURYMEN have no right to examine witnesses. If they have questions to ask, they are to apply to the judge to put the questions for them. Let the contrary prevail, and courts of justice in England will soon become the noisy, twattling, bothering scenes that the courts of Pennsylvania are. If one jurymen can examine witnesses, another can: if one witness, fifty witnesses; twelve question-askers being the multiplier of only twelve witnesses, make one hundred and forty-four examinations! And, mind, there is no reason why this should not be, if any one jurymen, upon any one occasion, have a right to ask of a witness any one single question. In short, if juries be suffered to twattle at all, they will soon have "all the talk to themselves;" and especially if they be (which is not impossible),

pert and conceited men. Open this source of talk, turn this cock, set this tub a running, and all sense and all law and all real justice must be drowned.

But, while we wonder that Mr. JUSTICE BEST should have permitted this twattle, let us not forget the nature and tendency of the twattle itself. It conveyed a charge against the prosecutor; and this, too, observe, from a JUROR; and, besides, observe, that the charge insinuated originated with this juror! There had been nothing in any part of the evidence that suggested it! It was not a calling for explanation: but it was making an attack; and this, observe, by a juror on the prosecutor! How came this juror (we want his name) to know: how came he to know, that SWEET had written a book, in which MR. EATON was roughly handled? How came this juror to know that? Who is this juror? I shall not be satisfied till I find him out.

You see, reader, that the object of these questions by the Juror, was to cause it to be believed, that MR. EATON, the prosecutor, in revenge for SWEET's attack upon him in the book, had sent, or caused to be sent, these plants as A TRAP to CATCH the prisoner, SWEET! What a story!

But, was there ever thief who had not something to say? A curious "trap" to be sure; managed, too, by *under-gardeners!* But, pray, Mr. JUROR, (if you be not too great a man to answer us) was it Mr. EATON who got SWEET to TELL THE LIE TO RUTHVEN? Was it Mr. EATON that made SWEET, or COLVILLE CHANGE THE POTS? Deadly revenge indeed! What: not content with setting a trap for poor Mr. SWEET, who, like COLLVER the reporter, is a young man of forty, and as simple a youth, I dare say, as ever crossed the Tweed to come and teach science and honesty to us dunces and rogues o' th' Sooth; not content with setting a trap for poor Mr. SWEET, and employing his under gardeners in the business; not content with this, Mr. EATON (oh! cruel and vengeful man!) enlists the devil in his service, and sends him to infuse into poor Mr. SWEET the spirit of *desperate lying.* So that, when Mr. RUTHVEN came, he denied having received any box from Kew, though (as was proved) he himself took it from the coachman, and he himself paid the coachman for the carriage! But, when RUTHVEN said, "I will take you into custody," poor Mr. SWEET confessed that

he had received the box! Not satisfied with this, Mr. EATON gets the devil to induce poor Mr. SWEET to lie back again, when he is brought to Colville! They both lie; for, after all, the plants are found; and, which is curious enough, another plant, *which had been stolen from Kew before!*

After these facts; after the evidence of Mr. SMITH, Mr. RUTHVEN, and the COACHMAN; after the *lying backward and forward;* after the *shifting of the plants into fresh pots;* after all this, of what consequence are the stories about the custom of sending plants to Botanists, to puzzle them to discover the species, as was sworn by Mr. ANDERSON of the Apothecaries' Garden? Mr. ANDERSON said, that plants were sent to puzzle them, and *without advice as to whom they came from!* Very well, Mr. ANDERSON; but, is it the custom for you to shift the plants into other pots immediately? I really do not see much sense in my sending a plant to a man to puzzle him, without being able to go to the man to ask him about the matter, and to know whether he has been puzzled or not. However, you have sworn this, Mr. ANDERSON, and, therefore, it must be so; but now, suppose me to be in the habit of receiving puzzle-wits of this sort

from divers persons ; suppose me to receive six plants this morning, and to pay the coachman for bringing them ; suppose me, if you will, to be in the habit of putting all such plants into fresh pots immediately ; suppose a person to come in the afternoon and ask me if I have received such a parcel : now, Mr. ANDERSON, of the Apothecaries' Garden, will you swear that I should be acting according to custom in such a case, if I were first to deny having received the parcel ; then to confess that I had received the parcel ; afterwards deny again that I had received the parcel ; then, after that, go and witness the discovery of the plants by the public officer, in those very premises into which I had first said they had not come, then said they had come, and afterwards said they had not come ? Is this the custom among you botanists, Mr. ANDERSON ? Are these your proofs of honesty and of honour ? Is this your practical botany ? If it be, the devil is in me, I think, if I suffer a practical botanist to come into my garden.

In paragraph nine, it is said, that it was alleged that the plants produced could not be identified, it is said that this was alleged on the part of the defence. Now, if this were true, how does it not take away

the effect of poor Mr. SWERT's lying backward and forward ; how does it turn out the oaths of Mr. RUTHVEN and the Coachman ? But, I should like to see some of those famous Botanists and Nurserymen ; I should like to see some of those gentlemen look me in the face, and swear that such plants cannot be identified. No two plants that ever existed were just alike. No two sheep were ever just alike. When we see a flock of five hundred sheep together, we think that they are all alike, and that they are all just like another five hundred that we see in a neighbouring field. They are all Southdown sheep, we will say. They are all ewe sheep. They are all of the same age. They are all in the like condition as to flesh and fleece. Let two of those sheep be stolen, one out of each flock, on the same night. Let the skin of one of them be found in JOHN CHORSTICK's bed-room ; let the two shepherds come and look at this skin ; and, if the skin of the face of the sheep be there, one of the shepherds will swear to it, and JOHN CHORSTICK is condemned upon that evidence ; and the shepherd swears as safely as I can swear that my name is WILLIAM COBBETT. We, when we look at a flock of sheep, think that they

are all just alike; but the shepherd, whose eye meets every one of the faces, perhaps five hundred times in one day, acquires by habit the faculty of perceiving a difference in every one from all the rest. Just so is it in the case of plants. When a stranger goes into the place of one of these collections of plants, he is ready to suppose that it is impossible to identify particular plants of the collection; but, he is to recollect that Mr. SMITH, who swore to these plants, had had his eye, perhaps, upon each plant twenty thousand times, or, perhaps, a hundred thousand times. Every gardener knows well, that it is as easy to swear to such plants, as it is to swear to horses or cows. I never saw the case wherein I could not swear to my gooseberry trees, or my currant trees, things on which one's eye alights occasionally and by mere accident. How certain, then, must Mr. Smith have been with regard to these little things, which he had probably *had in his hand*, pretty nearly as often as a mother has her child in her hands. I should like, therefore, out of mere curiosity, to know who those Botanists and Nurserymen were who swore that these plants could not be identified; though, observe, this is nothing to the merits of the

case; because the evidence of MR. SMITH, of MR. RUTHVEN and the COACHMAN, renders it, as the Judge observed, impossible to come to but one conclusion on the subject.

What, after all, was "the defence?" The lawyer for the prisoner is not named. That is curious enough. But what was the defence? Why, it was by *inuendo*; by cross examination of MR. RUTHVEN, who was asked WHY COLVILLE HAD NOT BEEN INDICTED, as well as the prisoner; here was an insinuation of something unfair; of lenity towards COLVILLE and severity towards SWEET. The fact is, that there was great lenity towards both; and here, perhaps, we have a right to complain a little of the conduct of MR. EATON. Certainly he appears to have been too lenient all the way through. I dare say he felt great sorrow that his duty compelled him to prosecute at all. The aspersions that were attempted to be cast upon his character by the defence, will, if another such a case should happen to him, make him act in a manner less lenient, or, to say the truth, more just.

The ways of Providence are, they say, inscrutable. MR. SWEET writes a book in which he attacks

Mr. EATON, calls him dunce, and says other evil things of him. SWEET receives goods stolen from Mr. EATON. The latter by his lenity manifestly endeavours to return good for evil. A juror officiously steps forward to make it known to the Court and to the public, that SWEET has written in a book *some severe things against Mr. Eaton*. And, out goes to the world, at the same time, indubitable proof that *Sweet is a liar!* Out it comes, that the man who has written in such strong terms against Mr. EATON, is a most bare-faced and unprincipled liar.

I cannot conclude without requesting the reader to look again at the evidence of Mr. RUTHVEN, who says that he *saw the eye of the prisoner directed towards a shelf!* This would make an admirable scene in a play. Mr. SMITH peeping about after the plants amongst COLVILLE's little pots, and RUTHVEN having his eye fixed upon the eye of the great "*Practical Botanist*," who had just been lying backward and forward with all the impudence of a negro. RUTHVEN knew very little about practical Botany, I dare say; but he was a much better judge about the workings of a human eye than Mr. SMITH was,

and it was he that discovered the situation of the plants after all.

I must say that I regret that Mr. EATON was so lenient. The plants, observe, were Botany Bay plants, one of them taking its name from Sir JOSEPH BANKS. These great practical Botanists, SWEET and COLVILLE, appear to have been very eager to get possession of such commodities; and they appear to have very narrowly missed an opportunity of seeing them in great abundance and in all their native beauty.

Once more, I express my anxious wish to know the names of this Jury. If I get them I will publish them. This is absolutely necessary to the ends of justice. Again, I say, that a report of no trial ought to be published unless the names of the Jury be published. It is always easy to get the names of the Jury, if you be in a situation to get the means of making a report. *It is the Jury* who really do what is done; and if we have not their names, what is the use of having any report at all? We are still kept in the dark as to the most material fact. We have publicity as to every thing concerning the Trial, except that thing which is of more importance than all the rest. I conclude with once more expressing the hope that we

may get at the names of these Jurors, and particularly of the man who was allowed to put questions about "*the trap*."

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BYRNE.

Mr. HARMER is the Treasurer of this subscription. I notified in my last Register that, if Mr. HARMER would consent to receive the money, Mr. CHARLES CLEMENT, at the Office of the Register, No. 183, Fleet-street, would take in subscriptions, and pay over the amount to Mr. HARMER every Saturday night. Mr. HARMER having been good enough to take the Treasurership upon him, subscriptions will now be received by Mr. CLEMENT, accordingly. There will be a book kept at the Office for gentlemen to enter their names in, if they choose to do it. I shall publish an account weekly of the state of the subscription; and when we have got enough,

the public will know it. We have already begun in the following manner:

Mr. Bell - - -	£1 0 0
Homo - - -	2 0 0
L. F. - - -	5 0 0
Mr. Cobbett - - -	1 0 0

I shall think nothing of any expense that it may be necessary for me to incur for the sake of this poor man, who has been one of the most oppressed creatures that ever existed. But I must beg that Gentlemen may have the goodness to write to me at Fleet Street, and not at Kensington.

STRAW PLAT.

I HAVE great satisfaction in stating to the public that I have seen, during this week, several very beautiful bonnets, in a finished state, made from the straw of English grass; and from that very sort of grass, too, which, about this time twelvemonth, those disinterested persons the Plat Merchants, assured the Society

of Arts, could never be made into bonnets. Nay, as seeing is believing, these worthy persons actually had some of my straw platted, and took the horrid stuff to the Society, in order to convince it that English straw plat never could be brought to perfection, and that the Society ought not to bestow upon me anything at all. However, this is all nonsense. The manufacture will succeed, and that most completely. I must confess I felt a great deal of pride, at seeing my table covered the other day with bonnets, crowns of bonnets, and other parts of bonnets, brought from Oxfordshire. They are of the manufacture of Miss LUCY HOLLOWSLL, the nice little girl whose letter I published last Autumn. Her father thinks that she will have fifty ready by the month of April! What a fine thing is this! I have often observed that there is a manufactory going on at Bury St. Edmunds, under Mr. COSSING and others. There

will probably come a hundred bonnets from Bury St. Edmunds. The plat dealers in London have bought a great deal of the plat that has been brought from various parts of the country. While the Oxfordshire bonnets were at my house, there was one that came from Buckinghamshire, brought from Fleet Street by my servant. This bonnet surpasses any thing that I have yet seen of the bonnet kind, except that of Miss WOODHOUSE; and, in point of execution, it is equal to that, though not equal to it in fineness.

I have often had to observe, that the Jews and other caitiff merchants that import the bonnets and the plat, will naturally throw every possible obstacle in the way of this domestic manufacture. They do this invariably, whenever they can. This will be put an end to completely in the course of next year. Many of the Leghorn bonnet-sellers now buy the English plat and sell it in bonnets for Leghorn; or, at

least, the purchasers look upon it as Leghorn. This is all very well. It does not signify what they call it, *so that English people get paid for making it.* It would be a curious thing, if those who deal in the Leghorn now, were to deal in the other, till, at last, there would be no more imported, and if the bonnets were to continue to be called [Leghorn]. What a curious thing; to see millions of people wearing Leghorn Bonnets and Hats, with Custom House books to tell us, that not a single hat or bonnet was imported from Leghorn!

I think proper to mention here that the eldest daughter of BYRNE has been taught this work of plaiting and knitting, and, therefore, when she returns to Ireland with her father, she may be of some use to her country, as a teacher of this business.

The time is now approaching for sowing the Spring wheat. I have before frequently had to observe, that this is the thing

which bonnets will be made of, at last. I have recommended the sowing of *twenty bushels to the acre.* Some are of opinion that twenty bushels is too large a quantity: others think that it is not. I have paid attention to every thing that I have heard upon the subject. I have been very anxious to form a correct opinion, being well aware of how much depends on sowing the proper quantity of seed. All agree, that the land ought to have no *fresh manure.* Fresh manure would give broad flag or grass to the plant. The plants would fall and rot to a certainty. We sow thick to get the straw *slender;* and yet we want the straw to be of a tolerable length, which it will not be if it be too thick and too much starved. I am of opinion that a clean, poor, clayey field; a nasty stiff, miserable, wicked soil, that clings and bakes as hard as a stone with five or six days' sun, and that is as cold as Greenland six inches beneath the sur-

face ; a field that has broken of it. However, I verily believe the hearts of hundreds of horses that this blessed Government and of scores of farmers ; I would be sorry for our success. think if you could get such a field as this quite clean, and were to sow it with *ten bushels to the acre*, *early in April*, you might, probably, get a crop of wheat as fine as hogs' bristles ; and, let this be observed, that there is no land that produces straw so solid and so round as this miserable clay.

Now as to the seed. I have hunted a long time in vain to get some of this Blé de Mars, as the French call it. A friend of mine in Essex, told me some time ago, that he had spoken to a captain of a packet, to bring him over a bag of this wheat, under pretence of having it for *food for his poultry on the passage*. The jolter-heads, you see, have been so careful to favour domestic improvements, that they have cut off from us the possibility of starting upon equal terms with the Italians. Here is a Government actually standing in our way, and if we succeed it must be in spite

of it. However, I verily believe that this blessed Government would be sorry for our success.

We can defy it, and the jolter-heads too ; for, by hook or by crook, I shall have about forty or fifty bushels of this wheat at Fleet-street in a few days ! If poor WEBB HALL were alive, he certainly would swear that I had smuggled it in, and that I ought to be punished as a traitor to my country. However, I have it safe. *No matter where it comes from.* I undertake that it is the true Spring wheat, or Blé de Mars ; of the straw of which Italians make all the bonnets.

The original cost of this wheat to me (of any previous charges I know nothing), is eight shillings a bushel, *English measure*: The inland carriage to London, the sacks, the portage, and one thing and another will make it cost me about ten shillings a bushel, besides the expense of taking it to a coach or a waggon, for, if it be sown, go from London it must. If I sell a sack of it, I shall sell it

for ten shillings a bushel, and charge the back. If I sell a single bushel, or any thing less than a sack, the charge must be eleven shillings a bushel. I wish to get not one farthing by this wheat, nor by any thing belonging to this straw affair. Every body knows that you can neither move hand nor foot nor lips in London without paying money. You cannot get a man to carry a bushel of wheat to a coach without giving him a shilling. You pay two-pence for boating the parish, therefore, the above prices cannot be lowered. I expect the cargo to arrive in a few days, and those that order it first will be first supplied. I shall sow a little somewhere myself, both for straw and for seed.

This is all that I think necessary to say upon the subject at present. I have only about forty bushels of wheat in the cargo that I expect, and which, indeed, is now safe on its way to London, but I can have more; for I will go all lengths rather than not have

this wheat. I will beat these Itahan Jews in spite of all the governments upon the face of the earth. I care nothing about Custom House laws and Tide-waiters in a case like this. At any rate, I have got the forty bushels.

TURNIP AND MANGEL WURZEL SEED.

I have some Swedish Turnip Seed, sowed under my own direction, and from plants of my own selecting, in Hampshire. I will pledge myself for its being as good as it can possibly be. I have some Mangel Wurzel Seed, grown by a man on whom I can place perfect reliance; I sell the former at fifteen-pence a pound for any quantity under ten pounds, and at a shilling a pound for any larger quantity. The Mangel Wurzel Seed at eighteen-pence a pound for ten pounds, or any quantity above it; and two shillings a pound for any quantity smaller than ten pounds. If I send to the Country, I shall send in linen bags, besides a bag of paper. The

linen bags will be sown up; and I shall charge nothing for the bags or for the booking at the coach-office.

**GENTEEL RESIDENCE.
FARNHAM, SURREY.**

To be Let, Unfurnished, at Lady-day next, the GRANDE MANSION. This Mansion, most respectable in appearance, and in excellent repair, contains, on the Ground-floor, a spacious and commodious Dining-room, a Drawing-room, a Breakfast Parlour, divided from the other by a large Entrance Hall or Passage; a Store-room, and a Kitchen. On the First-floor there are six Bed-rooms. In short, the House is in all respects calculated for a large and respectable Family. It has an excellent walled-in Garden, well stocked with the choicest of Fruit-trees. It is situated on the singularly beautiful eminence which is the site of the Castle of the Bishop of Winchester. The garden door is but about twenty yards from the entrance into the Bishop's Park from the public foot-way. The Park, along the avenue, upon the brow of which any one is at liberty to walk, is an

delightfully situated as any spot of land in England. Nothing can be more healthy than the situation of the Mansion, the soil being loam, and the bottom a bed of chalk. The House has attached to it a convenient Court-yard, a good three-stalled Stable, and an excellent Coach-house. The distance from the Town of Farnham, is not more than a walk of ten minutes.—For particulars, apply to JOHN KNOWLES, Thursley, near Godalming, Surrey; or to S. FROST, on the premises. If the application be by letter, it is requested that the postage may be paid.

MR. COBBETT.

THE Meeting for the purpose of considering the means of placing that Gentleman in the House of Commons, is, for the present, postponed, for the reasons stated in the Political Register of Saturday last.—To those Gentlemen who have honoured me with their co-operation, I return my sincere thanks; and assure them, that at a future opportunity I shall be ready to lend my humble aid to the cause in which we are mutually engaged. THOS. B. BARRETT,
Farnham, near Abridgeborough,
28 Feb. 1824.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 14th Feb.

	Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat.....	67	7	
Rye	42	0	
Barley	37	8	
Oats	26	9	
Beans	42	4	
Peas	41	3	

Aggregate Average of the six weeks ended Feb. 15, by which importation is regulated.

	s.	d.
Wheat.....	61	11
Rye	42	3
Barley.....	33	6
Oats.....	23	7
Beans	38	11
Pease	38	4

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 14th Feb.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat..	8,130	for 28,306	9	6	Average,	69	7
Barley..	6,990	....12,630	7	1	.....40	1	
Oats ..	8,690	....12,312	6	9	.....28	7	
Rys....	37	....70	2	0	.....42	9	
Beans ..	2,166	....4,932	7	11	.....45	1	
Peas....	1,326	....2,863	2	1	.....43	6	

Friday, Feb. 20.—The arrivals of all kinds of Grain this week are tolerably good. Prime dry samples of Wheat have fully supported Monday's prices, but other kinds

have this day sold slowly. Barley sells on much the same terms as Monday. In Beans and Peas there is no alteration. The demand for Oats has been slack to-day, and although lower prices are not submitted to, yet the trade is dull.

Monday, Feb. 23.—The supplies of last week were good, especially of Oats. This morning our market has received but moderate quantities of Corn from Essex and Kent, and but little from Suffolk. The fresh supply of Oats also bears no proportion to that of the previous week, so that the market to-day is composed chiefly of the quantities that have remained over from last week. Prime dry samples of Wheat being scarce, fully maintain the quotations of last Monday, but the general qualities being damp, our Millers would not purchase, and such kinds are reported 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower.

Barley for Malting sells on much the same terms as last quoted, and other kinds nearly obtain last week's rates. Beans that are dry support their prices, but other kinds are dull and rather lower. Boiling Peas are 1s. per quarter cheaper. Grey Peas are 2s. per quarter lower. The large quantity of Oats that have accumulated during the last two weeks, has occasioned a very dull trade for this article, and the prices are 1s. to 2s. per qr. lower. Flour is unaltered.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old).....	64s.	to	71s.
— white, (old).....	60s.	—	78s.
— red, (new)	45s.	—	52s.
— fine	48s.	—	58s.
— superfine.....	60s.	—	65s.
— white, (new)	62s.	—	54s.
— fine	66s.	—	63s.
— superfine.....	67s.	—	70s.
Flour, per sack	60s.	—	66s.
— Seconds	58s.	—	62s.
— North Country	50s.	—	54s.

**ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From February 16 to February 21, both inclusive:**

<i>Whence</i>	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Flour.
Aberdeen .....	.....	.....	.....	860	.....	.....
Aldtn'	286	1115	.....	.....	167	29
Alempouth	59	.....	.....	2276	.....	.....
Banff .....	.....	.....	.....	535	.....	.....
Berwick	18	.....	.....	1710	.....	.....
Boston	115	.....	146	5540	.....	.....
Bridlington .....	.....	.....	.....	1390	.....	.....
Clay .....	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	650
Dundee	105	89	.....	100	.....	.....
Eastbourne	105	89	.....	.....	5	.....
Colchester	552	350	.....	39	331	715
Harwich	313	665	630	10	139	581
Leigh	1108	246	.....	185	695	132
Maldon	1495	478	280	84	401	798
Exeter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gainsbro' .....	.....	.....	2	343	.....	266
Grimsby .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	2455	.....	30
Ipswich	268	720	904	30	223	476
Kent	1727	1102	90	711	730	1016
Louth .....	.....	.....	20	610	.....	.....
Lynn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle .....	.....	.....	.....	375	.....	.....
Newport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poole .....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Rye .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarborough .....	.....	.....	.....	480	.....	.....
Stockton .....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	1250
Southwold	151	317	.....	.....	88	.....
Wells .....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	170
Weymouth .....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	100
Whitby .....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
Wisbeach	50	70	.....	597	.....	.....
Woodbridge	207	593	35	30	190	203
Yarmouth	390	438	1960	96	.....	2170
Cork .....	.....	.....	.....	1235	.....	73
Waterford .....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Youghall .....	.....	.....	.....	830	.....	.....
Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	406
Total	6844	6443	4107	21185	2969	8

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week :
 Rye, 700; Pease, 2189; Tares, 505; Linseed, 987; Rapeseed, 667
 Branck, 2100; Mustard, 25; Flax, —; and Seeds, 611 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	55.	100
— white, ditto	60	90
— red, English, ditto	68	106
— white, ditto	70	94
Rye Grass	per qr.	26 42
Turnip, new, white	per bush.	10 12
— red & green	ditto	10 16
— yellow Swedes ditto	9	11
Mustard, white	ditto	7 11
— brown	ditto	8 14
Caraway	per cwt	50 52
Coriander	ditto	10 13
Saufoin	per qr.	30 42
Trefoil	per cwt	24 36
Ribgrass	ditto	35 56
Canary, common	per qr.	38 40
— fine	ditto	42 52
Tares	per bush.	8 11
Hempseed	per qr.	40 45
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign	ditto	34 43
— fine English		
for sowing	ditto	46 48
Rapeseed, 29 <i>l.</i> to 31 <i>l.</i> per last.		
Liased Oil Cake, 1 <i>st</i> — 12 <i>th</i> , 12 <i>s.</i> per 1000		
Foreign ditto, 7 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>		
Rape Cake, 6 <i>lb.</i> to 7 <i>lb.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> per ton.		

City, 26 February 1824.

BACON.

Great efforts have been made by the holders of Bacon to cause an advance; but they have not yet succeeded. The expense of importing is more than 4*s.* per cwt: and yet the difference between the price here and the price in Ireland is only 2*s.* per cwt. No wonder, therefore, that those who go on importing should be anxious to get the price up here.—On board, 49*s.* to 56*s.*—Landed, 51*s.* to 52*s.*

BUTTER.

The holders of Butter are in a worse condition than they have been in for many years: the stock is very great in quantity, and very bad in quality; so that even a month's hard weather would not save them from a heavy loss. We have often observed, that high prices cannot be permanently maintained in Lon-

don; that the necessity of sending goods where money is to be obtained would always keep London well supplied; and that the competition amongst the retailers would compel many, who do business from necessity, to sell without profit, or even at a loss, rather than not do business at all. The present retail prices, and the frequent failures amongst the retailers, for very large sums, prove the justness of our opinion.—Landed: Carlow, 76*s.* to 82*s.*—Dublin, 72*s.* to 76*s.*—Waterford, 72*s.* to 76*s.*—Cork and Limerick, 76*s.*—Dutch, 84*s.* to 88*s.*

CHEESE.

Fine Old Cheshire, 82*s.* to 88*s.*; good, 78*s.* to 80*s.*; fine New, 72*s.* to 76*s.*; good, 65*s.* to 68*s.*—Double Gloucester, 64*s.* to 70*s.*; Single, 52*s.* to 64*s.*

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 1*ld.* by the full-priced Bakers.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Feb. 23.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	2	4	4
Mutton	3	8	4	8
Veal	5	0	6	0
Pork	4	8	5	8
Beasts	2,852		Sheep	17,210
Calves	160		Pigs	220

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	8	3	0
Mutton	2	10	3	10
Veal	3	8	5	8
Pork	3	4	5	4

LEADENHALL, Monday, Feb. 23.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	4	3	6
Mutton	3	0	3	10
Veal	3	8	5	8
Pork	3	10	5	0

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended February 14, 1824.

	<i>Wheat.</i>			<i>Barley.</i>				
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
London	70	4	. . . . .	41	0	. . . . .	29	9
Essex	70	6	. . . . .	37	10	. . . . .	26	9
Kent	68	7	. . . . .	40	3	. . . . .	27	5
Sussex	68	7	. . . . .	37	6	. . . . .	24	1
Suffolk	69	11	. . . . .	38	0	. . . . .	26	9
Cambridgeshire	63	6	. . . . .	32	11	. . . . .	23	7
Norfolk	67	2	. . . . .	37	7	. . . . .	26	5
Littonshire	68	6	. . . . .	36	10	. . . . .	25	7
Yorkshire	66	3	. . . . .	35	2	. . . . .	24	1
Durham	65	3	. . . . .	33	1	. . . . .	25	7
Northumberland	64	5	. . . . .	36	6	. . . . .	27	6
Cumberland	60	4	. . . . .	34	8	. . . . .	26	11
Westmoreland	63	8	. . . . .	36	11	. . . . .	27	7
Lancashire	69	0	. . . . .	35	7	. . . . .	27	10
Cheshire	67	6	. . . . .	45	4	. . . . .	23	3
Gloucestershire	65	2	. . . . .	34	2	. . . . .	24	2
Somersetshire	70	0	. . . . .	32	1	. . . . .	22	0
Monmouthshire	64	4	. . . . .	37	7	. . . . .	22	8
Devonshire	69	5	. . . . .	32	3	. . . . .	21	1
Cornwall	62	6	. . . . .	32	8	. . . . .	21	1
Dorsetshire	66	11	. . . . .	32	6	. . . . .	22	3
Hampshire	65	1	. . . . .	34	3	. . . . .	24	0
North Wales	69	8	. . . . .	40	10	. . . . .	22	6
South Wales	57	1	. . . . .	33	7	. . . . .	20	9

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Feb. 21.—There was a very good show of Stock of all descriptions to-day, and a great deal of business transacted; lean drove Beasts from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per stone; Hoggets were higher than the last quotations, being from 25s. to 33s. per head.

Horneastle, Feb. 21.—Beef, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 5d. to 6d.; and Veal, 6d. to 8d. per lb.

At Morpeth market on Wednesday, there was a very great supply of Cattle and Sheep; and although there were also many buyers, the sale was dull. Prices much the same, and part of both not sold.—Beef from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; and Mutton 6s. 3d. to 6s. per stone, sinking offals.

**Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the
LONDON:**

Monday, Feb. 23.—No alteration in the price of Hops since our last.

Maidstone, Feb. 19.—In the Hop trade there is nothing doing, nor is there any appearance of an alteration for the present. The planters are generally very busy in digging and dressing, and, according to their reports, the stock of many grounds is considerably injured by the severity of the late blight.

COTTON MARKET.

Friday, Feb. 20.—We have continued to experience a steady demand for Cotton during the week, and the business done in India descriptions alone will exceed 2,000 bales; several of the export houses are buyers, and speculators have again been in the market; 4d. per lb. has been paid on Sūrāts of the last sale, and many holders will not sell at that advance: 200 Boweds have also been disposed of at 7½d. middling fair.

TALLOW, &c. per Cwt.

	£. s.
Russia Candle, Yellow	1 15
, Siberia	0 0
— Soap	0 0
Archangel	0 0
Town Tallow	1 19
Graves	0 14
Good Dregs	0 6
Soap, London, Yellow	2 18
, Mottled	3 6
, Curd	3 10
, Soft	0 0
Candles, Mould, per doz.	9 6
, Store	8 0
Raw Fat, per stone of 8 lbs.	2 14

Tallow imported into London from Feb. 11 to Feb. 18, 1894 casks, 300 skins.—Melted Stuff, 28s.; Rough do. 18s.

COAL MARKET, Feb. 20.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.
 59½ Newcastle 33s. 0d. to 37s. 0d.
 23½ Sunderland 19½ 31s. 6d.—40s. 0d.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 49.—No. 10.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1824. [Price 6d.

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

TO THE
CHANCELLOR
OF THE EXCHEQUER.

On his Speech, in the House of Commons, on the 23d February 1824.

Kensington, 4th March, 1824.
SIR,

I HAVE witnessed so many of these boasting speeches of English Chancellors of the Exchequer, that I did not, at first, entertain the intention of answering, except by a short remark or two, the Speech which you delivered on the 23d of last month. A more attentive view of the matter has induced me to alter my intention. The close of your Speech ought not to pass without an exposure from me. It contains not only the grossest of misrepresentations; but, also, that which is manifestly intended to uphold the worst species of political corruption. It contains, besides, an

attack on all those who have stood forward in the cause of reform. It throws down the gauntlet to us, and says: "You said that the "Parliament, constituted as it is, "never could extricate the country "try from its difficulties; and, the "country is extricated from its "difficulties, without any alteration in the constitution of its "Parliament." Never was there any thing more impudent than the closing part of this Speech; and it is insolent in particular towards the Reformers of England. The whole of this corrupt press of London has given circulation to this unparalleled piece of insolence. The deluded nation is, I dare say, to be treated, at its own expense, with a *Treasury Pamphlet*, with a view of adding more permanent duration to the string of fallacies. This being the case, I shall use all the means in my power to counteract the delusion, and to resent the insolence.

Before I proceed further, I shall insert that part of the Speech to which I allude. I have done

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this once before; but I had not then time to treat it in the manner that justice demanded. After I have inserted the words that I complain of as being false and insolent, I shall examine into the nature and extent of your assertions; and I shall, I think, ascertain before I have done, the exact worth of this bragging Speech.

" It must be highly satisfactory " to know, that the country is at " this moment in such a state of " cheerful prosperity — with an " increasing revenue, decreasing " taxation, and a debt in a course " of gradual and certain reduc- " tion. (Hear, hear.) We behold " our country daily growing in " wealth, augmenting in power, " and increasing in influence :— " in wealth, the result of sound " policy and considerate legisla- " tion ; in power, not to be abused " for the purposes of tyranny or " aggrandizement ; in influence, " not to be employed in blustering " dictation and empty boasting, " but to produce a firm conviction " among surrounding nations of " the sincerity of our professions, " and of the honesty of our conduct. " (Much cheering.) That since " rity and honesty must have the " inevitable effect of producing in " their minds a lasting persuasion " that the wealth, power and influ- " ence of which we are justly " proud, are the tests of steadfast " friendship, and not the menac- " ing instruments of hostility or ri- " valry. (Hear, hear.) I have not, " of course, the arrogance to at- " tribute these happy results to " any exertions of my own, nor

" does His Majesty's Government " claim the merit of having brought " the country to this state of con- " tent and prosperity ; many others, " they are satisfied, have at least " an equal right to the applause " and gratitude of the nation : I " claim them not for individuals ; " I claim them for Parliament— " for that calumniated, that vilifi- " ed Parliament, which we have " been told by some is so essen- " tially vicious in its nature and " in its construction, that it was " utterly impossible for it to ex- " tricate the kingdom from that " condition of distress and de- " pression in which it was recently " placed. (Hear, hear.) They " contended, indeed, how truly the " result has shown, that in Par- " liament there was nothing good " —that its councils were venal, " its Members corrupt, and, in " short, that unless every thing " were at once turned topsy- " turvy, and a new system of re- " presentation established, the na- " tion could never be relieved from " its difficulties, and rescued from " its dangers. (Continued cheers.) " I say, and I say it boldly, that " the present state of the country " affords the best, because the " practical refutation of what I " maintain to be a calumny upon " the Constitution. (Hear.) Par- " liament, the true source of such " general happiness, may enjoy " the proud, the delightful satis- " faction of looking round upon " the face of a joyous country, " smiling in plenty, and animated " with what I hope to see—unre- " stricted industry, content, com- " fort, prosperity and order, hand " in hand, dispense, from the an- " cient portals of a Constitutional " monarchy, their inestimable bles-

" sings among a happy, united,
" and, let it never be forgotten, a
" grateful people. (Loud cheers
" from all sides of the House.)

In order to make my exposure as intelligible as possible to every reader, I shall first state, one by one, the assertions, contained in the part of the Speech here quoted. Nothing is easier than to make assertions. Anybody may assert; and, such is the state of that House of Commons which you so praise, that you knew perfectly, that there would be no one to contradict any of these assertions. Your assertions are, then, as follows:—

1. That you have an increasing revenue, a decreasing taxation, and a Debt gradually growing less.
2. That, as to Foreign Nations, you have increasing power and influence; and that these are not to be employed for purposes of tyranny, and are not to break out into *blustering dictation* and *empty boasting*; and that Foreign Nations must be convinced of your *sincerity* and *honesty*, and must regard your power and influence as the tests of *steadfast friendship*.
3. That the *Parliament* has the merit of having produced the present happy state of things,

though it has been *vilified*, its Councils called *venal* and its Members *corrupt*, and though it has been represented as *essentially vicious*, that, unless all were turned *topsy-turvy*, the nation could never be relieved from *its difficulties* and rescued from *its dangers*.

4. That (you say it *boldly*) the *present state of the country* affords a practical refutation of this calumny.
5. That the country is in a *joyous* state, smiling in *plenty*, *happy*, *contented*, *united* and *grateful*.

These are the things which you assert. As to the first, I believe in no increase of revenue; but if there be an increase of revenue, how do you make out a reduction of taxation? Certain taxes have been taken off; but, if you collect more than you collected before; if, for example, you collect a hundred pounds more this year than you collected last year, how do you make out a decrease of taxation? Are not all the taxes paid by the people; and, if the sum be greater this year than that which they paid last year, what impudence, or what folly, or both, is it to say, that there is a decreasing taxation? The truth is, that your increase of revenue arises

from causes, that are disgraceful to the Government, and oppressive to the most defenceless part of the people. A part of the increase of revenue arises from that increase of traffic with foreign nations, which you have obtained by sacrificing a considerable portion of the Navigation Laws. As far as an increase of revenue has proceeded from this cause, it is a thing to lament and be ashamed of. You have given up, in so much, the bulwarks of the country for the sake of money. You have sold the foundations of our greatness, for the sake of the ready penny. And, what is curious enough, at the very moment that you were doing this, other nations, and particularly the United States of America, are taking measures to counteract you, and to prevent you, even from getting money in exchange for your Navigation Laws. You being unable to keep Navigation Laws, the United States are passing such laws. They are taking all the steps necessary to prevent you from gaining one penny by the giving up those laws which have so long been the great bulwark of the country. However, you, in the meanwhile, pick up some little matter in exchange for your Navigation Laws, and this

adds a little, though not much, to the amount of your revenue.

The great cause of the increase of revenue is, however, the shifting of the incomes of the people from one class of the community to another.—The amount of the duty on exciseable articles, has been looked upon as a sort of criterion of the state of the people. If these duties increased, it has been regarded as a sure sign of increase of happiness among the people. I shall by-and-by have to show, most clearly, an increase of misery among the people at large. But, without going into the facts at present, what can be more fallacious than to conclude, that, because there is an increase of consumption of exciseable commodities, there must be an increase of comfort amongst the people at large. Such increase of comfort may, by possibility, be coexistent with an increase of consumption of exciseable commodities; but there is no reason why it *must* be so; because, the System of a Government may be such (and the System of our Government is such), as to take almost the means necessary to existence from the most numerous part of the community, and to give those means to another part of the community, which other

part of the community will lay out a larger portion of the means in taxed articles, than would have been laid out in those articles if the transfer had not taken place.

Four fifths, probably, of the whole people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, are land-owners and their households; farmers and their labourers, and workmen and tradesmen connected with and dependant upon agriculture. Four fifths of the whole nation are included under these heads. The System that is now going on, is continually transferring the means from these classes to the Jews and Jobbers; the immense standing Army in time of peace; the Navy uncommonly large and expensive; the Half-pay Officers, German as well as English, Scotch, and Irish; innumerable tax-gatherers, and the servants and tradesmen, and other dependants of all these. To heap means upon all these, the System strips the landowner, and all the country classes that I have just mentioned.

Now, Sir, one consequence of this transfer of means is, an addition to the consumption of gin, of tobacco, of beer at public-houses, and of many other things; for the country people, if the means had remained in their hands, would

have laid them out to fill their bellies with meat and bread, and to cover their nakedness. No man that sees the miserable skeletons which are called English labourers, can hesitate for one moment to believe, that they have less to eat and to wear than they ought to have. Take a village of a hundred labourers and their families; you will find that it will require fifteen hundred pounds a-year in addition to what the poor creatures now receive; that it would require these fifteen hundred pounds a-year in addition to what they now receive, to make them as well off as their forefathers were. These fifteen hundred pounds are, then, *taken away from them*. In various unseen ways they are taken away from them, by the tax-gatherers of one sort and another. If the money remain with them, it would be laid out chiefly in meat, bread, clothing, fuel, bedding, household goods, and, as far as drink went, in malt, not beer; but, give the fifteen hundred pounds to soldiers, sailors, Jews, jobbers, footmen, and all the hangers on of those who live in great towns, and a very large portion of it will be laid out in gin, beer, tobacco, and all those things that are heavily taxed.

So that you may have an in-

creasing revenue, and may make certain taxes cease, too, and yet you may have an increase of misery amongst the larger part of the people. *I do not know that your revenue has increased*; for, after all the detections that we have seen, who is to place reliance upon any papers which rest upon the bare word of this Government. But, I see no reason why it should not increase, but plenty of reason why it should, as long as the present System continue. If I see this town increase in size and splendour, while the country at large is perishing, why should not the revenue increase, while in fact the country is growing poorer? There is no one who pretends, that the enormous increase of this town is *natural*. No one affects to believe that. The increase of it must arise from the pillage that is going on upon the country at large. That same pillaging brings up the earnings of the country labourer to be laid out in gin, (which is half or three-fourths tax) instead of remaining in the village to be laid out in bread or meat, which contain no tax at all.

So much for your increase of revenue and your decrease of taxation. But, you have a "*Debt gradually growing less.*" It is by *very slow degrees!* You are aware,

I suppose, that, at the rate you are going on; or, rather, at the rate that you say you are going on, it would require *two hundred and ninety-three* years of peace to clear off this Debt. You do not pay off one single farthing, except in as much as you have reduced the interest which you say was due to the fundholders. However, to say nothing at all about the tricks of the jobbing; allowing all your transactions to be bona fide; still it would take you two hundred and ninety-three years of peace to pay off your Debt. It must be confessed, then, that your reduction of Debt is gradual indeed. Those who are unacquainted with the trickery of stock-jobbing, are surprised to behold the wonders of the Stock Exchange. But, this trickery, though it answer the purpose for a while, must produce a blowing up in the end; and, in the meantime, all that it does for the nation is, to assist in prolonging the misery of the great body of the people. The funds are puffed up by mere trick. It is a gambling concern altogether. The thing called the Sinking Fund is now actually extolled, because it affords you the means of performing operations in the funds. How uncertain must be the affairs of

that Government, how perilous the state of that country, the Government of which can place any portion of dependance on operations like these! It is a mere game altogether. It is desperate gaming; and the end of it must be like that of all other such gaming.

I now come to your assertions with regard to the power and influence of the nation, considered with respect to other nations. This power and this influence, are, it seems, not to be exercised for purposes of tyranny or of insult. They are not to break out into *blustering dictation* and *empty boasting*. Most people will be glad to hear this; and, I assure you, Sir, that no man will hear it with more pleasure than I do; for it has always been a maxim with me, never to bluster, never to boast, in our language to any country; but, to give them heavy blows, and to let the blows come before the word. It has fallen to my lot to record the acts of tyranny, the blustering dictation, the more than empty boastings of former days. It has fallen to my lot to put upon record the stopping of American ships upon the high seas, the seizing of native Americans on board those ships, the compelling of those native

Americans to fight against the allies of their country, on board of our ships of war; the taking of those same men, after they had long been fighting for us in this way, shutting them up in our gaols as prisoners of war; and, finally, taking them from those gaols and exchanging them against Englishmen made prisoners of war by those Americans. The transactions in Sicily and Naples I pass over. The keeping of Malta, and the transactions in the Seven Islands, I also pass over.

But, on the score of "*blustering dictation*," how happy must the King of France be, when he hears this declaration from you, and when he recollects the time, when CASTLEBRAGH gave him the word of command to *abolish the slave trade*, and to surrender the contents of the Museums at Paris! The King of France will, doubtless, be delighted at this change. Delighted to find that the days of blustering dictation are so completely passed. Let his Majesty not be afraid of those days returning; for, never can they return as long as this Debt hangs about your necks.

You, Gentlemen of Whitehall, appear to have no medium. You are all one way, or all the other. There is no reason; there is no

thing to justify "*blustering dictation* ; but there is a great difference between "*blustering dictation*," and not daring to complain or remonstrate : a great difference between "*blustering dictation*," and not daring to utter even a whisper of disapprobation of an invasion that puts the French in possession of what were called the outworks of England : a great difference indeed, between blustering dictation and not daring to frown while the French take possession of Cadiz. The fact is, however, that, though you did not dare to remonstrate, nor even to complain, you did "*bluster*;" you did menace ; but, it was in a manner that left the French *no room* for making you prove your words ! You have blustered in Parliament, where you also got your most able opponents to assist you in blustering ; you blustered at Liverpool, and your Press bawled and squallèd like a prostitute at the whipping-post. You called the invasion of the French an *unprovoked aggression*, and your Press, in the language of Billingsgate, abused the King of France, his family and his allies. You put up pious *prayers* for the success of your friends the Spaniards ; but, Cadiz being in possession of the French, you sent an Ambassador to con-

gratulate the King of Spain on his happy surrender into the hands of those French !

So that, after all, you did bluster ; but it was not in direct terms. You talked *at* the French Government and not *to* it. The execrably vile Press of London was let loose upon the French King, his family and army ; but, for yourselves, you *bravely resolved* on "strict neutrality." There is, as I said before, a wonderful difference between conduct like this, and a resolute pursuit of that which is necessary to maintain the honour of the country. The invasion of Spain put you and your System to the test. You explicitly declared the invasion to be unjust. Its avowed object was to overturn a Government which you had acknowledged. The French had no scruple to declare, that, besides this object, they had in view the augmentation and duration of their power. It was notorious that you had expended a hundred and fifty millions of money, in order to drive the French out of Spain, and upon the express ground that Spain was the great outwork of England. In short, the French knew, and they now know, and all the world knows, that you most anxiously wished for the French not to invade Spain. All the world saw

what a cut it was at the power of England, all the world saw her sinking as the French crossed the Pyrenees. You saw it; as well as the rest: you blustered indirectly; but you dared not pronounce the word *war*. You prayed for the success of the Spaniards. You predicted and you earnestly prayed for a long war in Spain. You hoped that these two limbs of the House of Bourbon would tear one another to pieces; and your par-
lays openly expressed such hope. Yet, after all this, did you congratulate the King of Spain on the surrender of himself and Cadiz into the hands of the French. A vast deal of difference is there between blustering dictation, and openly praising the Duke d'Angouleme for his manner of conducting an enterprise, in which you had besought heaven might overwhelm him with disgrace! Happy King of France, and happy Duke d'Angouleme, to find you so reformed of a sudden: to find you grown so modest: to find modesty, to find an abhorrence of "blustering dictation," in the very Government that dictated to him to make laws relative to the Slave Trade, and that assured him that it was for his own good that he called upon him to surrender the Museums of his capital.

Not less pleasure will, doubtless, be produced by your explicit disavowal of all intention to suffer your power and influence to break out, in future, into empty boasting. As to the "*sincerity*," and the "*honesty*," as to these qualities in you, which you say foreign nations must be convinced you possess; and as to that "*steadfast friendship*" which you profess to entertain for them all; as to all these, let them pass to the score of the follies of the Speech; but as to empty boasting—great must be the comfort of the Americans, for instance, to find, that you will have no more battles upon the Serpentine River in Hyde Park. That you will have no more sham fights upon a pond, in the midst of your gaudy and senseless metropolis, in which fights, you make your own fleet cover that of America with disgrace. Great comfort must the Americans derive from a knowledge of your intention no more to be guilty of empty boasting like this; and that, too, remember, almost on the very day that the Americans were capturing that famous sprig of English nobility, Captain Dacre, who had challenged them out to the fight, and whom, after a heating such as Englishmen scarcely ever had to endure before, they towed, a

captive, into their ports. I saw the American flag hanging reversed under your flag at Spithead, and in the harbour of Portsmouth; and I read, in a few days afterwards, of a lustybeating that some of your satellites had received from under that very American flag. Nay, I read in this very Speech of yours, that we have not even yet dared to bring to account; not to pay off, for that will never be done; but that we have not yet dared to bring to account, all the items of charge of this last disgraceful American war. The war has been ended more than ten years. We have been paying, ever since that day, Commissioners appointed in consequence of the treaty. Many a thumping sum have we to pay yet, in consequence of that treaty, one of which you mention in this very Speech; namely, a sum of money to be paid to the United States, for Negro Slaves, carried away by our fleet to the United States during the war! Here is humiliation! Here is disgrace to us! What! pay down a sum of money as compensation for a capture made by us during the war! This is kissing the rod, indeed. Either we regarded the Negroes as freemen or as property. As freemen, they were citizens of the United

States coming over to join us. As property, they were booty of war. Take it which way you will, upon what ground is it that we are called upon to pay money for them? Was ever such a thing heard of before? Never. They might as well make us pay for the cattle that we took from the shore in America. I know the ground upon which this demand is founded; it is the conviction of the American Government that ours has not the courage to resist the demands. Our empty boasting is come to this, then: we submit to receive the law from those whom we insulted on the Serpentine River.

However, thanks to the miraculous powers of poverty, we are to have no more "*empty boasting*." The French will be delighted to hear this. They will certainly look upon it as a matchless miracle. They recollect all the boasting about having conquered France. "We have now conquered her a second time," said that vile old double-faced knave, who is said to have been hunting for a Peerage these thirty years, and who has not got it at last. We have now conquered her, said he, a second time. This double conquest was too much to endure with moderation; and, cannot you recollect, Sir, (I can),

when *three millions of pounds sterling* were voted to build triumphal columns and triumphal arches, and in a situation, too, that should cause them to be seen by every Frenchman that came from Dover to London ! The Parliament, whom you so eulogize, has all the "*merit*" of this vote. That modest Parliament ; that sensible, that upright, that pure body of men ! They have all the merit of this vote ; all the merit of intending to place the triumphal arches and columns, so that every Frenchman might see them in his way from Dover to London ! Modest and meritorious body of men ! To *build* columns and arches, however, is not precisely the same as to *vote* them. Accordingly the great House has yet seen no column, no arch erected ; but, instead of these, it has seen the adoption and the baptising of a *Bridge*, built on speculation by a parcel of Jews. We have "*Waterloo Bridge*," and *Wellington Street*, and we have a great, nasty, naked figure, most appropriately, made of molten brass ; and, these are all we have to show in the monument way, after a vote of three millions of pounds sterling, which vote was passed eight years ago. Delighted, therefore, must the French be,

when they hear that there is to be no more "*empty boasting*."

The truth is, however, (and he must be a poor blind creature who does not see it), you are grown modest, when you dare not be impudent. You talk about your power and your influence ; as to foreign nations, you have neither ! Why do you talk at all of your intention to abstain from empty boasting ? Why do you disclaim all intention to be tyrannical ? Why do you come forward and obtrude upon the world your promises of a resolution not to attempt "*blustering dictation*" to foreign Governments ? There was nothing in the subject before the House that called for this. Nobody had accused you of empty boasting ; and the whole of your recent conduct was the *contrary* of dictation and tyranny towards foreign nations. Here, however, was the true cause of your uncalled for disclaimers. You could not but feel the disgrace at not having interfered in the case of Spain. You, therefore, indirectly characterized such interference as *tyranny* and *dictation*. This disguise, however, is too flimsy to deceive any body in the world, except those who are under the guidance of the London press. With regard to foreign nations,

you have no power; you have no influence. All foreign nations know that you cannot go to war, without blowing up your own System; and, what does any nation care for another that cannot go to war? You acknowledge that you cannot go to war, without overthrowing all your calculations. Your power and your influence, then, are those of the garrison that has marched out and laid down its arms. Talk of "*empty boasting*," indeed; was there ever a boast so empty as that which is contained in this Speech; that which is here employed to disguise your weakness and your fears!

Your third assertion is, that we have vilified the Parliament, called its Councils *venal*, its Members *corrupt*, and the whole Thing *so essentially vicious*, that, unless all were turned topsy-turvy, the nation never could be relieved from its difficulties and rescued from its dangers.

Now, as to vilifying the Parliament, as to calling our worthy representatives *venal*, *corrupt*, and *essentially vicious*, we never can have done this; for, if we had, we should have been banished for life. We have, indeed, said, that it was acknowledged in the House itself, that *seats* were bought and sold by the score. We have talked of

PERCIVAL, CASTLEREACH, and LOPEZ. We did hear a Member declare, that if he were permitted to bring evidence to the Bar of the House, he would prove the *selling of seats in the House*. We did hear the great House vote that it would not hear the evidence! And we afterwards saw this House, this very same House, pass a law to *banish us for life*, if we dared to put forth any thing, having even a *tendency* to bring the House into *contempt*! We have said all this; all this we say, and will continue to say; and we have talked, too, and shall talk, about the divers most curious votings and enactings of this House: but, never did we say; or, at least, I never did; or, if I did, I never *printed* it; never did I put into print that the Councils of the House were *venal*, and its Members *corrupt*. I have said, indeed, that great numbers of them pocket large sums of the public money; but, as to saying that they got this money by corrupt means, I most solemnly declare before God Almighty, that I never (in *print*, I mean), said such a thing. It must, therefore, have been some other person that spoke in this irreverent manner of our representatives. I deny, too, the latter part of this assertion. I totally

deny, that we ever called for the turning of things topsyturvy. It was said *of us*, indeed, that we wished to turn every thing topsyturvy; whereas, we wished to turn nothing topsyturvy but the vilest corruption that ever disgraced mankind. We wished, indeed, to turn seat-selling topsyturvy; and for my part, I acknowledge my wish to see seat-sellers brought to condign punishment. I must confess, too, that we might have turned a little tax-gathering topsyturvy; and a little stock-jobbing, together with all the speculators that had come in our way. But it is you and your colleagues and the Parliament, who are the great turners topsyturvy. Our System would have produced all its changes in the course of a month: yours has now been going on for better than ten years. Your System has put a hundred times as many gentlemen and their families out of their houses; as the Radicals could have put out of their houses.— They *would* have put nobody out; except, perhaps, here and there a cruel villain that it would have been impossible to forgive. But, let their inclination have been what it would, they could not have produced a hundredth part of the change of property that has been produced by your change of Sys-

tem, which system is, as I shall presently show, proceeding steadily on to complete what it has begun.

Mr. BARING said, during this debate, that your System had produced a greater revolution in property than had ever been produced in any country in the world. Mr. BARING is pretty good authority, being already the proprietor of estates which formerly belonged to *three peers of the realm!* This is the sort of revolution that you have been carrying on, and are still carrying on. This is "*topsy-turvy*" worth talking of. It is perfectly well known that the Bank is taking in the title-deeds of great men's estates, and lending money upon these title-deeds! This is "*topsy-turvy*," Sir. We Radicals never called for this. Our reform, if it had been granted, would have prevented this. In one county of England, which contains about two hundred pretty considerable gentlemen's mansions, mansions belonging to noblemen or to considerable gentlemen. In this county there are but forty-four of the men (or their descendants) who were owners in possession *thirty years ago*, who are now either owners or in possession; and in four instances, those who were the owners are

now actually the tenants of the Jews and Jobbers, who are become the real owners of the estates. The havoc has, perhaps, been more unsparing in this county than in some others; but, this cannot be far from being pretty nearly the case all over the country.

So that it is yours, Sir, which is the real "*topsy-turvy*" System. The French nobility and gentry are better off than yours, after all. Many of them remained and preserved their estates. If the others are without estates, they have lost them in consequence of a great and tremendous national event. They have lost them from causes that are visible to all the world. They, in some sort, have shared the fate of their King and his family. But, the victims of your System have been driven from their mansions they know not how; and they have seen horrible Jews walk in and take possession, they know not why. Ten years more of perseverance in this System will strip the deluded creatures of their last acre of land; and, when that last acre is gone, they will look back for forty years, and will see that there never has been one single year of the whole forty, in which the annual boastings of the Chancellor of the Exchequer have not represented the

country to be in a state more flourishing than at any former period.

But now we come to your fourth, and, as you yourself call it, *bold* assertion; namely, that the "*present state of the country*" affords a practical refutation of our calumnies on the Parliament. In the fifth assertion, we have it, "that the country is in a *joyous* state, smiling in *plenty*, happy, "contented, united, and grateful." You, doubtless, regretted that you were compelled (only for want of time), to confine yourself to *bare assertion* here. You, doubtless, regretted that you had not time to produce proof of the truth of what you say; proof of the joyous state; proof of the plenty, happiness, content, harmony, and gratitude. This being the case, I will endeavour to supply the important deficiency. Assertions of such importance should not go unsupported by proof. The proofs are so numerous, that I am almost afraid of wearying even you. At a risk, however, so great as this, I shall set about the task, confining myself to notorious facts, and leaving the public to draw the conclusion. To the Parliament, say you, and so say I, be, as is most due, all the merit given. You have mentioned the great merit of the Parliament: the world

is on tip-toe to know what the merit is : here are my humble services to satisfy a curiosity so natural and so laudable. You appeal to the *present state of the country*, as a refutation of what you call the calumny on the Parliament. Your description of that state is most enchanting. Let us, then, see the proofs, of the truth of what you say.

Proof the first.—We have a Debt of more (including the dead-weight) than *nine hundred and fifty millions of pounds sterling*; a sum far exceeding the worth of all the land, houses, woods and mines in the whole kingdom ; a Debt that never can be paid ; a Debt that can, in fact, never be lessened, except by a sponge : the thing called a Sinking Fund being manifestly a delusion.

Proof the second.—The taxes, where they are direct, are collected with great difficulty, and, in many cases, could not be collected at all, especially in Ireland, without the immediate assistance of the Army. The “ joyousness, the content, and the gratitude ” of the people, are so reasonably to be expected, that no one can doubt of the truth of your assertions.

Proof the third.—There are constantly about sixty thousand

English families residing in some part of the continent, in order to avoid the payment of taxes in England. These persons can live better in France upon the money that they would pay in taxes in England, than they can live in England upon the whole of their incomes.

Proof the fourth.—An enormous increase of the money raised for the feeding of the poor, and a proportionate augmentation of the number of the poor. The number of miserable and ragged paupers is just about four times as great as it was when PITT first became Minister.

Proof the fifth.—A Report, lately laid before the Parliament, describes the situation of the people of Ireland in these words :—
“ A large portion of the peasantry,
“ live in a state of misery of
“ which the witness (giving evi-
“ dence to a Committee of the
“ House of Commons) could have
“ formed no conception, not ima-
“ gining that any human beings
“ could exist in such wretched-
“ ness ; their cabins scarcely con-
“ tain an article that can be called
“ furniture ; in some families there
“ are no such things as bed-
“ clothes. The peasants showed
“ some fern, and a quantity of
“ straw thrown over it, upon which

"they slept, in their working clothes; yet, whenever they had a meal of potatoes, they were cheerful." Another witness says, that the peasantry were found "offering to work for the merest subsistence that could be obtained, for twopence a day, in short for any thing, that would purchase food enough to keep them alive for twenty-four hours, that twenty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-five persons, in the county of Clare, were supported at an expense of not quite one penny each per day!" God Almighty! God Almighty! Is this the joyous country, smiling in PLENTY, and abounding in happiness, content, harmony, and gratitude! How shall we describe the audacity of the insolence of this Speech, coming, as it does, too, from a Member of that very House of Parliament, upon whose table this very Report was lying at the time that he was making this Speech.

Proof the sixth.—Is peculiarly calculated to give us an idea of the union or harmony of which you speak. I allude to the memorable battle of Skibbereen. Here we see a party of armed men sally out by order of the parson of the parish (who is also

a Justice of the Peace), to collect the said parson's tithes from his parishioners. The parishioners assemble to defend their property against the armed men. A battle ensues; *lives are lost on both sides.* One of the parson's armed men is knocked off his horse, and there he lies upon his back, with a stone rammed into his mouth. This is a strong specimen of what frequently takes place. This is one of the proofs of the harmony, union, content and gratitude, which so abundantly prevail.

Proof the seventh.—A very considerable portion of the joyous, happy, contented, united, and grateful people of Ireland, are, by law, *shut up in their houses from sunset to sunrise.* If these people be not contented and grateful, who is to be contented and grateful? If, nevertheless, any of these grateful people should happen to be out of their houses after sunset, and before sunrise, and should happen to be detected in the commission of the crime, the punishment is transportation beyond the seas for seven years, and this, too, *without trial by jury.*

Proof the eighth.—In England, so happy are the labourers; such plenty do they live in, that the Magistrates and Overseers in Nor-

folk have settled on *tenpence* a day, to maintain a labourer, his wife, and his ten children; that is to say, *twopence*, or four French sous a-day for each of these happy beings.

Proof the ninth.—About one third of the whole of the prisoners in all the gaols in England are, at this moment, imprisoned for killing or being in pursuit of hares, partridges and pheasants. What are these wretched men and their wives and children, making, altogether, perhaps, seven or eight thousand persons: are these wretched beings contented and joyous in the gaols; and are their wives and children grateful for the imprisonment of their husbands and their fathers? And is it a proof of joyousness in the country, when the landowners, squeezed by the Jews, are reduced to such complete poverty, that they are praying for a law to enable them to sell game; to do which has always, until now, been regarded as intolerably mean, if not as infamous. A Bill is now before the House of Commons, which Bill extends the list of game to *rabbits, woodcocks, snipes, quails, land-rails, wild-ducks, teal and widgeons!* Why not make the *sparrow* and the *goldfinch* game! This Bill, if it pass into a law, will make the

once proud nobility and gentry of England, a set of *huckstering poulters!* “Topsy-turvy,” did you say, Sir? It is you, and not the Radicals who have turned things topsy-turvy. This piece of meanness and greediness, but, particularly, the *meanness* of it, is strongly characteristic of the *revolution* that you have effected in this country. It is, in such a state of things, impossible that the common people should not despise, from the bottom of their hearts, this race of *snipe and widgeon merchants*. So help me God, I will, as I ride about the country, go up to their houses, and buy, or ask to buy, a couple of *snipes* or *quails*. I shall write to some of them, when I want *snipes*! Good God! What degradation! A law, yes a law, to give to the nobility and gentry the exclusive privilege of *pot-hunting!* Let them simplify their heraldry: let a *sack* and *porridge-pot* be in future their only arms; and let them be as *joyous* as they like.

Proof the tenth.—English labourers are now, in several parts of the country, put up to *sale*; or, rather, they are put up at Auction, to be let out to work, in precisely the same manner as the negroes are in Virginia or Carolina. And, in some places, they

are advertised in newspapers and in placards. In some places they have harness put upon them. This harness is made on purpose for them; and they are put, to the drawing of wagons and carts, in the same manner that horses are; and have a Driver or Overseer to see that they work. One whole team of these men came *in their harness* through the streets of the metropolis, and presented themselves at one of the Police Offices. In short, except the still more wretched Irish, I defy the Chancellor of the Exchequer to find me upon the face of the whole earth, a set of creatures so badly fed, so bare-boned, so ragged, so naked, so every way deplorable and miserable as the main part of the labouring people of England, who were once the best fed, the best clad, the stoutest, the strongest, the happiest labourers in the world.

Proof the eleventh—There is a Bill now before Parliament, which, if it were to go into effect, would compel the destitute and wretched poor to *take upon themselves exclusively the defence of the country*. So desperate is the case; so miserable, so every way wretched is the state of this once happy country; so fearful is the increase of poverty and misery, that it is

now actually proposed, in order to endeavour to throw the wretched creatures upon means of their own finding out; it is now actually proposed, that *these miserable creatures alone, shall be ballotted for the Militia*. It is proposed that, as long as there is a pauper able to serve, no other person shall be liable to be called upon. So that, the defence of the country must necessarily be left to the paupers alone, the rich will all be excused from serving! A *pauper army wherewith to defend the kingdom!* These words are enough. Ten thousand volumes of detail; ten thousand witnesses on their oath, to prove the misery of the people, would not be equal to this proposition, which is already in the shape of a Bill, and may, very soon, become a law. And, at the very moment that this Bill is before the House of Commons, that House is told (and it cheers the saying,) that *young noblemen* ought to be induced to go into the army and navy, in order to add to the *respectability of the service!* It will, indeed, be *respectable*, when the militia shall consist wholly of miserable creatures, who have been compelled to be soldiers, as a punishment for having been in want of bread!—Oh! happy militia men! Joyous militia paupers,

smiling in plenty, happy, contented, united and *grateful!* Devil is in it, Sir, if these militia paupers are not *contented*, and, above all things, "*grateful!*"

Proof the twelfth.—The poor-houses, the gaols, the houses for imprisoning and punishing the people, have increased in size, within the last thirty years, to *four times their former bigness*. This is notorious. The *floating prisons* now contain as many prisoners as were formerly contained in all the prisons in the kingdom. This is a very striking proof of a *joyous country*, and all the rest of your farage.

Proof the thirteenth.—Mr. PEEL, the Secretary of State for the interior, said, the other evening, in the House of Commons, that the number of lunatics is now twice as great as it formerly was! O, *joyous country*, smiling in *plenty*, *happy*, *contented*, and *grateful!* What a joyous thing to see county-asylums for lunatics rise up!—Some have the impudence to pretend, that this increase of prisoners and insane persons arises from an *increase of population*. This is an impudent lie. There is no *increase of population*. True, that you are building new churches for the stock-jobbing tribe, who are collected in great

towns, and for the manufacturers who have been drawn into masses, instead of remaining dispersed, as formerly; but, while these masses have increased, let this fact be borne in mind, that there are upwards of *two thousand parishes* in England and Wales, the average population of which scarcely exceeds a hundred persons, and in each of which parishes there stands a church manifestly built to hold more than a thousand persons.—But, at any rate, the most impudent of the population-liars does not pretend that the population has doubled; and Mr. PEEL says, that the number of lunatics *has been doubled*; than which a less "*joyous*," and more melancholy fact, and a fact more clearly proving a state of unparalleled national misery, it is impossible to imagine. It is notorious that the *transfer of property* from the gentry to the Jews has driven thousands mad. There is nobody, in a case like this, to pity the sufferer. A violent revolution leaves hope of change; but this Jewish revolution takes the property quietly away, according to due course of law, and leaves to the loser nothing but eyes to cry with, and hands wherewith to hang himself or cut his throat.

I could proceed to the end of a large volume; but, for the present, here are *proofs* enough of the joyous, happy, contented and grateful state of the people. Those who live upon the taxes are, indeed, *joyous*; the Jews are *joyous*; but, the main body of the people are the worst fed, the worst clothed, the most miserable and deplorable creatures in the whole world. And, if they be *contented* and *grateful*, why do you keep up *barracks* all over the country; why do you keep on foot a standing army greater than Queen Anne had to carry on war against Louis XIV.? Ah! you well know how things would be if you had not this army! Besides, if the people be *contented*, and, if all be so *grateful* to your Parliament, why has your Parliament a law to put *the people to death*, if they attempt to seduce a *soldier*? Ah! you know well how it is: and so did ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN, who said, the other evening, in the House of Commons, that if it were not for the marines (*sea soldiers*) the sailors would all run away from the ships! What! "gallant tars of old England," go in at one end of the ships and run out at the other!" And this acknowledged, too, in the famous House of Commons, and coming from the lips of an admiral! If this be the case, all your boasting is *empty* indeed. If English sailors are to be made to do their duty only by means of a *bayonet at their backs*, you have, it must be confessed, or, rather, your Parliament has, brought us into a most enviable state.

The House did, it seems, cheer you, when you were bestowing your praises upon it; but, I remember, that it cheered when the *three millions sterling* were proposed to be voted for the building of columns and arches to commemorate the *conquering of France*!

In 1816, it cheered, when Mr. Western said, that the distress of the country arose from a *surplus of food*.

In 1817, it cheered, when it was stated, that the distress arose from a surplus of mouths.

In 1821, it cheered, when *over-production* was insisted as the cause of distress, and when, at the same time, it voted money to send away a part of the mouths.

In 1822, it cheered, when it was asserted, that the evil of England was, *too much food*; at the same time it voted money to save the Irish from starving, while it permitted *Irish food* to

be brought in immense quantities to England.

In 1811, it cheered VANSITTART, when he proposed to it to vote that a *pound note and a shilling were equal in value to a guinea,*

In 1819, it cheered Mr. PEEL, when he called upon it to adopt Resolutions, which implied, that, in 1811, a pound note and a shilling were *not equal in value to a guinea.*

In 1823, it cheered Mr. CANNING, when he put up prayers for the defeat of the French in Spain.

In 1823, it cheered this same Mr. Canning's eulogium on the Duke d'Angouleme, who had commanded the French and beaten the Spaniards.

In 1819, it cheered (oh! how it cheered!) the Bill for *resuming cash-payments*, and how it congratulated the Prince Regent on the happy measure for coming back to our *safe and ancient currency!*

In 1822, (ten months before the day that the Small Notes were to disappear) it cheered a Bill to continue this small paper-money for *eleven years longer*, and which Bill necessarily prevented a return to the "*safe and ancient currency.*"

Therefore, Sir, its cheering settles nothing. It is this last-mentioned subject of its cheering that forms the main ground of the present delusion. Since May 1823, that is to say, since the day when PEEL's Bill would have given us a gold and silver currency all over the country: since that day, *paper-money has been put forth to an immense amount.* This, as is always the case, has *raised prices.* It has silenced the landowners, who hope, that their estates are now safe. But, you play a *desperate game.* You think, that wheat can, upon an average of years, be twice the price here that it is in France, for instance. This delusion must lead you to ruin. It must produce a great shock of some sort: it must produce *another stoppage at the Bank; or a total breaking up of the country bankers.* Yet, you were compelled to resort to the paper-money. Another year of low prices would have produced the blowing up of the Borough System. But, your danger is still greater on the other side; for, another stoppage at the Bank is *the end of your affair.* And mind, this stoppage must come, unless you *repeal the paper-money law,* which will soon inundate the country with paper, and, at no

very distant day, will send the gold out of the country, as it was sent by the issues of paper-money in 1847.

In the meanwhile, what are you to do, if WAR should arise? Why, you confess, that you do not know anything about that. It is, however, a matter that you ought to know something about. Only think of boasting of the state of the country; and, above all things, boasting of "its power and influence;" and, after this, confessing, that all you have said is founded on the continuance of peace, and that, if war should arise, that will overthrow all your calculations! Pretty power and influence indeed, that are to exist only in a state of peace!

Well; but, surely, you do not mean to lie down and die, if war should come! No: but, pretty near it; for your reliance is on the usual spirit of the people! Foolish enough: sufficiently childish for a Chancellor of the Exchequer! "Spirit of the people," indeed! What spirit more are they to have now than they had when they began to fight at the expense of eight hundred millions of Louis d'or? With all their spirit, they could not get on in war against France alone without borrowing eight hundred mil-

lions of Louis d'or. Why should they be able to make war again without more borrowed money? You should have told us how you would get money, if war were to arise: and not shuffle out of this important part of your business by telling us, that you relied, in case of war, upon the "*spirit of the people.*" The warlike *spirit* must be great indeed, when it is actually now proposed to the Parliament to pass a law to put the fighting for the country into the hands of those who have no resource but *praying for alms!*

However, this is poor trifling; it is mere childishness. The French have invaded and subjugated Spain, and the "*spirit*" that you talk of was as quiet as a mouse. Let them invade Belgium (which, I suppose they will, if you interfere with regard to Mexico), what will your "*spirit*" do for you? Offer it to Russians, Prussians, or Austrians: offer it to the Swiss; and see whether a whole cargo of it will purchase you a single bayonet. It was not "*spirit*" that won the battle of Waterloo: it was *borrowed money*: and you should have told us how you would *borrow money again* in case of another war.

In short, your very smell is that of impotence. You have no power:

you have no *influence*. All the world sees, that the sound of war would blow up your whole concern. You put a *bold face* upon the matter: you talk big: you boast: you, at the same time, carefully disclaim all intention to be *tyrannical* and *grasping*: all these are amongst the sure signs of *conscious impotence*. Your System has run its race; and the whole world sees it. Never again, as long as this sort of Parliament shall exist, will you *dare to attempt to enforce the right of search*; and, without that right, this island must soon cease to be above the contempt of even little nations. The United States are visibly *growing over you*; and you *fawn* upon them; you tender them your "*steadfast friendship*;" and you, doubtless, receive, in return, their unqualified disdain. Oh! pray, do not believe, that you can cajole the nations into forbearance with regard to you! They do not yet, perhaps, see the full extent of your weakness. They will not see it, may be, till events *compel you to stir*. The foun-dered horse looks much as usual, till he is *put in motion*. Pauper soldiers and sailors are as good as any for battles on the Serpentine River. When you come to be *put in motion*, we shall see how

you will get along with your nine hundred millions of Debt, contracted by that eulogized Parliament, who now cheers you, when you will say, that "joy, happiness, content and gratitude" fill the hearts of the poorest, worst fed, most ragged, most dejected and degraded people that ever inhabited any country upon the face of the earth: that nonpareil of a Parliament who passed the vote of the *one pound note and the shilling*; that assembly which you are so fit to praise, and of whose cheers you are so eminently worthy.

Every thing that I have said in this letter, ought to have been said to your face; ought to have gone forth to the public with your boasting and bombastical harangue. Well did you know, that, in the House of Commons sense of words, *Opposition* does not mean the doing of things like this. Thus the public are deceived; thus have they been led along, year after year, a bright prospect always before them, and poverty and disgrace always treading on their heels. The System of delusion is, however, drawing to a close; and the next war, either destroys the System, or sinks the nation for ages.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient and
Most humble Servant,
W^m COBBETT

SUBSCRIPTION FOR
BYRNE.

Mr. Bell - - -	£1	0	0
Homo - - -	2	0	0
Lewes Flanigan, Esq.	5	0	0
Mr. Cobbett - - -	1	0	0
Crispin - - -	0	2	6
Thomas Hardy - -	0	10	0
C. W., Maidstone -	0	10	0
Bell's Life in London	2	0	0

STRAW PLAT.

The time is now approaching for sowing the Spring wheat. I have before frequently had to observe, that this is the thing which bonnets will be made of, at last. I have recommended the sowing of *twenty bushels to the acre*. Some are of opinion that twenty bushels is too large a quantity: others think that it is not. I have paid attention to every thing that I have heard upon the subject. I have been very anxious to form a correct opinion, being well aware of how much depends on sowing the proper quantity of seed. All agree, that the land ought to have no *fresh manure*. Fresh manure would give broad flag or grass to the plant. The plants would fall and rot to a certainty. We sow thick to get the straw slender; and yet we want the straw to be of a tolerable length,

which it will not be if it be too thick and too much starved. I am of opinion that a *clean, poor, clayey field*; a nasty stiff, miserable, wicked soil, that clings and bakes as hard as a stone with five or six days' sun, and that is as cold as Greenland six inches beneath the surface; a field that has broken the hearts of hundreds of horses and of scores of farmers; I think if you could get such a field as this quite clean, and were to sow it with *ten bushels to the acre, early in April*, you might, probably, get a crop of wheat as fine as hogs' bristles; and, let this be observed, that there is no land that produces straw so solid and so round as this miserable clay.

Now, as to the seed. I have hunted a long time in vain to get some of this *Blé de Mars*, as the French call it. A friend of mine in Essex, told me some time ago, that he had spoken to a captain of a packet, to bring him over a bag of this wheat, under pretence of having it for *food for his poultry on the passage*. The jolterheads, you see, have been so careful to favour domestic improvements, that they have cut off from us the possibility of starting upon equal terms with the Italians. Here is a Government actually standing in our way; and if we succeed it must be in *s spite* of it. However, I verily believe that this blessed

Government would be sorry for our success.

We can defy it, and the jolter-heads too; for, by hook or by crook, I shall have about forty or fifty bushels of this wheat at Fleet-street in a few days! If poor WEBB HALL were alive, he certainly would swear that I had smuggled it in, and that I ought to be punished as a traitor to my country. However, I have it safe. *No matter where it comes from.* I undertake that it is the true Spring wheat, or Blé de Mars; of the straw of which Italians make *all* the bonnets.

The original cost of this wheat *to me* (of any previous charges I know nothing), is eight shillings a bushel, *English measure*. The inland carriage to London, the sacks, the portage, and one thing and another will make it cost me about ten shillings a bushel, besides the expense of taking it to a coach or a wagon, for, if it be sown, go from London it must. If I sell a sack of it, I shall sell it for ten shillings a bushel, and charge the sack. If I sell a single bushel, or any thing less than a sack, the charge must be eleven shillings a bushel. I wish to get not one farthing by this wheat, nor by any thing belonging to this straw affair. Every body knows that you can neither move hand nor foot nor lips in London without paying money. You cannot get a man to carry a bushel of wheat to a coach without giving him a shilling. You pay two-pence for booking the parcel, therefore, the above prices cannot be lowered. I expect the cargo to arrive in a few days, and those that order it first will be first supplied. I shall sow a little some-

where myself, both for straw and for seed.

This is all that I think necessary to say upon the subject at present. I have only about forty bushels of wheat in the cargo that I expect, but I can have more; for I will go all lengths rather than not have this wheat. I will beat these Italian Jews in spite of all the governments upon the face of the earth. I care nothing about Custom House laws and Tide-waiters in a case like this. At any rate, I have got the forty bushels! The wheat is not yet come, but I expect to receive it very shortly. Those gentlemen who have sent to me for some of this wheat, shall be supplied as soon as the wheat be received by me.

TURNIP AND MANGEL WURZEL SEED.

I HAVE some Swedish Turnip Seed, sowed under my own direction, and from plants of my own selecting, in Hampshire. I will pledge myself for its being as good as it can possibly be. I have some Mangel Wurzel Seed, grown by a man on whom I can place perfect reliance; I sell the former at fifteen - pence a pound for any quantity under ten pounds, and at a shilling a pound for any larger quantity. The Mangel Wurzel Seed at eighteen-pence a pound for ten pounds, or any quantity above it; and two shillings a pound for any quantity smaller than ten pounds. If I send to the Country, I shall send in linen bags, besides a bag of paper. The linen bags will be sewed up; and I shall charge nothing for the bags or for the booking at the coach-office.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 21st Feb.

Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat	68	8
Rye	44	7
Barley	38	0
Oats	25	6
Beans	43	6
Peas	42	3

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 21st Feb.

Qrs.	s.	z.	a.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat.. 8,536 for 29,938	17	'6	Average,	67	10		
Barley 11,013....21,351	13	10.....	38	9			
Oats.. 14,298....19,504	0	10.....	27	4			
Rye .. 1.... 2	4	0.....	44	0			
Beans.. 3,084.... 6,577	9	3.....	42	7			
Peas....1,938.... 4,063	16	6.....	41	11			

Friday, Feb. 27.—There are but small arrivals of Grain this week; the quantity of Flour is however considerable. Having some demand for re-shipping Wheat, this has occasioned the trade to be more lively, and rather higher prices have been obtained. Barley has sold heavily at Monday's terms. Beans and Peas are unaltered. There has been rather more trade for Oats to-day, and this article has been sold at rather higher prices. Flour continues dull.

Monday, March 1.—The arrivals of all descriptions of Grain last

week were only moderate, but of Flour the quantity was again considerable. This morning there is a good supply of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, from Kent alone, but from other counties the quantities fresh up are only moderate. There are not many vessels up with Oats since this day se'nights. During last week there were some more orders to ship Wheat from hence, and the trade consequently improved, so that the best samples have obtained 2s. per quarter more than last Monday, but the sales made to-day have not experienced equal freedom with those of Friday last.

Barley is 1s. to 2s. per quarter dearer, though the demand is limited. Beans and Grey Peas have rather exceeded last week's quotations. Although there is not a considerable quantity of Oats at market to-day, yet this trade has been heavy at the same prices as this day se'nights.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old)	68s. to 73s.
— white, (old).....	52s. — 80s.
— red, (new)	48s. — 54s.
— fine	56s. — 60s.
— superfine.....	62s. — 67s.
— white, (new)	54s. — 56s.
— fine	58s. — 65s.
— superfine.....	69s. — 72s.
Flour, per sack	60s. — 65s.
— Seconds	58s. — 62s.
— North Country ..	50s. — 54s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 11d. by the full-priced Bakers.

**ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From February 23 to February 28, both inclusive.**

<i>Whence</i>	<i>When.</i>	<i>Barley</i>	<i>Malt.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>	<i>Beans.</i>	<i>Flour.</i>
Aberdeen .....	.....	.....	.....	1560	.....	.....
Aldb'm'	205	579	20	.....	90	24
Alemouth .....	.....	.....	.....	290	.....	.....
Banff .....	.....	.....	.....	290	.....	.....
Berwick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston	100	.....	.....	2930	.....	.....
Bridport .....	.....	119	.....	69	.....	.....
Clay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dundee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastbourne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester' Essex	205	225	1245	.....	98	1790
Harwich' Essex	276	62	228	.....	149	614
Leigh	367	102	.....	30	237	7
Maldon	526	238	100	8	312	1385
Exeter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gainsbro' .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grimsby .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings .....	.....	14	.....	40	18	25
Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	106
Ipswich	35	565	1312	.....	74	532
Kent	2007	974	192	840	667	2090
Louth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poole .....	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth .....	.....	161	.....	73	.....	.....
Rye .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton .....	.....	.....	200	40	.....	.....
Stockton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southwold .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weymouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitby .....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	50
Wimbleach	160	.....	.....	1083	.....	.....
Woodbridge	230	503	162	.....	98	362
Yarmouth	120	110	610	.....	.....	2480
Belfast .....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Waterford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	765	.....
Youghall .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310	.....
Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4231	3848	4069	8698	1743	9465

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:
 Ryc, —; Pease, 1195; Tares, 357; Linseed, 3050; Rapeseed, —;
 Brank, 5543; Mustard, 95; Flax, 65; and Seeds, 406 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	55	100
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	57	88
— red English, ditto ..	68	106
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	66	90
Rye Grass	per qr...	26
Turnip, new, white .. per bush.	10	12
— red & green .. ditto ..	10	16
— yellow Swedes ditto ..	9	11
Mustard, white .. ditto ..	7	11
— brown..... ditto ..	8	14
Caraway	per cwt	50
Coriander..... ditto ..	10	13
Santquin..... per qr...	30	42
Trefoil	per cwt	24
Ribgrass	ditto ..	33
Caulary, common .. per qr...	38	40
— fine .. ditto ..	42	52
Tares	per bush.	8
Hempseed	per qr...	40
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign	ditto ..	34
— fine English		
for sowing	ditto ..	40
Rapeseed, 29 <i>l.</i> to 30 <i>l.</i> per last.		
Linseed Oil Cake, 12 <i>l.</i> per 1000		
Foreign ditto, 7 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>		
Rape Cake, 6 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> per ton.		

Monday, March 1.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 7,140 firkins of Butter; and 4,025 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign ports, 1,136 casks of Butter.

City, 3 March 1824.

BACON.

There is now so little doing in Butter, that those who *must be meddling* are endeavouring very earnestly to raise the price of Bacon; and we think it by no means unlikely that they will succeed.—On board, 51*s.* to 52*s.*—Landed, 52*s.* to 53*s.*

BUTTER.

The holders of Butter are growing weary, and are taking such steps to get out of stock as seem likely to verify the old proverb, “*out of the frying-pan into the fire.*”—Landed: Carlow, 76*s.* to 82*s.*—Waterford, or Dublin, 70*s.* to 74*s.*—Cork, or Limerick, 74*s.* to 76*s.*—Newry, 68*s.* to 72*s.*—Dutch, 84*s.* to 90*s.*

CHEESE.

Every thing *fine* or *common* is in brisk demand; for trifling there is not much demand. Prices continue nearly the same as last week.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 1.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	4	4
Mutton.....	3	8	4	6
Veal.....	5	0	6	0
Pork.....	4	4	5	4

Beasts ... 2,682	Sheep ... 18,130
Calves 120	Pigs 190

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	6	3	6
Mutton.....	2	8	3	10
Veal.....	3	8	5	8
Pork.....	3	4	5	4

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	4	3	6
Mutton.....	2	10	3	10
Veal.....	3	8	5	8
Pork.....	3	8	5	4

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.

Ware	£ 2 0 to £ 3 15
Middlings.....	1 15 — 2 0
Chats.....	1 15 — 0 0
Common Red..	0 0 — 0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware.....	£ 2 5 to £ 3 10
Middlings.....	1 15 — 2 0
Chats.....	1 10 — 1 15
Common Red..	2 5 — 3 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....70s. to 100s.
Straw...36s. to 40s.
Clover..80s. to 120s.St. James's.—Hay....63s. to 110s.
Straw...36s. to 60s.
Clover..88s. to 120s.Whitechapel.—Hay....80s. to 100s.
Straw...40s. to 47s.
Clover 100s. to 130s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peaſe.
	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.
Aylesbury	50 72 0	34 36 0	24 28 6	35 41 0	42 44 0
Banbury	56 64 0	33 36 0	24 27 0	32 40 0	0 0 0
Basingtoke.....	58 80 0	32 36 0	21 25 0	38 48 0	0 0 0
Chelmsford.....	56 74 0	32 40 0	26 30 0	32 42 0	32 38 0
Derby	58 80 0	28 42 0	22 32 0	34 54 0	0 0 0
Devizes	50 71 0	28 38 0	25 30 0	34 48 0	0 0 0
Dorchester.....	50 76 0	27 37 0	20 26 0	44 50 0	0 0 0
Exeter.....	56 72 0	28 35 0	16 22 0	40 44 0	0 0 0
Guildford.....	60 82 0	32 37 0	24 31 0	40 50 0	38 42 0
Henley	52 80 0	30 37 0	22 39 0	38 43 0	40 46 0
Hornastle	60 68 0	30 38 0	20 30 0	38 40 0	36 48 0
Hungerford.....	50 75 0	25 35 0	19 33 0	34 45 0	0 0 0
Lewes	56 64 0	36 38 0	23 24 0	38 0 0	0 0 0
Lynn	50 64 0	32 40 0	22 28 0	40 42 0	40 52 0
Newbury	50 78 0	28 39 0	20 26 0	38 50 0	35 46 0
Newcastle	52 72 0	40 42 0	24 31 0	40 44 0	40 52 0
Northampton	60 66 0	30 36 0	20 27 0	0 0 0	36 38 0
Nottingham	60 0 0	39 0 0	25 0 0	44 0 0	0 0 0
Reading	52 81 0	26 42 0	19 28 0	34 44 0	36 46 0
Sherborne	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Stamford.....	60 70 0	26 40 0	21 26 0	38 41 0	0 0 0
Swansca	64 0 0	34 0 0	22 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Truro	64 0 0	36 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Uxbridge	54 80 0	34 40 0	24 32 0	36 46 0	34 44 0
Warminster	45 74 0	22 40 0	21 28 0	32 52 0	0 0 0
Winchester	52 74 0	30 37 0	20 28 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Yarmouth.....	64 70 0	37 40 0	24 30 0	38 42 0	33 50 0
Dalkeith *	25 34 0	24 31 0	16 27 0	20 25 0	20 25 0
Haddington*	28 38 0	24 31 0	22 25 6	20 24 0	20 23 6

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.—During the past week (arising probably from the prevalence of easterly winds and consequent short supplies of Grain,) sales of Wheat and Oats were made to speculators and the trade at improved prices; but at this day's market, which was sparingly attended, there was so much falling off from inclination to purchase, as to leave the improvement in value previously alluded to unobtainable this day, inasmuch as the holders continued firm in their demands for the advantage antecedently experienced.

Imported into Liverpool from the 17th to the 23d Feb. 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 302; Oats, 5,154; Barley, 308; Beans, 66; and Peas, 26 quarters. Oatmeal, 436 packs, per 240 lbs.; Flour, 515 sacks, and American, 50 barrels.

Bristol, Feb. 28.—No alteration in the prices of Corn, &c. since last statement.

Birmingham, Feb. 26.—We have a generally dull trade. Wheat and Barley are not worth quite so much money, neither is Flour. Old Beans and fine Oats are in request: there is a short supply of the former. The weather being against sowing them, there is but little doing in Tares, and they are more plentiful.

Ipswich, Feb. 28.—Our market to-day was shortly supplied with all Grain. Wheat was dearer, but Spring Corn remains much as last week, as follow:—Wheat, 60s. to 74s.; Barley, 34s. to 41s.; Beans, 40s. to 43s.; Peas, 38s. to 40s.; and Oats, 28s. to 30s. per quarter.

Wisbech, Feb. 28.—Our Corn market was brisk to-day in the sale of heavy dry samples of Wheat, which fetched from 64s. to 68s. per qr.; second sorts, 60s. to 63s. Oats for seed much sought after, which caused a small advance in the article.

Boston, Feb. 25.—This market continues to be supplied with samples of Grain, and prices seem to be on the decline full 1s. to 2s. per quarter in the generality of Grain. Prices as follows:—Wheat, 63s.; Oats, 21s. to 25s.; and Beans, 40s. to 43s. per quarter.

Wakefield, Feb. 27.—We have but a short supply of Grain up the river, but a large one by our farmers. Not having many buyers of Wheat, fine samples sold nearly at last week's prices; second and inferior samples must be quoted 1s. to 2s. lower. South Barley is 1s. higher; in other kinds no alteration.—Mealing Oats are ½d. per stone, and Shelling 1s. per load higher. In Beans, Peas, Malt, and Rapeseed no alteration.—Wheat, 64s. to 76s. per quarter; Mealing Oats, 15d. to 16d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 39s. to 40s. per load of 261 lbs.; Barley, 40s. to 44s.; Beans, old and new, 48s. to 62s. 68 lbs. per bushel; Maple Peas, 58s. to 60s.; Tares, 76s. to 84s. per quarter; Malt, 46s. to 50s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 58s. to 60s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 32d. to 33d. per last.

Multon, Feb. 28.—There has been but little variation in prices of Corn since last week. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 68s. to 74s. per quarter, five stone per bushel. Barley, 36s. to 42s. per quarter. Oats, 13d. to 14s. per stone.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended February 21, 1824.

	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>			
	<i>L.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>d.</i>
London .....	.69	7	..40	1	..28	7
Essex .....	.68	10	..39	8	..27	8
Kent.....	.65	6	..37	10	..27	6
Sussex.....	.67	3	..34	7	..24	10
Suffolk.....	.67	2	..37	7	..25	11
Cambridgeshire .....	.65	1	..33	9	..22	9
Norfolk .....	.66	5	..37	11	..27	7
Lincolnshire .....	.64	4	..35	7	..24	4
Yorkshire .....	.65	9	..36	0	..24	6
Durham .....	.64	9	..34	8	..26	10
Northumberland .....	.62	6	..38	4	..28	8
Cumberland .....	.63	0	..36	6	..27	3
Westmoreland .....	.61	10	..37	0	..26	9
Lancashire .....	.67	8	..40	0	..28	0
Cheshire .....	.68	0	..44	0	..25	9
Gloucestershire.....	.63	4	..34	0	..24	8
Somersetshire .....	.69	5	..32	1	..20	10
Monmouthshire .....	.65	1	..37	5	..0	0
Devonshire .....	.66	7	..33	0	..19	4
Cornwall .....	.63	1	..33	5	..22	3
Dorsetshire .....	.64	9	..31	7	..22	2
Hampshire .....	.63	8	..34	4	..23	6
North Wales .....	.70	4	..41	6	..22	7
South Wales .....	.69	8	..34	8	..21	4

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Horncastle, Feb. 28.—Beef, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 5d. to 6d.; and Veal, 7d. to 8d. per lb.

Malton, Feb. 28.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef 4½d. to 5½d.; Mutton 4½d. to 5½d.; Pork 4½d. to 5½d.: and Veal 5d. to 7d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 14½d. to 16d. per lb. Bacon Sides, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.; Hams, 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per stone.

Morpeth market on Wednesday, was well supplied with Cattle and Sheep. There being a good demand, both sold readily at a little advance in price.—Beef from 5s. to 5s. 9d.; and Mutton 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per stone, sinking offals.

Wakefield Cattle Market last week exhibited a very fine show both of Beasts and Sheep, especially with respect to quality. There was a good attendance of buyers, which kept up the prices nearly to an equality with last market, still a considerable number of both went away unsold.—Beasts, 460; Sheep, 10,000.

Skipton Fortnight Fair, Feb. 17.—We had a good show of fat Beasts, but Sheep were not so numerous as usual, and there was little variation in prices.

**Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the
BOROUGH.**

Monday, March 1.—There is but little doing in our Hop market; the currency remains the same. The accounts continue to be received of the weak and unhealthy appearance of the bines, and some considerable Planters have withdrawn their Hops from sale in consequence of it.

Maidstone, Feb. 26.—In the absence of trade, of which, at our market, there is literally nothing doing, we can give the reports just as they come from the Hop-planters in this neighbourhood, and it seems from their accounts, that in dressing the hills and bines in general have received, apparently, a much greater injury from the late blight than could have been expected.

COTTON MARKET.

Friday, Feb. 27.—We have had a fair demand in our Cotton market this week, and about 1,470 bags have been taken by the trade at the extreme price of last week, viz.—260 Surats, 6*½d.* ordinary, to 6*¾d.* fair; 470 Bengals, 5*½d.* ordinary, to 6*½d.* good fair; 140 Madras, 6*¾d.* good fair; 600 Pernams 10*½d.* per lb.—all in bond.

IMPORTANT TO LANDLORDS, FARMERS, AND THE CLERGY.

HEMPSTEAD APPEAL CASE,

Between Dowager Lady Suffield and certain Farmers, Tenants of R. H. Gurney, Esq. M.P.
RESPECTING TITHES AND POOR-RATES.

This day is published, price 4*s.*

A REPORT of the above TRIAL: including the CALCULATIONS of Four eminent Land-Valuers, residing in the County of Norfolk, for ascertaining the assessable Value of Lands and Tithes; and prefaced by a DEFENCE, supported by Legal Authority, of the Case proved on the part of the Farmers, and of the Mode of Calculation adopted by their Witnesses. By W. WITHERS, JUN.

The Court of Quarter Sessions decided on this occasion, that, although the Landholders *could not* and *did not* pay any Rent, and one of them actually *lost* by his occupation notwithstanding, the Appellant was *over-rated* for her Tithes, which were not charged at more than one-fourth of the Assessment on the Land.

Sold by C. CLEMENT, 183, Fleet-street.

TALLOW, &c. per Cwt.

	£. s.
Russia Candle, Yellow	1 15
—, Siberia	1 14
—, Soap	1 12
Archangel	1 13
Town Tallow	1 19
Graves	0 14
Good Dregs	0 6
Soap, London, Yellow	2 18
—, Mettled	3 6
—, Curd	3 10
—, Soft	0 0
Candles, Mould, per doz...	9 6
—, Store	8 0
Raw Fat, per stone of 8 lbs.	2 1 <i>½</i>
Tallow imported into London from Feb. 18 to Feb. 26, 9 casks.	—
OILS, per Ton, of 252 Gallons.	—
New Greenland Whale £. 18 10	10
Pale Seal	26 0
Spermacetti	42 0
Linseed	26 10
Pale Rape	34 10
Galipoli, per 236 gallons..	51 0

COAL MARKET, Feb. 27.

<i>Ships at Market.</i>	<i>Ships sold.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
15 <i>½</i> Newcastle..	4 <i>½</i> .. 26s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.	
4 <i>½</i> Sunderland	1 <i>½</i> .. 38s. 9d.—44s. 0d.	

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 49.—No. 11.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1824. [Price 6d.

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

GAME BILL.

Kensington, 10th March 1824.

Or all the monstrous things that were ever brought before Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON's famous House of Commons, the most monstrous certainly is the BILL now before that House, "to amend the Laws for the Preservation of Game." Let it pass! Let it pass, and *nous verrons*, whatever offence that may give to Mr. Christopher Hutchinson. *Nous verrons!* Let it pass; and *nous verrons!*

But, we must do our *duty* by this Bill. We must publish it; we must expose it; we must work it; we must hang on its skirts; we must, in short, *make the public see what it is*; and, if we do that, it will be sure to do the country good; because it will, Mr. Frederick Robinson notwithstanding, give the THING another good, hearty blow. This Game Bill is precisely one of those things that I like to have to *shoot off* at the THING; and I will shoot it off accordingly.

The base London press will say not a word about it. This press takes care never to do the THING any real hurt. But, indeed, those who conduct this press, are either

too ignorant, or too indolent, to look into such a matter. The greedy jolterheads are in no fear of this press. It is, however, right that the at once haughty and mean wretches should be tackled by somebody. I have the means; and I will tackle them.

I shall insert the whole of the Bill, as "*Printed by Order of the House of Commons, on the 23d of February.*" It consists of a TITLE, a PREAMBLE, TWENTY-FIVE CLAUSES, and TWO SCHEDULES. I shall insert these one by one, and make, on each, such remarks as appear to be necessary.

A Bill to amend the Laws for the Preservation of Game.

This Title, like many others, has a meaning wholly different from what it ought to have, in order to make it describe the objects of the Bill. When Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON's wise and just and humane Parliament passed a Bill to enable the Bank of England to withhold payment of its notes, which payment was due to its creditors, it called the Bill, a Bill "to RESTRAIN the Bank of England from paying in Cash!" The Bank people had gone to Pitt to ask him to interfere; and yet the Bill was called a Bill "to RESTRAIN them from paying!" Oh, brave Parliament! What rogues they must be, Mr. Robinson, to "catastrophe, to vi-

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lify." such a Parliament! Well do these rogues merit *bannishment for life*, if they dare to utter any thing "having a tendency to bring into *contempt*" such a famous Parliament! Well might this meritorious and modest Parliament cheer, send forth "*loud and long-continued cheers*," when you gave it the whole of the praise due to a System that had passed the *Bank-restriction Bill*, and that had (when the paper was depreciated thirty per cent.) voted that a *one pound note of that paper* and a *shilling* were equal in value to a golden guinea of full weight and fineness.

"*Bank-restriction*" was, however, a title full as applicable in that case as "*Preservation of Game*" is in this. One might, from reading this title, fairly suppose that it was intended to cause game to be *preserved*. It is said to be to *amend laws made to preserve game*; and, the fair inference is, that this Bill ought to make the work of preserving more perfect, or more convenient, or more easy. Not at all! the Bill has no such object in view. It has, neither directly or indirectly, any such tendency. It is a Bill to add to the list of things called Game: it is a Bill to encroach most audaciously on the rights of the common people: it is a Bill to give to the aristocracy a *monopoly* of the wild animals; even down to the little thing called a *widgeon*: it is a Bill to violate leases, always to the benefit of the landlord, always to the injury of the tenant, and, in many cases, to his utter ruin: it is a Bill to legalize the selling of game, but to make the sale beneficial to the aristocracy only: it is a Bill to legalize the use of snares,

nets, and traps, but to prevent any but the aristocracy from profiting from this use: it is, in short, a Bill, the *match* of which was scarcely ever offered to Mr. FREDERICK ROMINSON's Parliament, and that is to say of it more that I would, for a good deal, have said of any thing of which I were the author. But let us go on.

PREAMBLE.—Whereas the Laws now in being, prohibiting Persons under a certain degree or rank, and not possessing Estates of a certain annual value, from killing Game, and making it penal to buy or sell Game, have been found to be impolitic and inconvenient, and in many cases oppressive and unjust; and it is expedient to repeal the same, and to establish other Provisions in lieu thereof;—

The author of this Bill does not seem to have known, that a thing cannot very well be *impolitic* without being *inconvenient*; and a common man would have known, that that which is *oppressive* cannot be otherwise than *unjust*. However, we must content ourselves with this specimen; for, if we were to go on in this course, we must write a volume about this Bill, the bad composition, the stupidity of which are quite worthy of its proposed enactments.

This Preamble declares, that the laws now in being (relative to the Game) have been found to be *oppressive*. Since when? Since when, I pray? Because they have, during the *last twenty years*, been receiving every few years, an addition of severity; though SIR JAMES, the *Baronet*, has never, that I know of, been heard to say a word against such addition; and certainly he never has once proposed to soften this harsh; this

severe, this cruel, this now sanguinary, this now *really bloody* *Code*. However, it is now, by this Preamble, acknowledged, that there has been *oppression*, and, this oppression is *unjust*, though, it would seem, that all oppression is not regarded as *injustice*. Now, then, we shall presently see, whether the Bill remove the oppression; whether it make the Code less harsh, cruel and bloody.

1. May it therefore please Your MAJESTY, That it may be Enacted; And be it Enacted by the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, THAT from and after the _____ so much and such parts of any Acts now in force for the preservation of hares, pheasants, partridges, black game, grouse, heath and moor game, as restrain persons under such degree or rank, and not possessing such estates, as in the said Acts respectively are specified, from killing, or having in their possession, Game, and as impose any penalty upon persons who, not being qualified in such manner as is prescribed by such Acts or any of them, shall pursue, take or destroy Game, or have Game in their possession, or keep or use any gun, dog, net, snare or other engine for the destruction of Game; and also so much and such parts of any Acts now in force as prohibit the buying or selling of Game, or as impose any penalty upon persons buying or selling Game, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, Repealed.

This Act then, (if it become an Act), will repeal no part of the Game Code, except in as much as relates to the qualifications, and to the *selling of Game*; and, as we shall soon see, it takes special

care to make the change a great deal *worse than useless* to the great body of the people.

2. And be it further Enacted, That all hares, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, grouse, black game, heath and moor game, bustards, woodcocks, snipes, quails, landrails, wild ducks, teal and widgeons, and the young and eggs thereof, are and shall be deemed to be the property of the person or persons, body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, seised of, or entitled in possession (and not in reversion) to, the land on which the same shall be found; and all hares, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, grouse, black game, heath and moor game, bustards, woodcocks, snipes, quails, landrails, wild ducks, teal and widgeons, found in and upon any uninclosed common or waste land, are and shall be deemed to be the property of the lord or lady of the manor, lordship or royalty, within which such uninclosed common or waste land shall be situated; and it shall be lawful for the said person or persons, body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, so entitled to the property of the Game within their own lands, and for the lord or lady of the manor, lordship or royalty so entitled to the property in the Game on such uninclosed common or waste lands, respectively, to demise and let the Game to be found therein.

This Clause will be a memorable thing in the annals of Borough-legislation! It, (and its companion, Clause 3), will be fresh in our minds to the last moment of the existence of Mr. Frederick Robinson's Parliament, who passed the Bill to hang men, and to rip them up and "place their quarters at the disposal" of the "good old King," if they sent (it was in time of scarcity) a bushel of meal, or of potatoes to the Republicans of France. This clause will be fresh in our minds to the

last moment of the existence of Gatton and Old Sarum.

It makes Game property ; that is to say, a thing which may belong to particular persons ; a thing not belonging to the community at large. This monstrous idea has been swimming about in the heads of the Squires for a great many years ; and, at last, it has found its way down upon the paper. The Squirearchy, beggared by their own wars ; beggared by their wars to prevent Reform of Parliament ; have long been endeavouring to get into a way of turning a penny with the Game. They have been able to get great flocks of Game together ; but, there were laws existing to prevent their selling of it. They did not wish to be prevented from selling it themselves ; but they could not very well ask for a law to prevent others from selling it, without including themselves ; and thus it became a sort of dog in manger concern.

However, poverty has no shame ; and, at last, out comes this project, the main object of which is, to make wild animals things to be bought and sold, and to give all the profits to the aristocracy. Mark, now, how the Bill goes to work to effect this object. In the first place, it makes Game property ; next, it extends the list of wild animals that are to be considered Game, and it thus cuts off from all but land proprietors the right of killing or selling or buying (except for the benefit of the aristocracy,) rabbits, woodcocks, snipes, quails, landrails, wild ducks, teals, and widgeons. Having done this, it next authorizes the aristocracy ; that is to say, the great Landowners, and the Lords

and Ladies of Manors, to *desire* and *let* the Game upon their lands ! That is to say, here is a great fellow, who has ten farms : he may let the Game by the year, or upon lease, to Jack, Tom, or Harry ; to Stock-brokers, Clerks, Stockjobbers, Jews, and all sorts of vermin. The big fellow, who, perhaps, has bawled away the greater part of his estate, in crying out for Pitt and Dundas, and "Social Order :" the big fellow may let the Game on his ten farms to ten different people. He may let by the year, on a long lease ; he may let for a month, or he may sell a day's shooting to any cockney that has a fancy to try his gun upon a snipe or a widgeon !

This is an attempt to *raise the wind* with the devil to it ! Scores of bluff-headed beggars, in blue coats, brass buttons, and buckskin breeches, top-boots, and with ash sticks in their hands : scores of these stupid tyrants, who have lost all claim to the rent of their *land*, are now, I dare say, cock-a-whoop in the hope that they shall be able to screw a *rent out of the game*. Despicable dolt ! Would it not have been better for them to make a stand against the expending of nine hundred and fifty millions of pounds sterling, the interest of which has now to be paid to laughing, to sniggering Jews, and to the laughing and buxom heroes and heroines of the dead weight ; would it not have been better for them to make a stand against this expenditure, the main purpose of which was to prevent the people of England from being fairly represented ? To this point we everlastingly recur : the desire to have the game to let and sell ; this de-

sire, so unnatural, so degrading to the rank of Noblemen and Gentlemen, arises from the loss of the rent of the land; that loss arises from the Debt and dead weight; the Debt and dead weight arise out of the anti-jacobin wars against the people of America and the people of France; and those wars arose solely out of a desire to prevent the people of England first, and the people of America afterwards, from being represented in Parliament! Great, O Gatton and Old Sarum! great will have been your achievements! In this instance (if this Bill were to pass), you would make snipes and widgeons game. It is to you and the like of you that Englishmen will owe their deliverance after all.

3. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That it shall be lawful for the person or persons, body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, seized of, or entailed in possession to, any land not in his, her or their own actual occupation or possession, but let, either on lease or otherwise, to any tenant or tenants, to reserve to himself, herself or themselves, respectively, the property in, and the right of pursuing, taking and killing, and of granting license or leave to others to pursue, take and kill, the Game which may, during the term of any such occupation by such tenant or tenants, be found upon the land so demised, and to restrain, by any covenant, condition, agreement or penalty, the tenant or occupier of such land from pursuing, taking, killing or destroying, and also from authorizing or permitting any other person or persons, without the authority and permission of such owners or proprietors as aforesaid, to pursue, take, kill or destroy, any of the Game there found, and from destroying the young or eggs thereof; and where, in any existing lease or de-

mise or agreement for letting or demising land, such owners or proprietors as aforesaid, have not reserved the right or power of entering upon the land so demised or agreed to be demised, or of authorizing or permitting other persons to enter upon the same, for the purpose of pursuing, taking or killing Game thereon, every such lease and agreement shall be construed to have reserved to such owners or proprietors as aforesaid, the right to, and property in, the Game on the land so demised, or agreed to be demised, and also the right of entering upon the same, and of granting authority and permission to other persons to enter upon the same, for the purpose of pursuing, taking or killing Game thereon.

I beg the reader never to take his eyes from this Clause, till he has seen it in its full light, and in its true colours. This clause is such a thing as I never heard of before. But, let us look at it; for, we shall find that *words* will fail us, if we attempt to do justice to its character. Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON said the other day, that the people were all very grateful to the Parliament. What must they be, then, if this thing should pass into a law? Where will then be the scoundrel again to talk, where will then be the knave sufficiently prostituted and impudent, again to talk about "envy of surrounding nations, and admiration of the world"!

You see, reader, that Clause 2, had made snipes, widgeons and rabbits Game: it had made the Game property; it had vested the proprietorship in persons, bodies politic, bodies corporate, bodies collegiate, seized of, or entitled in possession to, the land on which the game should be found. You will observe, that to be seized of a farm, or to be entitled in posses-

sion to it, does not mean to be the occupier or tenant of that farm. I may be seized of a farm, and you may have the occupation of it: in other words, I may be the landlord and you the tenant. So that, this clause gives the property, not to the occupier of the land, (if he be not also the owner); but to the owner of the land only. Pray mark that.

This same Clause 2, having vested the property in the landlord, or owner of the land, next proceeds to authorize and let this property called Game. Here, then, is Sir JOLTERHEAD WIDGEON, who has been bawling for Pitt, ADDINGTON, JENKINSON and PERCEVAL; and whose wife has been giving colours to Yeomanry Cavalry, till the rent of his farms is scarcely sufficient to pay the interest of the mortgage due to the Jew. Here is Sir JOLTERHEAD WIDGEON, who has let his farm to you for three hundred pounds a year, which you honestly pay over to the receiver on the part of the Jew, and here is this same Sir JOLTERHEAD, who lets his Game on the same farm to me, for, we will suppose, fifty pounds a year. This is a good thing for JOLTERHEAD. Here are the means of buying clothes to fit out young 'Squire WIDGEON for foreign parts of some sort or other. England being much too small to hold so mighty a genius. There is nothing left him in the village: his whip, therefore, must be transferred to the backs of the seapoys or the negroes.

Very well, then: you rent Sir JOLTERHEAD's farm, and I rent his Game, including his namesakes the widgeons. There is nothing unfair in this towards you. You

might have rented Sir JOLTERHEAD's Game yourself, if you had chosen. Let it be understood, however, that I am looking at future contracts; that I am supposing the Landrail Bill to have been passed before we made our contracts with Sir JOLTERHEAD.

Now, then, open your eyes and look at this unparalleled Bill. Look at Clause 3, and at the latter part of that clause. When I am speaking of Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON's Parliament: when I am speaking of things compared with things that have been passed by that Parliament: when I am speaking of the character of a document, laid before a body which quashed the actions against the parsons in the year 1801, which protected the Bank against its creditors in 1797, which, in 1811, voted about the one pound note and the shilling, which passed Peel's Bill, which passed the Small Note Bill, which but, I should never have done: when I am speaking of the character of a document laid before a body like this; and especially when I am speaking of it in the way of comparison, I know that it becomes me to be cautious in the extreme; but, in spite of this, I, after due time for reflection, scruple not to assert, that the Clause which I have just inserted surpasses any thing that ever, even during the days of Perceval, was submitted to any body of men upon earth, existing under the appellation of *Legislative Assembly*.

The former part of this Clause provides for contracts, such as I have above supposed, between Sir JOLTERHEAD WIDGEON and the farmer who may become the renter of his land, and between

Sir Jolterhead and the *sportsman* who may become the renter of the game on that farm. But, the latter part of the Clause boldly and unblushingly proposes a *direct and undisguised violation of existing leases*, and, mind, of *every existing lease*; and this, too, to the injury of the tenant, and the sole advantage of the landlord! For it expressly says, that, in all cases of *existing leases*, where the owners of the land "HAVE NOT RESERVED the right of entering on the land, every such lease SHALL BE CONSTRUED TO HAVE MADE SUCH RESERVATION." Audacious villains are those who have still the hardihood to deny the envy of surrounding nations and "the admiration of the world"!

So that, here is SIR JOLTERHEAD WIDGEON, who has let his farm to JOHN CLODPOLE for 300*l.* a year, without any reservation as to game. CLODPOLE has agreed to give him a *great deal more rent* than he would have agreed to give him, if there had been any reservation as to game. But, now comes WIDGEON, (the "*joyous*" Baronet,) and tells CLODPOLE, that the *game is reserved*, and that he has demised and let it to MOSES ROUNDEYES of Capel Court, Esq. in the county of Middlesex.

COPOLE.—What! is this Jew to come, then, and trample down my grass, and turnips, and corn, at his pleasure?

WIDGEON.—Indeed, farmer, he is a very good sort of man; and, between you and I, he does not know how to shoot.

LADY WIDGEON.—(Aside.)—I hope my daughter will know how to *shoot him*; for I am sure

we shall all be in the workhouse if she don't.

CLODPOLE.—But, have I not a lease; and do I not pay you for the game as well as for the land; and, can you let the same thing to each of two people at one and the same time, and get a rent from each; and is this to be called law and justice?

WIDGEON.—No, no, farmer, I did not let you the game: you don't pay me for the game: I let you the land only; and the land you will still have. If you look into your lease, you won't see a word about the game.

CLODPOLE.—Not a word, indeed! But did I not rent the whole? Did you reserve any thing about game?

WIDGEON.—Aye, that is the very thing now! I reserved no right to let the game; but, the Bill says, that your lease shall be construed to have reserved it.

CLODPOLE.—the Bill, I say, and — into the bargain!

WIDGEON. For shame; for shame, farmer Clodpole! Abuse Mr. Frederick Robinson's House! I'll not hear it.

CLODPOLE. Not hear it? G— — ! But you shall hear it, and hear a great deal more too, before I suffer your rascal Jew to come and trample down my corn and my hedges.

LADY WIDGEON. Hold your tongue, you saucy fellow! My dear, why don't you send him to the Tread-mill?

WIDGEON. Keep a civil tongue in your head, Master Clodpole, or I shall certainly do as my Lady says.

CLODPOLE. What! Let me the farm without reservation; then come and let a part of its produce

to another man; and, when I complain, threaten to send me to the Tread-mill!

(Enter Farmer Scut, in a great hurry.)

Scut. Tread-mill! Aye, and to the devil, I think, we shall soon be sent; for there is a Jew-looking fellow there swaggering over my farm, and says that he has taken the game of Sir Jolterhead!

Widgeon. Have a little patience, farmer.

Scut. Patience! Why he has given me notice never to kill a woodcock, snipe, teal, landrail, quail, wild-duck, or widgeon, again; aye, and rabbits too! And has told me to take up my rabbit-traps, though every man in the parish knows, that the farm is not worth a farthing without a right to kill the rabbits.

Widgeon. But, farmer Scut, you did not rent the rabbits.

Scut. Not rent them! I rented all that you did not reserve.

Widgeon. Aye, farmer, but the Parliament.

Scut. Don't tell me about the Parliament. I say, that if I am to be robbed in this baresfaced manner; if there be a tyranny...

LADY WIDGEON. My dear, how can you stand and hear the Parliament, that dear good man, Mr. Frederick Robinson's Parliament; how can you, my dear, stand and hear these low fellows "calumniate" and "vilify" it, as Mr. Frederick Robinson says!

(While the Lady is speaking, enter CAPIAS, the Attorney.)

Widgeon. Farmer Scut, the land is all that I let to you. The game is mine. "Parliament, in its wisdom," as that great man, Mr. Pitt, used to say, has created

a new property, and has given it to us landlords.

CAPIAS. Yes, Sir Jolterhead, but the rent of this new property, as well as the rent of the old property, belongs, in your case, to my client, the mortgagee, and the game renters must pay me, and not you. (WIDGEON'S head keeps drooping as CAPIAS proceeds.) And, I fancy, you will find, that you have another sharer in this new property. (Starts.) Speak of the devil and.....

(Enter Doctor Fireshovel, speaking loud). Where is he! where is he! where is Sir Jolterhead? Oh! you are here, Sir. Pretty doings, Sir Jolterhead! Letting away my dues, robbing the Church of her own, violating the sanctuary!

WIDGEON. What's the matter, Sir?

FIRESHOVEL. Matter enough, faith! Have you not let the game of my parish to a Jew, who is carrying off whole cart-loads of this new property, which is now titheable as much as pigs or hens or geese or ducks are, and who has neither "set out," nor offered any composition for, this tithe?

(Enter Churchwardens and Overseers.)

Chw. and Ov. Glad to see you here, Sir, (to Fireshovel.) Hope you have spoken to his worship about the rates on the game. It is "property" now, and must be rated to Church and Poor.

WIDGEON. Oh, God! What! and I get nothing after all! Get nothing by the rabbits and snipes! All taken away by one or the other!

CLODROSE and SCUT. We will have our covenants, by G—.

CAPIAS. I'll have all the rent of the game.

CHEW. and OVER. We'll have the rates out of it, and add a dish and a dozen to our Easter Dinner.

FIRESHOVEL. Let who may suffer, the *Church shall have her due.*

I am sorry to see (in the newspapers) that Mr. Frederick Robinson is ill. I hope he will be well enough to attend in his place when this famous Bill shall be passed. Then will be the time for him to renew his lofty eulogium on the Parliament. I know a bon-vivant, whose favourite toast is, "Success to confusion." This prayer appears now to be in a fair way of being fully accomplished. The Bank-stoppage, the Parson's Protection, the one pound note and the shilling, the Brown bread Bill, the hole-digging, the fish as food for *islanders*: these did in their day; but, *let this rabbit and widgeon bill pass!* Let this thing be attempted to be put into force, and by — they must *banish us all for life!*

There never was any thing like this attempted before. Some pretty bold, indirect strokes have been given; but here is a proposition to violate directly all the existing leases of land in England and Wales. Yet, without this, what would be the consequence? Why, the tenants would take all the game to themselves! They would be the proprietors of this new property; and Sir Jolterhead, for instance, would not gain even the right of disputing the point with the Mortgagee, the Parson, and the Overseer. Strange hobble! sad difficulty! Well: but, you cannot have Waterloo glories and keep your estates too. To this,

however, Pitt, Dundas, Addington, Perceval, Jenkinson, and their associates, have brought the landowners of England: to be on tiptoe in the hope of being able to get a little money by selling rabbits, snipes and widgeons, and by *letting their shooting and coursing to the cockneys and Jews!* This is the state to which Mr. Frederick Robinson's Parliament has brought this "joyous country, " smiling in plenty, and containing "a people, happy, united, and "grateful." Yes, CLODPOLE and SCUT will be singularly grateful to Mr. Frederick Robinson's celebrated and most cheering House of Commons.

But, let us proceed to the other Clauses; for we have a good deal to remark on yet, especially when we come to see the enactment about *snares and traps.*

4. And be it further Enacted, That from and after the — it shall be lawful for every person or persons, and every body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, who shall be seised of, or entitled in possession to, — acres of land, lying and being situated all together and adjoining to each other, and who shall be entitled, by such seisin or possession, or by reservation upon the demise thereof, to the Game therein found, and for the lord or lady of the manor, lordship or royalty within which any uninclosed common or waste lands shall be situate (as the case may be,) to authorize and permit any person or persons whatever, to pursue, take and kill Game upon his, her or their own lands, or upon the uninclosed common or waste lands within such manor, lordship or royalty, as the case may be: Provided always, That such licence and authority shall not be deemed or taken to entitle the person or persons so permitted or authorized, to pursue, take or kill such Game upon the lands or

premises of any other person or persons, or upon the uninclosed commons or waste lands within any other manor, lordship or royalty: Provided also that such person or persons so seized or entitled as last aforesaid, or such lord or lady as aforesaid, and also such person or persons so authorized and permitted as last aforesaid, shall also, respectively, take out a Game certificate for the current year.

It is not very easy to reconcile this with Clause 2. But, it unquestionably intends to prevent the owners of *small estates* from letting people go on them to kill and pursue game. This is the meaning of it; and a pretty meaning it is! You, who have a *large estate*, are to permit whom you please to kill game on your estate; but I, who have a *small estate*, am not to permit any body to kill game on mine! Bravo! Rascals, to *laugh* when we say, that our laws are "the envy of surrounding nations and the admiration of the world:" to *laugh*, the rascals! This is, I suppose, to give us a specimen of those *equal laws*, of which we have, at times, heard so much. How "*grateful*" Mr. Frederick Robinson will find the owners of *small estates*! What a "*joyous country*" it will be to them! However, *let them pass it!*

5. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to authorize or permit any person or persons whatsoever, to use any net or snare, or other engine, for the purpose of taking, pursuing or killing any hares, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, grouse, black game, heath and moor game, bustards, woodcocks, snipes, quails, landrails, wild ducks, teal and widgeons, or to pursue take or kill, by any means whatever, any Game, upon any days or at any hours, times or seasons during which, by any laws

now in force, the Game is prohibited from being pursued taken or killed, nor unless such person shall have taken out a Game certificate for the current year.

What! not kill any *rabbits* before the 1st of September, or after the 1st of February? This would produce pretty destruction to corn, and, indeed, to trees. In some parts of the country the farmers would soon be worth not a penny. However, this is a trifle, though it does seem a little whimsical to call a thing "*property*," and then to restrain the owner as to the times of the year when he shall use it. If it be property, like fowls and ducks, why not leave people to kill it when they like. But they are to have a *game certificate* to be enabled to kill or pursue this property, or to authorize others to do it. This would be a mere tax, only, mind, the man of *ten acres* is to pay as much for his certificate as the man of *ten thousand acres*! "*Equal*" laws again! more "*envy of surrounding nations and admiration of the world*." The man of *ten thousand acres* is to let game, kill game, appoint gamekeepers, sell game; and all this is to cost him the price of but *one certificate*; and the man of *ten acres*, who is not to *let, sell, or appoint gamekeepers*, or permit any one to come on his land to kill or pursue game, is *not to kill game himself upon his own land*, unless he *pay a tax as heavy as that of the man of ten thousand acres*!

6. And be it further Enacted, That every person who shall, without the consent of the person or persons entitled, under the provisions of this Act, to the Game to be found on any land, enter thereon either with a gun

or guns, net or nets, snare or snares, or other engine or engines for the taking or destruction of Game, for the purpose of pursuing, taking, killing or destroying, or shall pursue, take, kill or destroy thereon, any hare, rabbit, pheasant, partridge, grouse, black game, heath and moor game, bustard, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, wild duck, teal or widgeon, shall forfeit and pay to the person or persons who shall be entitled as aforesaid to the property in the Game on such land, the sum of

for and in respect of the act of trespass or entry upon such land for the purposes aforesaid, and the further sum of for every hare, rabbit, pheasant, partridge, grouse, black game, heath and moor game, which shall be by him there taken killed or destroyed; which said penalty or penalties shall, upon conviction of the offender or offenders, either by his her or their own confession, or by the oath or affirmation of or more credible witness or witnesses, before any Justice of the peace for the county, riding, division or place, within which the offence shall be committed, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such offender or offenders, under a warrant from the Justice so convicting as aforesaid; and for want of sufficient distress, such offender or offenders shall be committed to the or

in or for such county, riding, division, city or place, there to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding unless such penalty or penalties be sooner paid.

7. And be it further Enacted, That in case any person or persons shall enter upon any land for the purpose of pursuing, taking, killing or destroying any Game theron, and such person or persons shall not, when required by the person or persons, body or bodies politic corporate or collegiate, entitled to the property in such Game as hereinbefore mentioned (or by the occupier or occupiers of any

such land, or by the keeper or keepers, servant or servants of such person or persons, body or bodies, or occupier or occupiers as aforesaid), forthwith quit and go off the same, it shall be lawful for such person or persons, body or bodies, occupier or occupiers, and also for his, her and their keeper and keepers, servant and servants, and also for any other person or persons, at his, her or their request, to seize and apprehend the person or persons so offending, and to convey and deliver him, her or them into the custody of a peace officer, who is hereby authorized and required to convey such offender or offenders before some Justice of the county, riding, division or place, in which the offence shall have been committed, there to answer any information which may be laid against such offender or offenders for such offence; and in case the person or persons so offending shall not be so seized and apprehended as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for some Justice of the peace of the county, riding, division, city or place, in which such offence shall be committed, to receive and take an information upon oath or affirmation from any person or persons, touching the same, and thereon to issue a summons for the person or persons so offending to appear before some Justice or Justices of the peace, at such time and place as shall be expressed in such summons, to answer such complaint; and in case of his, her or their neglecting or refusing to appear to answer such summons (such summons having been legally served) it shall be lawful for the Justice or Justices then and there assembled to proceed to hear the evidence, and to determine accordingly.

8. And be it further Enacted, That if any person or persons so offending shall not forthwith (when required so to do by the person or persons, body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, entitled to the property in the Game on such land, or by the occupier or occupiers of

any such land, or by their keeper or keepers, servant or servants) give their true and proper names and places of residence, such person or persons shall, if convicted thereof before some Justice of the county, riding, division, city or place in which such offence shall be committed, forfeit and pay to the person or persons, body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, entitled as aforesaid to the property in the Game on such land, the further sum of over and above the above-mentioned penalties; to be levied, recovered, and applied in the same manner as other penalties are by this Act directed to be levied, recovered and applied.

These three Clauses, except the *hard labour* and the *seizing without warrant*, would be an improvement in the present law of trespass. But, taken into view with the rest of the Act, they are *bad*; they are unjust; they aim at the establishing and the upholding of a most odious monopoly.

9. And be it further Enacted, That if any person whatever shall go out by night for the purpose of pursuing, taking, killing, stealing or destroying Game, in any open or inclosed place, or shall by night pursue, take, kill, steal, or destroy any Game, and shall be convicted thereof before some Justice of the peace acting in and for the county, riding, division, city or place, he shall, for the first offence, be committed to the *or* of the county, riding, division, city or place, for the space of there to be kept to hard labour; and at the expiration of the said period, such person shall find sureties, himself or herself in pounds, and sureties in pounds each, or surety in pounds, for his or her good behaviour, and for his or her not so offending again for the space of and in case of not en-

tering into and finding such sureties, such person shall be further imprisoned and kept to hard labour until such sureties are found or entered into, or for the space of in case such sureties are not sooner found and entered into; and in case such person shall offend a second time, and shall be thereof convicted, he or she shall be committed to the or of the county, riding, division, city or place, for the space of and at the expiration of that period, shall find sureties, himself or herself in pounds, and sureties in pounds each, or surety in pounds for his or her good behaviour, and for his or her not so offending again for the space of and such person shall be further imprisoned and kept to hard labour until such sureties are found and entered into, or for the space of in case such sureties shall not be sooner found and entered into; and in case such person shall offend a third time, he or she shall, upon conviction thereof by a jury at the quarter sessions or assizes of the county, riding, division, city or place in which the offence shall have been committed, be adjudged to be guilty of and be sentenced accordingly to the punishment of for the term of years, or to such other punishment as the court shall think fit.

This Clause does not take away the *seizing without warrant*, and, as long as that remains, there will be *bloody fights*. The present war will go on; and the poachers will finally triumph. This clause *slopes the way to the transportation*. It does not, like the present law, *transport for the first offence*; but, then, it does not, like the present law, require *arms* to be found in the hands of the night poacher, in order to expose him to transportation; and then, mind, the *transportation cannot now take*

place but from the *assizes*, whereas this clause would authorize the Justices to transport men from their *quarter-sessions*! Pretty work! *Hard labour* is, however, to be the most mild treatment that a night poacher, that a rabbit catcher, that a woodcock springer, is to have! Good God! What *fights* there will be! Base dogs will always be found to be spies upon their neighbours for food and clothing, while those neighbours are half-starved. Such ruffians will fight for their pay and their places; and the treadmill and the hulks being before the eyes of the poacher, he will fight too. So that the war will be more terrible than ever. More blood will flow, and more rates will be to be paid for the support of poachers in gaol, and for that of their wives and children out of gaol.

Mark the "*equal laws*" again. I who have a *small estate*, am not to *let* my game, I am not to *sell* it, I am not to *permit my friends* to come to kill or pursue it on my own land, I am not to set *snares* for it; in short, it is to be of *no use to me*. But (now mark the "*equal laws*") I am to pay a part of the expense of *imprisoning, keeping in prison, and transporting* men, and a part of the expense of *keeping their families*, if such men be poachers; that is to say, if they destroy, or take, *the game* contrary to the interests of those who have *great estates*! In a word, I am to help pay for the protection of the game of others, and am to have no enjoyment even of my own game, though it is now to be called *my property*! O, brave "*equal laws*!" There is nothing like this in any other country. If we be not grate-

ful to Mr. Frederick Robinson's Parliament for this, what sad dogs we must be!

10. And be it further Enacted, That all persons being seised of, or lawfully entitled in possession to, acres of land lying altogether and being contiguous to each other, may, by writing under their hands and seals, authorize and appoint or more Gamekeeper or Gamekeepers to act within their own lands; and all lords and ladies of manors, lordships or royalties, may, by writing under their hands and seals, authorize or more Gamekeeper or Gamekeepers to act, and to take, kill or destroy Game within their own lands, and also within the uninclosed common and waste lands within such manor, lordship or royalty: Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to authorize any Gamekeeper to pursue, take, kill or destroy any Game beyond the limits of the land, manor, lordship or royalty to or within which he may be appointed by virtue of such authority as aforesaid, nor unless he shall take out a Gamekeeper's game certificate for the current year.

11. And be it further Enacted, That no person, except a Gamekeeper appointed by any person entitled under the provisions of this Act to make such appointment, shall keep or use any snare, net or other engine to take, kill or destroy Game, except a gun; and if any person shall be convicted of so doing, such person not being a Gamekeeper duly appointed as aforesaid, upon confession or upon the oath of or more credible witness or witnesses, by any Justice of the peace for the county, riding, division, city or place within which such offender shall be or reside, such person shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding to be levied, recovered and applied in manner hereinbefore mentioned; and it shall be lawful for any person seised of, or lawfully en-

titled in possession to, any land, or any lord or lady of any manor, lordship, or royalty, or any Gamekeeper appointed by any person entitled under the provisions of this Act to grant such appointment, to seize and take away any snare, net or other engine to take, kill or destroy Game, except a gun, from any person so having or using any snare, net or other engine, except a gun, upon the land or within the manor lordship or royalty, of or to which such person lord or lady shall be seized or lawfully entitled in possession, or to or within which such Gamekeeper may be appointed to act as aforesaid, and to keep or destroy the same, as to him or them shall seem meet.

"*Equal laws*" again! We shall have enough to do to make ballads and to sing about these "*equal laws*." So! nobody but owners of a tract of land is to appoint a gamekeeper; and nobody but a gamekeeper is to keep, or use, snares or traps! Bravo! Then, the big landlords will be the *exclusive poachers!* None but my Lord Snipe and 'Squire Widgeon will be able to set a wire in future. A game-keeper will mean a fellow authorized to catch game in all sorts of ways; by the feet, by the neck, by the hams, round the middle, in a net, in a bag, in a trap, in a hutch, in a gin. O lord! we shall never cease to laugh, if this Bill should become a law; and, God knows, there it is on the table of Mr. Frederick Robinson's Parliament, which is concocting laws for a "*joyous country, smiling in plenty.*" The short word of these two clauses is this: " Nobody but the *nobility, gentry and clergy* shall, in future, have the benefit of keeping and using, wires, springs, nets, and traps." That is the short word of these clauses; and I congratulate the *Lord Johns*

upon it with all my heart. Please God I will ride up to their houses and ask them to *sell me* a wired hare, or a woodcock caught by the legs. The carter-boys must now leave off their springing work: the young Lords and 'Squires will now have a monopoly of that generous pursuit.

This is hard twisting to *get at a little ready money*. Trifling as this thing may appear, childish as it may seem, it will produce a complete revolution, or, rather, it will complete the revolution in the minds of the people, as far as relates to the *nobility and gentry*, who will now be the only *wirers* in the kingdom.

But what is to become of those farmers, who have leases of lands on which are *great numbers of rabbits*? These farmers cannot appoint gamekeepers; they cannot, therefore, use traps or snares; they must, then, be *totally ruined*. I venture to say, that, in and on the skirts of the forests in *Sussex*, which extend about sixty miles, from near *Rye* to *BLACK DOWN HILL*; there are a *thousand farmers*, great and small, the whole of whom would be *completely ruined*, if this Bill were to become a law. Rabbits are the great stock of the country. They form, in many cases, more than the half of the *produce of the farm*. *Traps* are constantly set for them. It would not pay to take them in any other way. There are, perhaps, two traps to a field, throughout the whole of this great tract of country. The rabbits are sold by the farmers, or consumed in house. In hundreds of farm-houses, the rabbits make *more than a half of the meat that is consumed*. This is the case in

hundreds and hundreds of farm-houses. The rabbits yield a part of the farmer's income, and, by killing them, he keeps them sufficiently down to prevent any injury to his corn crops. What, then, will the House, the great and wise House, Mr. Frederick Robinson's House, violate the farmer's lease, take away his right in the rabbits and give it to the landlord, and, at the same time, send the former to the Tread-mill if he continue to set traps in order to preserve his corn? Will Mr. Frederick Robinson's famous House do this?

—LET IT!

Yet, it must do this, or nothing effectual will be done to *get money into the pockets of the landlords*; and that is evidently the main thing.

12. And be it further Enacted, That, from and after the passing of this Act, no person (except as herein-after excepted) shall buy or sell, or otherwise deal in, Game, unless such person shall have previously obtained a licence so to do, in manner herein-after directed; and if any person (except as herein-after excepted) shall buy or sell, or otherwise deal in, Game, not having previously taken out such licence, such person shall forfeit and pay, for every head of Game so purchased or sold, any sum not exceeding

13. And be it further Enacted, That it shall be lawful for any or more Justices of the peace, acting in and for the county, riding, division, city or place, in which the party or parties applying for a licence to buy and sell Game shall reside, assembled at a sessions of the peace, to be holden in the month of (of the holding of which sessions for such purpose, previous notice shall be given to all the Justices acting and residing within the said limits) from time to time, when

and as they shall see fit, to grant to any person or persons (such person or persons being a householder or householders, and not being an inn-keeper or innkeepers, tavern keeper or tavern keepers, victualler or victuallers, owner or driver, owners or drivers, of any stage coach, caravan, waggon, van or other public conveyance, higgler or higgliers, carrier or carriers, or in the employment of any of the above described persons, and not being a mail-guard or mail-coachman, or mail-guards or mail-coachmen) a licence (such licence to be signed by at least of the Justices present at such sessions) empow'ing the person or persons to whom the same shall be so granted, for the space of next ensuing the time at which the same shall be granted, to buy Game of or from any person entitled to the property in Game under the provisions of this Act and who shall have obtained a Game certificate for the year then current, or of any person or persons being licensed to sell Game by virtue of this Act, and to sell Game so bought as aforesaid; and for every such licence the sum of and no more, shall be paid, and payable to the clerk of the said Justices, for his trouble in filling up such licence; and every such licence shall expire and determine at the end of from the time at which the same shall be granted, and shall be in the form prescribed by the Schedule to this Act annexed (marked A.) and every person to whom such licence shall be granted, shall, upon such licence being granted, enter into a Recognizance to the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, in the sum of with sufficient securities, in the sum of each, which Recognizance with the condition thereof, shall be in the form prescribed by the Schedule to this Act annexed (marked B.) and such Recognizance shall be acknowledged in the presence of, and signed by, at the least of such Justices present at such sessions, and the

same with the condition thereof, fairly written or printed, shall forthwith; or at the general or quarter sessions, after granting such licence, be sent or returned to the clerk of the peace or person acting as such, for the county, riding, division, city, town or place wherein such licence shall be granted, to be by the said clerk of the peace, or person acting as such, duly entered or filed amongst the records of the sessions of the peace ; and if any such licence shall be granted without such recognizance being taken or entered into, or if any such licensed person shall, at any time before the expiration of such licence, become or be a tavern-keeper, innkeeper or victualler, or owner or driver of any stage coach, caravan, waggon, van or other public conveyance, carrier or higgler, or be in the employment of any of the above-mentioned persons, or become a mail-guard or mail-coachman, then and thenceforth such licence shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

14. And be it further Enacted, That from and after the day of no person entitled to the property in Game under the provisions of this Act, and having taken out a Game certificate for the current year, shall be subject to any penalty or forfeiture for or by reason of his or her selling, or offering for sale, any Game to any person or persons so licensed as aforesaid, and from and after the day of no person whatever shall be subject to any penalty or forfeiture for or by reason of his or her buying any Game or from any person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid, or for or by reason of having in his or her shop, house or possession any Game which he or she shall have purchased from any person or persons so licensed as aforesaid.

15. And be it further Enacted, That from and after the no person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid, shall, whilst such

licence shall be in force, be subject to any penalty or forfeiture for or by reason of his, her or their buying any Game or from any person entitled to the property in Game under the provisions of this Act, and who shall have taken out a Game certificate for the current year, or of or from any person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid, or for or by reason of his, her or their selling or offering to sale, or having in his, her or their shop, house or possession, any Game, which he, she or they shall have bought of or from any person who shall be entitled to the property in Game under the provisions of this Act, and shall have taken out a Game certificate for the current year, or of or from any person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid ; Provided always, That if, upon information before any Justice of the peace of the county, riding, division, city or place, in which any licensed person shall be or reside, against such licensed person for having Game, unlawfully, in his or her possession, such licensed person shall not shew to the satisfaction of the said Justice, that any Game proved to have been in his or her possession, was purchased or procured or received by him or her from some person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid, or of or from some person entitled to the property in Game under the provisions of this Act : and who shall have taken out a Game certificate for the current year, or otherwise account to the satisfaction of the said Justice for the possession of such Game, the licence granted to such person shall thereupon be, and be adjudged to be, null and void, and the recognizance entered into by such person shall thereupon be, and be adjudged to be, forfeited, and such person shall forfeit and pay, for every head of Game so proved to have been in his or her possession and not accounted for to the satisfaction of the said Justice, the sum of together with the costs and expenses attending such conviction ; and such penalty shall, when re-

covered, be paid, one to the informer (whether such informer shall be the person actually buying or selling, or otherwise dealing in, such Game, or otherwise) and the other to the poor of the parish within which such offence shall be committed.

16. And be it further Enacted, That it shall be lawful for any Justice of the peace for the county, riding, division, city or place where the person or persons or premises proposed to be searched shall be or be situated, upon information made before such Justice upon oath or affirmation, that there is reason to believe or suspect that any such licensed person or persons hath or have in his, her or their possession, or in any dwelling-house, shop, outhouse, yard, garden or premises belonging to such licensed person or persons, or where such licensed person or persons shall be or reside, any Game unlawfully purchased, procured or received by such licensed person or persons, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause such licensed person or persons, or such dwelling-house, shop, outhouse, yard, garden or premises to be searched, and if upon such search any Game shall be found in the possession of such licensed person or persons, or in such dwelling house, shop, outhouse, yard, garden or premises, to cause such Game to be seized, and such licensed person or persons to be brought before some Justice of the peace having jurisdiction, in order to answer for the possession of such Game, in manner herein-before directed.

Here we see how the ingenious author has taxed his intellectual faculties to prevent any body but the big landlords from selling game to the *dealers*. What a neat set of contrivances to secure all the pennies that the snipes and widgeons may bring in! Here is food for everlasting laughter. We

shall have it in comedies and farces.

17. And be it further Enacted, That no person appointed a Gamekeeper, under the provisions of this Act, shall sell or buy any Game to or from any person or persons whatever, whether licensed or not, without the written authority of the person or persons appointing him to act as Gamekeeper; and if any such Gamekeeper shall buy or sell any Game, not being so authorized, he shall forfeit and pay for every head of Game so bought or sold, the sum of

Oh, ho! So the *gamekeeper* may deal in game! To be sure he will. He will have a *shop*, to be sure, in some part of the *Norman's* mansion. We shall see *signs* hung out, as at pot-houses. There will be my Lord Snipe's shop underselling Sir Jolterhead Widgeon's shop; and there will be the Reverend Gentlemen all with a right to trade. It will be a glorious time for us all. But, really, Mr. Frederick Robinson, while you are so cheered for your new measures of *free trade*, is it not a little odd that this trade in game should be proposed to be made so complete a monopoly? Why not be for *free trade* here too?

18. And be it further Enacted, That no innkeeper, tavern keeper, victualler, or owner or driver of any stage coach or cart, caravan, waggon, van, or other public conveyance, higgler or carrier, or in the employ of any of the above described persons, or a mail-guard or mail-coachman, shall buy or sell, or otherwise deal in, Game; and if any such person shall buy or sell, or otherwise deal in, Game, such person shall forfeit and pay, for the act of buying or selling, or otherwise dealing in, Game as aforesaid, the sum of or such person shall forfeit and pay the sum

of . . . for every head of Game so bought or sold, at the discretion of the Justice before whom the information shall be heard and determined; and such penalty shall, when recovered, be paid, one . . . to the informer (whether such informer shall be the person actually buying or selling, or otherwise dealing in, such Game, or otherwise) and the other . . . to the poor of the parish within which such offence shall be committed: Provided always, That any person or persons who shall have bought or sold, or otherwise dealt in, such Game, and who shall give information thereof within months after the fact committed, shall be exempted from the penalty by this Act imposed on persons buying or selling, or otherwise dealing in, Game as aforesaid: Provided always, That no innkeeper, tavern keeper or victualler, shall be liable to any penalty by this Act imposed on the sale of Game, by reason only of his or her selling, offering or exposing for sale, within his or her tavern, inn or victualling house, any Game to be consumed within such inn, tavern or victualling house; provided that such Game shall have been purchased by such innkeeper, tavern keeper or victualler, from some person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid, or from some person or persons entitled under the provisions of this Act to property in Game, and who shall have taken out a Game certificate for the current year.

So! how afraid they are of smuggling! The persons here excepted, are the very persons to deal in game. But, only think of prohibiting higgler's from dealing in rabbits! Who else is to deal in them? How do they get to London from the forests in Sussex? By the means of men, who go from farm-house to farm-house, and purchase them. These are higgler's; and, if you take these out of the trade, how are the rabbits to be collected and conveyed?

Put the whole of the game together, even according to the new list, and the rabbits make, as to weight, *nineteen-twentieths of the whole*. Look at the markets; look at the poulterers' shops; look at the farmers' and tradesmen's tables in the country. What, then, will Mr. Frederick Robinson's Parliament not suffer any one to buy or sell a rabbit, unless of or to a *licensed* person? And will it not suffer higgler's to deal in rabbits? Brave Parliament, then, say I!

But, what will Mr. Frederick Robinson's joy-producing Parliament do about *tame* rabbits? I am a little interested here personally, being a keeper of rabbits. *I cannot sell my rabbits*, because I am not seized of, or entitled in possession to, the land on which my rabbits are found. Consequently no one dares buy them of me. Now, a large part of the rabbits that are eaten in London are *tame* rabbits. What will be done about these? Mind, too, that I must *take out a game certificate*, or else, I *dare not kill* my rabbits. What a pretty rumpus amongst the innumerable rabbit-breeders in and round London!

The remaindér of the Clauses, which I shall insert, together with the Schedules, are of a more common-place character; but they, too, will be worthy of remark another time. I shall insert them, in order that we may have the *whole of this attempt* safely upon record. It is a thing that we shall have to recur to again and again.

19. And be it further Enacted, That all penalties inflicted or imposed by this Act, (the manner of levying and recovering whereof is not hereby particularly directed) may, in case of nonpayment thereof, be recovered in a summary way, by the order and adjudication of some Justice of the

peace of the county, riding, division, city or place, on complaint to him or them for that purpose exhibited; and afterwards be levied, as well as the costs of such proceedings on non-payment, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender or respective offenders, or person or persons liable to pay the same, by warrant under the hand and seal of such Justice, who is hereby authorized and required to summon and examine any witness or witnesses upon oath, of and concerning such offences matters and things, and hear and determine the same; and the overplus (if any) of the money raised or recovered, after discharging the penalty or forfeiture for which such warrant shall be issued, and the costs and expenses of recovering and levying the same, shall be rendered to the owner or owners of the goods and chattels so seized and distrained; all which penalties or forfeitures, not herein directed to be otherwise applied, shall be paid, one to the informer, and the other to the poor of the parish within which the offence for which such penalty shall be inflicted shall be committed; and it shall be lawful for the said Justice to order the offender or offenders so convicted, to be detained in safe custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant or warrants of distress, unless the said offender or offenders shall give sufficient security, to the satisfaction of such Justice, for his, her or their appearance before some Justice, on such day or days as shall be appointed for the return of such warrant or warrants of distress, and which security the said Justice is hereby empowered to take by way of recognizance or otherwise; but if, upon the return of such warrant or warrants, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereupon to levy the said penalty or forfeiture and such costs as aforesaid, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, then it shall be lawful for such Justice, and he is hereby empowered and required, by warrant or warrants

under his hand and seal, to commit such offender or offenders to any or within such county, riding, division, city, or place, there to remain without bail or mainprize for any time not exceeding or until such offender or offenders shall have fully paid such penalty or forfeiture, and all costs and charges attending such proceedings as aforesaid, to be ascertained by such Justice, or shall otherwise be discharged by due course of law.

20. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where cognizance is given to any Justice of the peace by this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for such Justice of the peace to administer an oath to any person for his or their more certain information in the matter then depending; and if any person or persons shall, upon his, her or their examination of oath before any Justice, wilfully and corruptly give false evidence, such person so offending and being thereon duly convicted, shall be and is hereby declared to be subject and liable to such pains and penalties as by any law in force and effect persons convicted of wilful and corrupt are subject and liable to.

21. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That any body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, or any other person or persons whomsoever, thinking himself, herself or themselves aggrieved by the order or determination of any Justice or Justices of the peace in pursuance of this Act, by which order or determination such body or bodies, or person or persons, shall become liable to the payment of any pecuniary penalty, may, within after the cause of complaint shall have arisen, appeal to the Justices at any general or quarter sessions of the peace to be holden in the county, riding, division, city, or place, the person or persons appealing, having first given at least clear days notice of such appeal, and of the nature and matter thereof, to the person or persons appealed against, as the case

may be, and forthwith after such notice, entering into a recognizance before some Justice or Justices of the peace, with sufficient sureties, conditioned to try such Appeal, and to abide the order and award of the said court thereon; and the said Justice or Justices upon due proof of such notice, and recognizance having been given and entered into, shall, in a summary way, hear and determine such complaint at such general quarter sessions of the peace; or if he or they think proper, may adjourn the hearing thereof to the general or quarter sessions of the peace, to be held for the county, riding, division, city or place in which the cause of complaint shall have arisen; and shall and may also award such costs to either of the parties, as they shall judge reasonable and proper; and all such determinations of the said Justices shall be final, binding and conclusive upon all parties, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

22. And be it further Enacted, That if any person or persons shall be summoned as a witness or witnesses, to give evidence before any Justice or Justices of the peace, touching any of the matters contained in any information or complaint for any offence against this Act, either on the part of the prosecutor or of the person or persons accused, and shall neglect or refuse to appear at the time and place for that purpose appointed, after having been paid or tendered a reasonable sum for his, her or their costs and expenses, without a reasonable excuse for his, her or their neglect or refusal (such excuse to be allowed by such Justice or Justices); or appearing, shall refuse to be examined on oath or affirmation (as the case may be) and to give evidence before such Justice or Justices, such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of £¹⁰ to be levied and recovered in manner by this Act directed.

23. And be it further Enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to repeal any former

Act or Acts of Parliament, relating to the Preservation, or to the Sale or Purchase, of Game; save and except so much and such parts thereof as are by this Act expressly varied, altered or repealed.

24. And be it further Enacted, That no order, judgment or other proceeding made, touching or concerning the conviction of any offender or offenders against this Act, shall be quashed or vacated for want of form only, or be removed by writ of Certiorari, or by any other writ or process whatsoever, into any of His Majesty's courts of record at Westminster, any law, statute or usage to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding, unless the party or parties against whom such conviction shall be made, shall, before the allowance of such Certiorari or other writ or process, become bound to the person or persons prosecuting the same, in the sum of £¹⁰ pounds with sufficient sureties, with condition to pay unto the prosecutor or prosecutors within one month after such conviction confirmed, or a Procedendo granted, their full costs and charges (to be ascertained upon oath) and to prosecute such suit with effect, and to pay the penalties due for such conviction; and in default of entering into such bond or security, it shall be lawful for the said Justice or Justices, or others, to proceed for the due execution of such conviction, in such manner as if no Certiorari had been awarded.

25. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall affect, or be construed to injure or affect, the rights now possessed, by law, by lords and ladies of manors, lordships of royalties, or the rights of owners of free warren or free chase, other than and except such rights as are hereinbefore mentioned, or intended to be affected.

26. And be it further Enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to those parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, called Scotland and Ireland.

SCHEDULE (A.)
FORM OF LICENCE.

AT a Sessions of Justices
of the peace acting in and for [as the
case may be] in the county of
holder at on the
day of We, being
Justices acting in and for the
said assembled at the said
sessions, DO hereby authorize and empower A. B. of [insert
name and residence and other necessary
description; or, C. D. and E. F. being
partners] being a householder, and
not being an innkeeper, tavern-keep-
er, victualler, owner or driver of any
stage coach, caravan, waggon, van or
other public conveyance, higgler or
carrier, or in the employment of any
of the above described persons, or a
mail-guard, or mail-coachman, for
the space of next ensuing
the date hereof, and no longer, to
buy Game of or from any person or
persons being licensed to sell Game,
or of or from any person entitled to
the property in Game under an Act
passed in the year of the reign
of His present Majesty, intituled, an
Act [insert the Title of this Act] and
who shall have taken out a Game
certificate for the current year, and
to sell Game so purchased. This li-
cence expires and determines at the
expiration of from this
day of (Signed)

SCHEDULE (B.)
FORM
OF RECOGNIZANCE.

AT a Sessions of Justices
of the peace, acting in and for [as the
case may be] in the county of
on the day of J. S.
of [insert here name, residence, and
other necessary description of the per-
son applying for licence] Acknow-
ledges [himself] to be indebted to our
Sovereign Lord the King, in the sum
of pounds, and E. F. of
and G. H. of re-
spectively acknowledge themselves
to be indebted to our Sovereign Lord
the King, in the sum of

pounds each, to be levied upon their
several goods and chattels, lands and
tenements, by way of Recognizance,
to His Majesty, His Heirs and Suc-
cessors; Upon condition that, for
and during the continuance of a Li-
cence to buy and sell Game, under
certain restrictions, for
from the date hereof, granted to the
said J. S. the said J. S. be not a ta-
vern-keeper, innkeeper or victualler,
or proprietor or owner or driver of
any stage coach, waggon, caravan,
van or other public conveyance, hig-
gler or carrier, or in the employement
of any of the above described per-
sons, or a mail-guard or mail-coach-
man, and do not buy or procure or
receive for sale, any hare, pheasant,
partridge, moor, heath game or
grouse, of or from any person or per-
sons whatever, except such as shall
be licensed to sell Game, or as shall
be entitled to the property in Game
under an Act passed in the
year of the reign of His present Ma-
jesty, intituled, an Act [insert the
Title of this Act] and who shall have
taken out a Game certificate for the
current year, and do not sell or ex-
pose or offer for sale, any hare, phe-
asant, partridge, moor, heath game or
grouse, except such as shall have
been bought or procured, or received,
of or from some person or persons
being licensed to sell Game, or as
shall be entitled to the property in
Game as aforesaid, and who shall
have taken out a Game certificate as
aforesaid; then this Recognizance to
be void, or else to remain in full
force.

There, then, we have *the whole
of the scheme*; and such a scheme
never before, I am very sure, en-
tered into the mind of mortal man.
It surpasses any thing that I ever
saw or heard of. But, not a word
will I utter in the way of petition
against it; for, above all things in
the world, I wish it to pass! In-
deed, pass it must, or what will be
the situation of the author of it?
If I were, after such a deal of

preparation and of talk, to propose a measure with so much confidence, and to go so far as to get my proposal printed; if, after all this, I were to see my proposition rejected, and, particularly, if I were to see people shake their heads and shrug up their shoulders at it, how should I be able to look folks in the face? Oh, no! "Perish, rather, the town and the suburbs!" as Doctor Sangrado said in the case of his book. To throw out the Bill will not be to get rid of it; for here it is upon record. Nothing can rub it out of this Register. It must remain; pass or pass not, here it is; and Mr. STUART WORTLEY will live in history as the author of it. If it become a law, we shall hear and see enough of it; but, if it do not become a law, we ought to take some method of causing it to be read by every person in the country. A little book may be made of it for the "national schools." JOSHUA WATSON, wine and brandy and gin merchant, Treasurer of the School Society, might be applied to for his aid in circulating a "tract." The dear children will so delight in reading about rabbits and snipes and widgeons, and about springs and traps. It will form such a nice little rural composition.

Well, Mr. WORTLEY, I wish you great luck with it, with all my heart; and so, for the present, I bid you farewell.

Wm. COBBETT.

TO THE
CHANCELLOR
OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Kensington, 10th March, 1834.

Sir,

More "proofs" of the truth of your assertion about "the joyous

"country, smiling in plenty, a "contented, happy, united, and "grateful people." You shall not hear the last of this presently. Here are more "proofs" of the truth of what you said. Here is (from the Bolton newspaper) a Petition to the *Lords of that very Treasury*, of which you are head man; or, at least, head talker, "*Over-Production*" being the head man. Here is a petition from "*distressed manufacturers!*" All your farrago: the whole of it: every bragging word: all was false! The proof of the falsehood will come out bit by bit; and here is one bit now tossed down under your nose. The jolterheads are in a fine plight: if wheat be cheap, they get no rents: if dear enough to get them rents, they must sally forth to keep down the manufacturing "*loyalists*." Mr. ELLMAN, jun. tells you, that, as long as you give him *high prices* he will be loyal; and these Bolton heroes say, that their loyalty requires *low prices* to keep it alive. However, here is enough for the present. Take the *Memorial*, (not *Petition*, I see,) and keep it as a proof of your veracity. Wm. COBBETT.

The Memorial of the Hand-Loom Cotton Weavers of Bolton-le-Moors, convened by Public Advertisement,

Humbly Showeth,

That whilst it is stated in His Majesty's recent and most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, that an increasing activity pervades almost every branch of British manufactures,—whilst agriculture is reviving from the depression under which it has laboured, it is with unfeigned sorrow that your Memorialists have to approach your Lordships with complaints of their general conditions, forming a striking, and a melancholy and solitary exception and contrast to this cheerful

picture of national domestic prosperity.

That whilst the importation and consumption of raw cotton has long been progressively increasing, and has, during the year last past, swollen to a sum total never known before;—whilst the foreign demand for British manufactured Cotton goods has also been regularly progressive, and no excuse is to be found on the score of declining markets, the price or rates paid to your Memorialists for weaving were never in such a state of depression.

That as the great bulk of the operative Cotton Weavers of Bolton-le-Moors, were not able during the period when agricultural products were at the lowest point of depreciation, to supply the moderate wants of their families with plenty of the coarsest food, it must inevitably have resulted, that the recent increase of price of the necessities of life, which has afforded efficient relief to the agricultural interest, has grievously increased the privations and the sufferings of your Memorialists and their families.

Your distressed and desponding supplicants respectfully remind your Lordships that, in better times, *none were more loyal* than the Weavers of Lancashire; that in the hour of peril, they went forth as soldiers and as sailors; have bravely fought, and freely bled, and by their valour contributed to carry the glory of their King and Country to its present state of lustre; and they have found, instead of that liberal remuneration for their labour at the loom, of which the return of peace held forth a flattering prospect, an incessant falling off in their wages, and a never-ceasing diminution of their household resources; your Memorialists, with great deference, appeal to your Lordships, and, submissively presume to ask, if at a period when husbandry-labourers, in the flower of their days, and blessed with health and strength, are, from want of remunerating labour, driven in crowds to the workhouse as a place of refuge, the addition of four or five hundred thousand

hand-loom Cotton Weavers, as competitors, could fail fearfully to increase the mass, and reduce almost to nothing, the price of labour.

Your Memorialists *respectfully implore* your Lordships to take into your serious consideration the tremendous evils they have suffered from the Power-loom system of weaving; how very few are the individuals who profit by that system; the awful train of public disasters and private misery, of which it has been the prolific parent;—that those Power-looms produce neither soldiers nor sailors to fight the battles of the country; but as the absorbers of profitable manual labour, are eminently injurious to the agricultural interest, by diminishing the consumption of agricultural products; and that they menace with utter ruin and desolation the resources whence nearly half a million of families belonging to the Hand-loom Weavers might derive a plenteous support.

Upon a calm and elaborate examination of the sources of their present gloomy situation, your Memorialists distinctly trace, as one of its first great and influential causes, that destructive competition amongst Manufacturers, who have competed to undersell each other by arbitrary deductions made from the wages of the operative weavers; from which unwise and improvident system, a great number of once opulent Manufacturers have become, and are liable to become, bankrupts; that the sacrifice wrung from the ill-requited toil of the weaver, has been and is prodigally given, without any fair equivalent, to foreigners, and has helped to fill foreign exchequers; that many of the poor and oppressed operative weavers have been, are, and are likely to be, in increased multitudes, as a resource against starvation, compelled to apply to their respective parishes for relief; hence it inevitably follows, that the proprietors of houses and lands are the ultimate sufferers, and are made to contribute towards that deficiency of wages which barely enables the wretched

ed weaver to sustain his embittered and cheerless existence.

That so complicated are the roots of the evil by which they are oppressed, your Memorialists scarcely know for what specific relief to pray your Lordships; but as a preliminary measure, your Memorialists respectfully ask your Lordships to receive a deputation from their collective body, and allow them an opportunity of stating more in detail their grievances, to which no limits can be assigned; because in almost every advance of the price of cotton yarn, the Manufacturer, to prevent the fair and natural result—a corresponding advance of price in the markets—have immediately had recourse to their old expedient, of *making an arbitrary deduction in the price of weaving.*

Your Memorialists might have petitioned both Houses of Parliament, and prayed to have been heard by their counsel and witnesses, in support of these allegations; but, that their *general poverty is in extreme*, it is not practicable for them to raise funds to defray the incidental expenses; and, if a parliamentary examination of Manufacturers and Weavers should be deemed expedient, that your Lordships will humanely allow your Memorialists funds to send up witnesses, that they may not again suffer unmerited disgrace by false, exaggerated, or *ex parte* statements.

As the most efficient remedy for these evils, your Memorialists contemplate a *minimum* for the regulation of wages; and, to prevent, as far as possible, the exportation of Cotton goods being diminished, and that multiplication of the number of Power-looms ensuing, which might result from increased wages being paid to the Hand-loom Weaver, your Memorialists, with humility, suggest the moral justice and political expediency of imposing a tax upon Cotton goods produced by the Power-loom, at least equal to two-thirds of the difference in the cost of weaving Cotton goods between the Hand-loom and the Power-loom, and the appli-

cation of the net proceeds of that tax, as a bonus to be paid to the exporters of Cotton goods manufactured by Hand-looms, in order to bring the two systems nearer on a level, and protect the greater interest—that of the Hand-loom weavers.

Your Memorialists, deeply impressed with sorrowful recollections, remind your Lordships of that rustic prosperity which many of the elderly enjoyed, when, as master weavers, resident in villages and hamlets, they ranked amongst the most substantial and prosperous yeomanry of the county; when they reared their children in a respectable and religious manner, under their own eye, and far removed from the demoralizing pollutions of large towns. Into those towns, the adverse causes recited soon drove them, and their wages sinking gradually, they have had the misery to behold, without the power to remedy—their progeny more or less demoralized by a promiscuous and unavoidable intercourse with children less carefully reared.

Your Memorialists have also to denounce the unexampled depreciation of wages, under which they are suffering, as a prolific source of *juvenile crime* in these districts; for the Master Weavers in those parts, most are in the habit of taking parish apprentices, being unable to give them a sufficiency of good and wholesome food in return for moderate labour, their apprentices are *too often so excessively worked, and immoderately beaten, and so ill fed, that they elope and take to bad courses*, thinking, perhaps, any risk of punishment preferable to the endurance of the miseries attached to their wretched servitude.

Lastly, your Memorialists very respectfully state, how greatly the revenue suffers by so large a body of workpeople having so little money to expend; and with deference remark, that were the same oppressive system to be extended to all other artisans and mechanics in Bolton, the consequences would immediately be felt so heavily by agriculturalists and tradesmen, that it would be found

impossible for them, except by the sacrifice of capital, to pay rent and taxes.

Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly lay their *deplorable* condition before your Lordships, and if your beneficence deigns to afford them such redress and protection as in your wisdom may appear just and reasonable, you will cheer many thousands of desponding hearts. Earnestly imploring an early consideration of their case,

Your Memorialists, as in duty bound, Will ever pray, &c.

STRAW BONNETS.

SIR, To Mr. Cobbett.

I HEAR the Society of Arts has received, at least, twenty claims for the Premium No. 241*, offered "for a hat or bonnet made from indigenous British grass, that shall be equally good, in texture and colour, as those imported from Leghorn. The Silver Medal, or fifteen guineas."

The claimants are spread over the United Kingdom; Ireland and Scotland having competed with the neighbouring counties in England. One claimant, I understand, states, that but for the discovery made by you, last year, to the Society, for which, most of your readers will recollect, you were presented with a Medal by the Society,—the women and girls now employed in the claimant's service, upon British Grass Bonnets, amounting to 1500 women and girls, would have been thrown out of employ.

You may now safely congratulate the public on the timely publication of this discovery in your COTTAGE ECONOMY; as by that means, an entire season has been saved to the industrious persons engaged in this manufacture, which may now be expected to be

exposed for sale, in our most respectable shops, in the course of the ensuing summer.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, A. B.

I have reason to believe, that the facts stated in the above letter, are perfectly correct. But, this is a *mere beginning* of the thing. It will become an immense branch of manufacture, and that, too, of the greatest benefit to the people at large, whom it will feed, clothe, and comfort, and not make the slaves of a set of greedy and insolent and basely persecuting Lords of the Loom and of the Anvil. There are thousands and thousands of wretches, who wish this great national good *not to be accomplished*, and this, too, because I must have the merit of it. Amongst these monsters are those who deal in the London Press, who are, without any exception, the vilest miscreants on earth. More than a half of them are real *bona fide* Jews and Jewesses. What would I give if I could drag out, in their proper persons, and exhibit in some field near London, the whole of this tag-rag crew all in one rabble! The wretches do great mischief; but, less than they did. The people know them better than they did.

"PRACTICAL BOTANISTS."

I CAN tell Messrs. SWEET and COLVILLE, that I have by no means *done* with them, and with the jury and the famous witnesses to character. That trial presents us with something which we have not witnessed in England for more than half a century. I have used my best endeavours to come at fuller information than I possessed

before; and this I will lay before my readers next week if possible. In the meanwhile, let me remark upon the conduct of *the base London press*, as connected with this matter. There was a *public examination at Bow-street*, when *Sweet was committed*. Not one word of it appeared in the newspapers! But, observe, when CAPT. HOOK's PRIVATE examination took place, it was [*in all the papers!*] What, then, *kept Sweet's examination out?* Did *all* the newspapers so feel for him? Had they *all* so much fellow-feeling for this "great Practical Botanist"? I fancy Sweet's friends must have been more skilled in *palmistry* than in Botany, or the examination at Bow-street would have appeared.—I shall return to this subject, and shall endeavour to do it justice before I have done with it.—*Sweet's witnesses to character* ought to be put safely upon record.

TURNIP AND MANGEL WURZEL SEED.

I HAVE some Swedish Turnip Seed, sowed under my own direction, and from plants of my own selecting, in Hampshire. I will pledge myself for its being as good as it can possibly be. I have some Mangel Wurzel Seed, grown by a man on whom I can place perfect reliance; I sell the former at fifteen-pence a pound for any quantity under ten pounds, and at a shilling a pound for any larger quantity. The Mangel Wurzel Seed at eighteen-pence a pound for ten pounds, or any quantity above it; and two shillings a pound for any quantity smaller

than ten pounds. If I send to the Country, I shall send in linen bags, besides a bag of paper. The linen bags will be sewed up; and I shall charge nothing for the bags, or for the booking at the coach-office.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 28th Feb.

Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat	64	7
Rye	41	10
Barley	36	7
Oats	26	7
Beans	41	11
Peas	40	8

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 28th Feb.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	2 Average, £.	s.	d.	
Wheat	6,040	for 23,441	18	2	Average,	68	3
Barley	5,066	9,943	10	6		39	4
Oats	15,462	21,118	5	9		37	3
Rye	20	44	2	0		44	1
Beans	2,119	4,374	16	8		40	9
Peas	1,406	2,684	2	5		41	0

Friday, March 5.—The arrivals of Grain this week are only moderate, chiefly owing to boisterous weather. Wheat fully supports the terms quoted on Monday last. Barley is unaltered. Beans and Peas are inquired after at Monday's quotations. There has been a dull trade for Oats to-day, but the prices of the beginning of this week are maintained.

Monday, March 8.—The arrivals of last week were considerable, but this morning there are only moderate quantities of Corn from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, with not many vessels from distant ports. The quality of Wheat is damp, and sales are consequently heavy, so that the trade is reported hardly so good as this day se'unight.

Barley is very dull, and 1s. per quarter cheaper. Beans sell heavily, and they are rather lower. Boiling and White Peas are reduced 1s. per quarter. Grey Peas support last quotations. Oats are nearly in a stagnant state, owing to the large quantity that came in last week, and sales could not be made without submitting to a decline of 1s. per quarter, and many parcels are left on hand. The Flour trade is extremely heavy.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old)	66s. to 73s.
— white, (old)	52s. — 80s.
— red, (new)	48s. — 54s.
— fine	56s. — 60s.
— superfine	62s. — 67s.
— white, (new)	54s. — 56s.
— fine	58s. — 60s.
— superfine	60s. — 72s.
Flour, per sack	60s. — 65s.
— Seconds	58s. — 62s.
— North Country	50s. — 54s.

Monday, March 8.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 1367 firkins of Butter, and 1103 bales of Bacon. No arrivals of Foreign Butter. The Butter market continues steady; the demand improving. Bacon is in good demand, at 1s. to 2s. per cwt. advance.

City, 10 March 1824.

BACON.

It is a curious fact, that the *retail* price of Bacon is now the same as it was when the wholesale price was 30 or 40 per cent. lower than at present: no wonder, therefore, that almost every week, we hear of retailers failing for Two or Three Thousand Pounds, who never ought to have owed more than Three or Four Hundred. The truth is, that speculation causes more goods to be brought than are wanted; and, as the articles are perishable, the holders are compelled to sell to any one that will buy. There

is an expectation of a further advance, and all are eager to buy for forward shipments. On board, 52s. to 54s. Landed, 53s. to 54s. leaving a loss on importation, according to the present prices *landed*, of about 7 or 8 per cent.

BUTTER.

This article is going steadily on to a disastrous conclusion. Landed, Carlow, 76s. to 84s. Waterford, 70s. to 75s. Dublin, 70s. to 76s. Cork, or Limerick, 76s.

CHEESE.

The prices are too high to admit of much being done; but, as the stocks are every where short, there is no reason to expect them lower. Old Cheshire, 76s. to 90s. New, 65s. to 78s. Double Gloucester, 62s. to 70s. Single, 51s. to 64s. Fine old Cheddar, 88s. to 92s. New, 70s. to 84s.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 8.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4
Mutton	3	8	—	4
Veal	4	10	—	5
Pork	4	2	—	5
Bensts	2,440		Sheep	17,640
Calves	130		Pigs	220

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	6	to	3
Mutton	2	10	—	3
Veal	3	8	—	5
Pork	3	6	—	6

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	4	to	3
Mutton	2	10	—	3
Veal	3	4	—	5
Pork	3	4	—	4

**ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From March 1 to March 6, both inclusive.**

Hence	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Flax.
Aberdeen				2621		
Alderm'	210	150			51	
Alemouth	64			1292		
Arbroath				90		
Benf'				2921		
Berwick		20		2377		190
Boston				2600		
Bridlington				180		
Clay	10	60		5		640
Dunbar				808		
Dundee	119			30		
Colchester	286	240	300	49	66	19
Harwich	604	211	760		113	86
Leigh	1300	139	15	203	690	45
Maldon	892	188	140	87	208	1514
Exeter		13		22		
Gainsbro'				124		27
Grimsby				450		
Hull				5513		180
Inverness	309			150		
Ipswich	466	416	1520		55	68
Kent	1270	495		260	702	1304
Leith						15
Lyme		550				
Lynn	155		542	177		499
Moortrose				130		
Newcastle						
Newport						
Poole		374				
Stockton	100			150		1470
Southwold	420	386			40	
Wells						
Weymouth						
Whitby						
Wisbeach	493			820		
Woodbridge	180	125			10	270
Yarmouth	60		1130			2395
Belfast						
Wærford						
Youghall				1050		
Foreign				2970	90	
Total	6729	3967	4407	24034	2018	8605

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:
 Rye, — ; Pease, 1145; Tares, 739; Linseed, 250; Rapeseed, 340;
 Branck, 1637; Mustard, 10; Flax, 23; and Seeds, 117 quarters.

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.

Ware	£ 2 5 to £ 3 15
Middlings.....	1 15 — 2 0
Chats.....	1 15 — 0 0
Common Red..	0 0 — 0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware.....	£ 2 0 to £ 3 10
Middlings.....	1 10 — 2 0
Chats.....	1 10 — 0 0
Common Red..	2 5 — 3 5

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay.....	66s. to 100s.
Straw...	36s. to 40s.
Clover...	90s. to 120s.

St. James's.—Hay.....	70s. to 120s.
Straw...	36s. to 40s.
Clover...	90s. to 120s.

Whitechapel.—Hay.....	90s. to 108s.
Straw...	40s. to 47s.
Clover	100s. to 180s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease,
	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.
Aylesbury.....	52 72 0	34 36 0	24 27 0	34 43 0	38 44 0
Banbury.....	56 68 0	33 35 0	23 27 0	32 40 0	0 0 0
Basingstoke.....	58 72 0	30 36 0	23 25 0	40 50 0	0 6 0
Chelmsford.....	60 74 0	35 40 0	25 30 0	34 44 0	34 38 0
Derby.....	60 80 0	38 44 0	22 32 0	34 54 0	0 0 0
Devizes.....	50 84 0	30 38 0	25 30 0	34 48 0	0 0 6
Dorchester.....	52 76 0	27 37 0	20 26 0	44 50 0	0 0 0
Exeter.....	56 66 0	32 38 0	16 25 0	40 44 0	0 0 0
Guildford.....	60 78 0	31 36 6	23 31 0	40 48 6	38 42 0
Henley.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Hornastle.....	60 70 0	30 38 0	16 30 0	38 54 0	0 0 0
Hungerford.....	51 76 0	25 35 0	19 33 0	34 45 0	0 0 0
Levess.....	60 72 0	35 38 0	24 26 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Lynn.....	50 66 0	32 40 0	26 28 0	40 43 0	40 52 0
Newbury.....	53 78 0	27 37 0	20 26 0	36 45 0	34 42 0
Newcastle.....	52 74 0	40 42 0	22 30 0	40 44 0	40 52 0
Northampton.....	60 69 0	32 36 0	21 28 6	36 40 0	0 0 0
Nottingham.....	61 0 0	40 0 0	26 0 0	44 0 0	0 0 0
Reading.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Sherborne.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Stamford.....	60 70 0	35 42 0	22 30 0	36 50 0	0 0 0
Swansea.....	64 0 0	34 0 0	22 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Truro.....	64 0 0	36 0 0	26 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Uxbridge.....	54 82 0	35 41 0	23 32 0	34 42 0	34 44 0
Warrminster.....	42 74 0	22 38 0	21 28 0	32 50 0	0 0 0
Winchester.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Yarmouth.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dalkeith *	24 34 0	21 34 0	18 27 0	18 25 0	18 25 0
Haddington*	28 37 0	27 34 0	20 24 0	20 24 0	19 23 0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool, March 2.—During the past week wherein the importations (owing to a continued prevalence of easterly wind,) were very inconsiderable, there was a fair demand for Wheats, of which speculators purchased more freely than was expected at a small advance; but at this day's market the advance above noted was not obtained, and the business done in other articles of the trade was so trivial as to leave my quotations nominally the same as last advised.

Imported into Liverpool from the 24th of February to the 1st of March, 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 23s6; Oats, 40s0; Barley, 11s; Malt, 16s3; Beans, 29s; Peas, 26s; and Rye, 3 quarters; Oatmeal, 100 packs, per 240 lbs. Flour, 85 sacks, per 280 lbs.

Norwich, March 6.—This market continues to be well supplied with all kinds of Grain, and more samples were sold than of late, the farmers yielding to a reduction in price.—Wheat fetched from 60s. to 68s.; Barley, 30s. to 37s.; Oats, 25s. to 30s. per quarter. Beans and Peas, but little alteration.

Bristol, March 6.—The supply of Corn, &c. at this place is very good, particularly Malt and Barley, and the sales are heavy at the following prices:—Best Wheat from 9s. to 9s. 9d.; inferior ditto, 6s. 6d. to 7s.; Best Barley, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 11d.; inferior, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 9d.; Beans, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; Oats, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; and Malt, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 54s. per bag.

Ipswich, March 1.—We had to-day a good supply of all Grain: the sale was dull, at last week's prices, as follow:—Wheat, 60s. to 74s.; Barley, 34s. to 41s.; Beans, 40s. to 43s.; Peas, 35s. to 37s.; and Oats, 28s. to 30s. per qr.

Wimborne, March 6.—The price of Wheat, Oats, and Beans, here this day, differs in the least, if any, from what they respectively fetched this day se'nnight.

Boston, March 3.—There being a short supply of Wheat at this day's market, it was very brisk in demand, and full 2s. in advance; and middling samples were more saleable than last week. There was a fair supply of Oats, and those fit for seed were briskly sought for. Beans are rather lower. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 68s. to 70s.; Oats, 22s. to 23s.; and Beans, 40s. to 44s. per quarter.

Wakefield, March 5.—We have a short supply of Grain for this day's market, but not many buyers. The finest samples of Wheat, have been took off at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per qr.; in second and inferior sorts no alteration. In Mealing Oats and Shelling no material alteration. Maltling Barley is 1s. per qr. higher; no alteration in Malt. Beans, both old and new, are 1s. per. qr. lower. In Peas, Flour, and Rapeseed, no alteration. Tares are 10s. per qr. lower.—Wheat, 64s. to 76s. per quarter; Mealing Oats, 15d. to 16d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 38s. to 39s. per load of 281 lbs.; Barley, 40s. to 44s.; Beans, old and new, 48s. to 60s. 6d. lbs. per bushel; Maple Peas, 58s. to 60s.; Tares, 60s. to 68s. per quarter; Malt, 46s. to 50s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 58s. to 60s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 32s. to 33s. per last.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended February 28, 1824.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	
			s.	d.
London	67	10	38	9
Essex	65	9	37	3
Kent	64	1	38	2
Sussex	66	2	33	9
Suffolk	63	10	36	1
Cambridgeshire	61	0	31	8
Norfolk	63	5	35	5
Lincolnshire	63	11	36	6
Yorkshire	64	4	36	3
Durham	64	9	36	0
Northumberland	61	2	38	4
Cumberland	65	7	37	5
Westmoreland	65	11	38	0
Lancashire	67	7	36	7
Cheshire	65	2	43	10
Glocestershire	62	4	33	6
Somersetshire	67	1	33	11
Monmouthshire	65	6	37	1
Devonshire	68	8	33	1
Cornwall	64	11	33	7
Dorsetshire	64	3	32	2
Hampshire	62	9	34	1
North Wales	70	3	41	3
South Wales	65	2	36	5
			23	1

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, March 6.—There was a very good show of lean drove Beasts, and also of fat Bullocks here to-day; very prime fat Scots were 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; lean Beasts 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone. Fat Mutton 6d. per lb. There were very few Sheep penned, owing to the late bad weather.

Horncastle, March 6.—Beef, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 5d. to 6d.; and Veal, 7d. to 8d. per lb.

Bristol, March 4.—The price of Beef the same as at the Fair; Mutton 6d. per lb. sinking offal.

At Morpeth market on Wednesday, there was a great supply of Cattle and Sheep, and there being a good demand, fat of both sold readily at last week's price.—Beef from 5s. to 5s. 9d.; and Mutton 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per stone, sinking offals.

Bristol Fair, March 1.—This Fair presented a good show of Beef, the sale of which was dull, not exceeding 50s. per cwt. Store Cattle sold dear, or from 30s. to 40s. per cwt. of their estimated fat weight. Good Horses sold very briskly, and less good tolerably well.

**Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the
Borough.**

Monday, March 8.—Our Hop market remains steady, and without any alteration of the currency from last week.

Maidstone, March 4.—The Hop trade here is literally at a stand, for we have not heard of a single sale this last week: however the appearance of the coming bine, according to the general accounts, being far from promising, it is expected will make in the market a more ready sale.

COTTON MARKET.

Friday, March 5.—Though we have had but a moderate demand for Cotton this week, the holders continue very firm, and are not disposed to offer their stocks at the prices of the day. The sales this week are about 800 bales, of all kinds, which are chiefly taken by the trade, without the assistance of any speculative demand.

TALLOW, &c. per Cwt.

	<i>E. s.</i>
Russia Candle, Yellow	1 15
_____, Siberia	1 14
_____, Soap	1 12
Archangel	1 13
Town Tallow	1 10
Graves	0 16
Good Dregs	0 6
Soap, London, Yellow	2 18
_____, Mottled....	3 6
_____, Curd	3 10
_____, Soft	0 0
Candles, Mould, per doz...	9 6
_____, Store	8 0
Raw Fat, per stone of 8 lbs.	2 1 <i>½</i>

Tallow imported into London from Feb. 25 to Mar. 3, 200 casks.

COAL MARKET, March 5.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.
 64 Newcastle.. 46*½*.. 31s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.
 31 Sunderland 26*½*.. 33s. 6d.—43s. 6d.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 49.—No. 12.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1824. [Price 6d.

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

TO

SIR JOHN SHELLEY.

On Mr. Stuart Wortley's Game Bill.

Worth, Sussex, 16th March 1824.
SIR,

You, I perceive, stand forward the champion against this famous Bill, which will, I dare say, be matter for talk for many years to come. The subject seems so trifling as to make it a shame for me to attempt to call the attention of my readers to it. But, when we consider, that it was, in the debate, in the House of Commons, of the 11th instant, on which occasion you took the lead against the Bill, acknowledged, that a fourth part of all the prisoners in the country were in prison on account of the game, and when the fact is, that more than a third of all the prisoners are in prison on that account; but, more especially, when it is considered, that there are, every year, numerous

persons transported, some actually hanged, many killed or maimed; when it is known that the Game Code is the most sanguinary, in comparison with its object, now known any thing of in the civilized world; when these things are considered, this game subject cannot be looked upon as trifling.

You are opposed to the Bill: so am I: but for very different reasons. You object to it because it will, you say, put an end to rural sports, by causing all the game to be destroyed: I object to it because it extends the list of game; because it violates every existing lease in the kingdom; because it is partial in a shameful degree; because it is oppressive to the farmer and the small land-holder; because it aims at giving to the aristocracy a monopoly of the profits arising from the huckstering traffic in game; because it does not remove any part of the cruelty of the present law; because it, in fact, makes that law more severe than it is, by enabling the Justices at Quarter Sessions

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(instead of the *Judges* at the Assizes) to sentence poachers to *transportation*; and, finally, I object to it in common with you, because it would, in spite of all its *violences* and intended *restraints*, *totally destroy the game, and change the character of country life in England*.

On the *injustice* of the measure I have remarked in my last Register. I now propose to make a few remarks on its *follies* and on its *revolutionary character*. You gentlemen of the *Collective Wisdom* are an odd set of gentlemen. You cry out against Jacobins and Spenceans and Radicals and Reformers of all sorts; you condemn their projects; you, even in King's Speeches and the answers to them, inveigh against "*designing men*," aiming at "*revolution*." Odd gentlemen! Gentlemen of singular taste! Hang others for aiming at "*revolution*," but quite ready to make a *radical revolution yourselves!*

You have, as Mr. Baring says (and he understands the matter), made a greater revolution in property than was made by the French revolution: and this you have done under the name of *national faith*.

Under the name of giving *freedom to trade*, you have laid the

train to the naval power of England, who will never again (in the face of *free trade*) think, I suppose, of enforcing the *right of search*! Here is a revolution indeed!

By the *School affair*, and in order to promote "*Christian Knowledge*," you have done more than even your most bitter foes ever thought of.

You have not been able to keep your hands off your *Church*. A little more force in the way of producing "*composition*," and that fabric will totter.

By the *Game Laws* you have brought things into such a state, that it seems now to be impossible that you should avoid some measure that will be *revolutionary*; aye, and more completely *revolutionary*, too, than all your other measures put together; for, be you assured, Sir, that, though this Bill may be rejected, *something must be done to put a stop to the imprisoning, the transporting and the almost civil war, now going on in order to uphold the present system of Game Laws*.

Go on, then, obliging gentlemen, and make the *revolution yourselves!* You will, at your present rate of going on, not be long at it. Make game *saleable*, and

the day-labourers will soon spit upon the owners of that game. The more partial, the more unfair, the more odious the law is, the more revolutionary it will be. Repeal the *qualification*; or, rather, do that away, take away that kind of *privilege*, and erect a *property* in wild animals in lieu of it, and the minds of the country people will, with regard to the nobility and gentry, undergo a total change. Nothing but the dread of the gaol will restrain them from kicking and cuffing such mean and despicable hucksters.

But, Sir, the law cannot remain as it is. You like it, you say, because it has made game abundant, and because nobody but poachers dislike it. It has, perhaps, made game rather more abundant than it used to be; but, there are many besides poachers, and, indeed, almost the whole nation, that complain of the new and sanguinary part of this game code; and, Sir, again I say, this code must be changed. The public never can long submit to have to support, on an average, 1500 men in prison, and about 6000 women and children out of prison, for the sake of preserving the game, when that same public, generally speaking, do not enjoy, and dare not enjoy, any part of that game.

The Ministers appear to be for this Bill, or for some Bill, in order to put a stop to the imprisoning and the bloody fighting that are going on, and that are so disgraceful to the Government, and form such a contrast with the state of things in France. Between the Ministers and you game gentlemen, the case stands thus: You say, the laws, as they are, are very good; we have plenty of game; and, as to the poachers, what are they for but to be punished? If you change the law, we shall have less game; if you make it saleable, we shall have none; if you take away the *qualification*, you take away the great practical distinction between us and the stock-jobber and merchant and manufacturer, and thus you take a sweeping stroke in the work of levelling.

To this the Ministers answer, That they wish you to have plenty of game; that they by no means wish to lessen your dignity in the eyes of the common people; but that, this abundance of game and this support of your distinction are now purchased at too dear a rate; that they (the Ministers) would do much in order to make the country agreeable to you to live in; but that, if to do this, they must constantly fill a

third part of the gaols and cause thousands upon thousands to be made paupers, they cannot see what advantage the country derives from your living in it ! And that, all this time, the Government is disgraced by the horrible severities of this code.

“ But, you will say, why complain of this code now ? Because it is new ; because it has risen up since PITT and ADDINGTON and PERCEVAL and JENKINSON and the late ELLENBOROUGH came upon the stage of power ; because, before their time, the law was comparatively mild ; because those Acts of Parliament, which have sent so many men into condemned and black regiments, and to Botany Bay ; because those Acts, which have caused such bloody fights and have actually produced so many deeds that have been avenged by the gallows ; because those Acts, which, mind, are now doing all the terrible mischief ; because those Acts never existed in England, until PITT and ADDINGTON came into power.

“ And now let us trace your present danger to its real source. What you say about the total destruction of the game by this Bill ; about the degradation of the squirarchy ; about the loss of your

present distinction and privilege ; these are true ; but whence the necessity of doing this to you ? Whence the necessity of stripping you of your distinction ? Before “ anti-jacobin times ” you enjoyed your distinction in tranquillity. How comes it, that the poachers seem now to be in a fair way of beating you out of the field ? How comes it to have been proposed to your House, and by one of yourselves too, to strip you of your only distinction, and to enable a poacher, with a sack of hares in his house, or on his back, to laugh in your face ? How is it that this thing has come upon you ? Whence this necessity for a revolution ? If, at the outset of the anti-jacobin war, any one had said, “ Great Squires, “ if you do not bleed freely in “ this war, the jacobins and level- “ lets will succeed, and they will “ abolish all the qualifications for “ killing and pursuing game ; they “ will make it saleable at the “ poulterers’ shops ; they will en- “ able a poacher to swagger along “ with half a dozen hares upon “ his back.” If any one had said that these would be amongst the consequences of not going into a long war against revolution, would not the whole of the squirarchy have vaulted into their

saddles and drawn their swords ? Why, they were told, that such would be amongst the consequences of their not bleeding freely in the war *against revolution*. They were told this ; and this was one of their motives for being so willing to fight for PITT, DUNDAS, "social order and our *holy religion*." The lords were told that they would lose their *titles*, the lawyers that they would lose their *wigs and fees*, the parsons that they would lose their *tithes*, and the 'quires that they would lose their *game*. And thus were they all united in support of "the *altar and the throne*;" and all were ready "to spend their last shilling "and the last drop of their blood "in defence of their King and "their God."

Well, Sir John Shelley, is it not strange that the game should be going away from the 'squirarchy now that they have so completely succeeded in supporting "social order and our *holy religion*"? Is it not odd, that they should now be in danger of losing the whole of the game, that great cement of "social order and *holy religion*"? What have they fought for, then ? Why did they conquer France, if they be now to lose the game ? Why, to lose the game is *revolution*. Aye, that it is, and thorough-

going revolution too. Whence, then, comes it, Sir John Shelley ?

The history of this game revolution is this : there can be little doubt, that the 'squirarchy always wished for laws as severe as the present relative to game ; but, until the days of PITT and the cry against jacobins, the Government did not attempt to pass any such laws. Having got the nation into a state that enabled them to do what they liked with it, these terrible laws were passed. If any man opened his lips against any act of the Parliament or Government, he was called a *jacobin*, and he was lucky (however re-cluse his state of life) if a nickname was all he had to endure. To create new restraints and to harden the law became very easy, when to talk of the *rights and liberties of the people*, when barely to mention them, was regarded as a mark of *disloyalty*. It required the country to be in a hellish state like this before it could have been made law to *transport men for seven years for being in pursuit of wild animals*.

Thus was this law passed ; and this law it is, that has caused the far greater part of the imprisonments and misery, and all the bloodshed, which have, of late, been, and which still are, so ter-

rible and so disgraceful. However, the natural tendency of the law has been greatly assisted by the circumstances of the times, and these circumstances, too, have proceeded from the same source as the law itself. The terrible law had filled the country with game; but the anti-jacobin war, the Pitt and Addington and Percival and Jenkinson war, had made a DEBT; that debt squeezed the 'squirarchy; the 'squirarchy fell upon the farmers; the farmers fell upon the labourers; and the *labourers fell upon the game!* Other labourers, half starved, enlisted under the 'squirarchy to defend the "social order" of game. Hence the battles, the maimings, the cuttings, the knockings in the head, the transportings and the hangings, the 1500 prisoners and the 6000 paupers, annually made in order to uphold the "social order" of game.

But, far are these from being all the circumstances, arising, too, out of the same cause. Many of the 'squirarchy, pleased by the DEBT, contracted for "social order," became (as the evidence taken before a Committee of the House of Commons amply proves) *poachers themselves!* They, in fact, sold, and still sell, their game to the Jews who were, and who

are, taking their rents in the way of payment for money advanced to carry on the war *against revolution!* Good! But, still better, the whole of the influence of the DEBT, which was, mind, contracted to *oppose revolution*, is now employed to do *away the game qualification*. And, which is best of all, the measure, this great change, is recommended by the Jewish influence, on the ground of its having been found to be productive of such happy effects in France!

A word in your ear, 'squires: Don't you begin to think, that you might as well have consented to a reform as to have contracted this *Debt to prevent it?* That is the fact, mind. The main, and, indeed, the sole, object of the DEBT was *to prevent reform in England*. It was prevented; but a revolution is going on in its stead; and a revolution, too, far more violent than could have been effected by radical reformers.

Signal punishment; not only great, but the most appropriate punishment, appears to be reserved for the boroughmongering crew and their supporters. The weakest always go to the wall first. The miserable mortgaged-up, game-selling, 'squirarchy, will soon fall; but the big ones will follow; and,

in the end, piecemeal more completely than by a convulsion, the whole will be put down, trodden upon, and utterly degraded. Upon this occasion there is a natural union between the poachers and the Jews against the game-owners. These latter begin to be *laughed at*; and, after men begin to be laughed at, they do not long enjoy any real authority. They have now three bodies to fight against: the *Jews*, the *poachers*, and the *peasants*. They cannot fight here by the means of *Olivers*, *Edwardses*, and *sixteenths of August*. Millions look on this fight with great interest; but not one of all the millions with more interest than,

Sir,

Your most obedient and
Most humble Servant,
W^m. COBBETT.

P. S. I see that the *feelosophers* of the London Jew press *highly approve* of the Bill. They do not know what it is; but, they think, that its object is to put a *pheasant* upon a legal level with a *fowl*, and to put the *squires* upon a level, in society, with *stock-brokers* and the like. This is what they think; and this is enough for them, their constant endeavours, or, rather, their habits, being to hoist up the Jewish tribe in all sorts of ways.

It is very good to bear in mind, that this "*loyal*" and most stupid and very base press was the great champion of the boroughmongers and the 'squirarchy *against the reformers*; and now it is labouring constantly and most zealously to strip them of their estates and their game.

P. S. 2d.—TRANT, KENT, 17th March 1824. I have, to-day, come along the skirts of the forests, from WORTH to this place; a distance, on my serpentine route, of about 30 miles. I have made many inquiries; and the result is, a firm conviction that, if Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON's Parliament, to whom he gives all the MERIT of producing the present state of things; and who CHEER him for the judgment with which he distributes his praises; if this Parliament; if this Parliament of Mr. Frederick Robinson, should, following up the almost unanimous vote of the House; if it should, finally pass this Bill, I venture to say, that, since the dawn of law and of order, such confusion, such upstart confusion, such laughter, such contempt, never..... stop, though! I had forgotten the MARRIAGE-ACT, which Mr. Frederick Robinson's Parliament did, in its wisdom,

pass in 1822, and, in its greater wisdom, repeat in 1823!

This Bill of Mr. STUART WORTLEY will certainly be an imperishable, or, to use the words of BURKE, "a stupendous monument of human wisdom." Pitt wanted the history of his *Sinking Fund Bill* to be inscribed on his monument. That fund was called a *humbug* by me *twenty years ago*; and, for some time, it has been called a *humbug* in the very House where he talked of his monument! Let us hope, that this *Game Bill* will experience a different fate; for, it would be a pity indeed, if those who have bawled so long and so loudly for the putting down of radicals, should not themselves be put down, and that, too, by schemes of their own applauding.

It was observed, during the debate, and by Mr. PREEL too, that there are now opulent *merchants* and *monied men*, who have no qualifications, and who ought to have them! Indeed! Then there is the revolution; there is an end of *landed predominance*; Jews will be *Justices of the Peace* next; and why not? When were there not opulent *merchants* and *monied men*? There were always such; but, they never were *masters* till now. Now they tread the

'squirarchy down; and God be thanked for it! It is sweet revenge for us, who were the objects of Sidmouth's *Circular* and the *Six Acts*.

One Squire is reported to have said, in the debate, that the Game Laws were a *relic of the Feudal System*, and not suited to the present age and state of society. This Squire seems to have forgotten, that the part of the Game Laws, which causes nineteen-twentieths of the imprisonments, and that causes all the *transportations, hangings, and killings*; this Squire of Mr. Frederick Robinson's Parliament has forgotten that this part of the Game Laws comes from no *feudal times*; that it arose in the days of "*England's good old king*," though it was not mentioned by Mr. SCARLETT when he was defending Mr. JOHN HUNT, when the latter was tried for publishing the famous dialogue between the Devil and Saint Peter. The Squire in question should have recollected this, and not have ascribed to "*feudal petty despots*" that which never existed until the days of Pitt, Dundas, Addington, Perceval, and Jenkins, that which never existed until after "*humane*" JAMMY began to make a clatter about softening the criminal code!

The fact is, that the Game Law of the land is now about to be taken from it by the Jews and Jobbers. The 'squirarchy sees this; it sees that it cannot hold the thing much longer; and now the 'squirarchy itself begins to cry out against the relics of the feudal system, after having, in order to preserve the *rotteness* and *most hellish parts of that system*, hazarded the spending of *hundreds of millions of money!*

But, Sir, do mark how Mr. Frederick Robinson's House has changed its tone! It wants to get rid of the relics of the feudal system now! How many men have been ruined, and how many actually *put to death*, for writing, speaking and acting against "the relics of that system"? This 'Squire forgets, that all manorial rights; that fines, heriots and quit-rents; that charters of fairs, markets, and many other charters; that the rights of inheritance and primogeniture; that, in short, the *titles of the Peers* and the *title deeds of the lands*: that *all these are relics of the feudal system.*" Be cautious, then, good 'Squire, how you rail against these relics.

The truth is this, Sir: this 'squire sees; . . . he cannot, perhaps, see much; but he sees enough to convince him, that the game-qualification; that this great and most cherished and most valued and most doated-on privilege strikes at the very foundation of all the *rights as well as privileges*

I do not care (for my own part) a single straw what becomes of the Bill, as a *Game Law*. The last year's project was singularly favoured: a lord seemed to die for the express purpose of letting the Bill get silently to its grave. God forbid, that the present Bill should have such luck. It is in hands the candle held by which we must not, and *I will not*, suffer to be put under a bushel. This Bill comes, too, so opportunely on the back of Mr. Frederick Robinson's crying up his parliament. This parliament has read the Bill TWICE; let that be remembered; and by a *vast majority* too! Above all things, Sir, I beg that it may be remembered; I beg that the great enemy of reform, Mr. CANNING may remember, that this Bill, which

of the landed gentry; that this Bill, which proposes to rob the farmer to give to the landlord, in order that the latter may surrender the thing to the Jews and Jobbers; that this Bill, which, in fact, proposes to make a *levelling and degrading revolution*, was not proposed or supported or countenanced by any reformer, and especially by

W.M. COBBETT.

PRACTICAL BOTANY,
OR,
THE TRIAL OF SWEET,

Who was indicted for receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen.

This Trial, which took place at the OLD BAILEY, on the 24th February last, is worthy of great public attention, on account of the result, and also on account of the unusual conduct of the Jury, or, at least, of a part of that Jury. Sweet's friends have got him restored to their longing embraces; but, let them have him with all the evidence of this case along with him. Since my last article upon the subject, I have heard a great deal more about this trial, and the manner of it, than I had

heard before. By the bye, how came the Bow-street examination to be suppressed? This is a very curious matter. The London press is everlastingly boasting of the great utility of its reports of judicial proceedings, and especially of proceedings at the Police Offices. It is everlastingly boasting of this; but to be useful, it must be impartial. It must not suppress. Surely, this was a case to be noticed! If a dealer in old clothes be brought up for receiving stolen goods, the zealous press gives us all the particulars. But, in the case of Sweet, though there was a robbery of the King's hothouses, the faithful press gives us not a word! Dares the faithful press show its books, and tell us how much it received for the suppression? It dares not; for then its infamy would stand confessed.

The trial at the Old Bailey was too much wholly to suppress; but, the gambling has, I find, been monstrous. This renders it the more necessary for me to put the matter upon record in as full a manner as my information will enable me to do it. A report of the evidence I have from a gentleman of the legal profession; and it is the evidence that we have to look at. It is by that that we must judge of

the conduct of the Jury, and that we must regulate our opinions as to the verdict, or, rather, the finding.

The CASE was this: There is, at Kew, a great collection of plants of all the countries in the world. These plants are kept in a garden, called the *Botanical Garden*, and some of them in houses, heated to the degree necessary to the life and health of the plants. There are several of these houses; and the plants in them, which are of various sizes, from, perhaps, twenty feet high to two inches high, are all in tubs or pots.

These things are, of course, under the care of the King's gardener, whose name is EATON. He has, it seems, a foreman in this garden, whose name is JOHN SMITH. On the morning of the 20th of January last, Mr. Smith missed six plants and their pots. Upon inquiry it was found; that the plants had been put into a box by one HOGAN, an under-gardener; that the box had been sent, by him (through the hands of a workman in another part of the gardens), to a coach-office; that the box was directed to SWEET; and that it was booked at the coach-office, agreeably to that direction.

Application having been made, by Mr. Eaton or Mr. Smith, to the Magistrates at Bow-street, an officer, named RUTHVEN was sent with Mr. Smith, to endeavour to recover the plants from SWEET; but, mind, before this application to Sweet was made, the officer had ascertained, from the coachman himself, that he had actually, and with his own hands, delivered the box into Sweet's hands!

But, now, before we go any further, where was this SWEET, who was he, and what was he? He was living at Mr. COLVILLE'S. And who and what is this Mr. COLVILLE? Why, he is a sort of flower and exotic nurseryman, living on the side of the King's-road at Chelsea. His house is but a short distance from Sloane Square, and is nearly opposite the Military Asylum Barracks. It appears, that he has another nursery (called Grosvenor Nursery); besides this; but, in this place, he has an immense extent of places, covered with glass. SWEET represented himself, and was represented by another witness, as the foreman, or manager, of Colville, and as having none of the money for which plants and flowers were sold at Colville's.

SWEET appears to have been residing at Grosvenor Nursey,

and to have been there at the time when Mr. Smith and Ruthven paid him the visit, which was about ten or eleven o'clock in the night of the 29th of January. When they first came to him and asked him (Ruthven seems to have been spokesman) about the box, he hesitated, and, at last denied having received it. But, after another word or two from Ruthven, he confessed that he had received it! Impossible to read this without thinking of Don Raphael's remark respecting the surprising influence of the *alguazils*. "I do not know how it is," said this great *practical* Spanish philosopher, "but these people have such power in their very looks, that our brass deserts us, and we dare not lie in their presence."

Having got an acknowledgement, that the box had been received, the next thing was, to get this receiver to surrender the stolen goods, which he promised to do. For this purpose, the parties set off to go to Colville's, where the box and the plants were. It is about a third of a mile from Grosvenor Nursery to Colville's. As the parties went along, Sweet acknowledged that he opened the box, but he said that he did not know how many plants were in it.

Arrived at Colville's, and got into this "*practical*" gentleman's presence, a scene, the equal of which has been, I should think, seldom witnessed even by Townsend, though he has, perhaps, caught more criminals than any man that ever existed. As soon as Colville knew who Ruthven was, and what was his business, he (addressing himself to Sweet) said, "You know nothing of any such box: I know nothing of any thing of the sort." Upon this Sweet denied that he knew any thing of the box or of the plants!

Ruthven then handcuffed Sweet, and sent Mr. Smith for a coach to take him off in. After he was handcuffed he reconfessed, and told Ruthven that he would show the plants. He finally did show them, or, at least, showed the officer and Mr. Smith into the bot-houses of Colville, where the plants were found. They were identified by Mr. Smith, and taken away by Ruthven.

This is the history of the transaction; and, if the whole of this be true, be unquestionably true, be proved beyond the possibility of doubt, can this Sweet have been acquitted? Can the Jury have declared him not to have been guilty?

The offence of Sweet was FE-

LONY; for, by an Act, passed not long ago, it has been made felony to receive stolen goods of value above forty shillings, knowing them to have been stolen. Here, then, stood this man, a true Bill found against him, and arraigned for felony.

Now, then, let us hear the witnesses for the prosecution. They were Mr. SMITH, the foreman at Kew; the Officer, RUTHVEN; MARY NORTH, the woman at the coach-office who booked the box; THOMAS OAKHOT, who carried the box from the coach to Sweet; CHARLES NOVCE, who received the box from Hogan and took it to the coach.

JOHN SMITH (foreman at Kew) stated, first, his missing of the plants on the morning of the 29th of January; then, that he went with Mr. Eaton to Bow-street: that he went with RUTHVEN to Sweet's dwelling in Colville's nursery; that RUTHVEN said to Sweet, "I am Ruthven from Bow-street: I want a box you received this morning from Kew Bridge;" that Sweet was evidently much frightened, and hesitated for a minute or two without answering; that Ruthven said, it was useless to hesitate, for that one of two things, either he must have the box, or take him (Sweet) to Bow-

street; that Sweet then said he would go and show Ruthven the box, which, he said, was at Mr. Colville's; that the three (Ruthven, Smith, and Sweet) then set out to go, and went, to Colville's house, which adjoins his nursery-ground; that here Colville appeared, and that Sweet asked him for the box "that came this morning from Kew." [Here the Judge, Mr. Justice Best, asked for the exact words used by the Witness]; that, before Colville could answer, Ruthven stepped forward and gave his name and business; that Colville said, "I know nothing of such a box, nor do you (addressing himself to Sweet) know any thing of such a box;" that, hereupon, Ruthven said, that it was useless to deny it, seeing that Sweet had brought him here to show him the box, which he would search the whole place for; that Sweet now joined Colville in denying any knowledge of the box; that, upon this, Ruthven told the witness to go and fetch a coach, in order to take Sweet to Bow-street; that the witness brought the coach to within about twenty yards of the door; that he found Ruthven and Sweet at the door of a house in the nursery, called the Sand-house; Colville had a lighted lantern in his hand; that the door of the Sand-

house was locked; that, after some delay, Sweet produced the key; that the box was looked for here, but was not found; that we now (Sweet, Ruthven, and witness) went into a hot-house, full of plants; that Sweet pointed out a plant or two; that, pointing to one of these, witness said, "We lost *that a fortnight ago*, but I am *not looking for that now*;" that Ruthven desired witness to look at the plants in a spot towards which he (Ruthven) had seen Sweet cast his eye; that witness here found two of the stolen plants; that then witness said to Sweet, "I want *Banksia Grandis*;" that

Sweet found this in an adjoining house, and witness immediately recognised it; that, after this, went into other houses, and found other of the stolen plants, which were pointed out by Sweet; that, after this, witness asked for the remaining plants, and, with some little delay, they were all found by Sweet; that the witness recognised all the plants; that they had been (after they were stolen) taken out of the Kew pots, and put into larger ones; that he (the witness) had no doubt whatever as to the identity of any of the plants; that he considered the three plants (two of the stolen plants), called *CALAMUS NIGER*, *SEERAH KOAH*,

and *BANKSIA GRANDIS* as plants that were *nowhere in this country but at Kew*; that (in explanation) the last-mentioned plant might be in the country otherwise than at Kew, seeing that a plant of that kind had been stolen from Kew about two years ago; that the plants (which were produced in court) had been kept at Bow-street; that their present unhealthy state was owing to this; that the witness saw nothing of Hogan after Friday, 30th of January; that wages were due to him from the previous Monday; that these (pointed to them) are plants only at Kew.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alley.—That Mr. Eaton is head gardener at Kew; that witness saw him to-day; that he does not know whether he be here; that Mr. EATON has the disposing of plants; that he sends cuttings away; that this is a constant practice; that he does not know under what authority; that they (at Kew) received communications sometimes without advice; that Sweet is a managing man for Colville; that witness does not know, of his own knowledge, that Sweet is nothing more than foreman at Colville's; that Grosvenor Nursery, and the other nursery are both Colville's; that the

witness did not say *Brentford*. [Mr. Alley begged the Jury to remember this answer; but the Judge referred to his notes, and said that the witness was correct]; that Colville said to Sweet, "you know nothing of the box, and I know nothing of the box." [The witness here said, "but this was before Sweet was handcuffed." Mr. Alley then said, that witness had kept back part of the truth; but witness said he had not been questioned on this point before; and the Judge said this was correct.] That the witness named the plants, and that Sweet produced them, but not till witness had found two of them himself; that witness allowed that he might have been in error as to one plant, but that this had nothing to do with those in court; that they have, at Kew, mould of their own composition for plants; that they leave plants for a week without removing them [recollect your oath, said Mr. Alley, who then asked, how long they left plants, but this question was objected to by the Judge]; that they selected situations for plants; [Here a Juror asked whether witness ever sent any cuttings to his friends, but the Judge would not suffer the witness to answer.] He was then asked, "Are you allowed to

send cuttings to your friends?" and the answer was, "No."

J. G. RUTHVEN, (Bow-street Officer,) examined by Mr. LAW.—Said that he went with Mr. Smith on the 29th of January to Chelsea, that he there saw the prisoner, Sweet, and told him who he was, and that he was come for the box that he, Sweet, had received that morning from Brentford; that Sweet hesitated, but said he had received no box; that on threatening to take him to Bow-street, he acknowledged he had received a box, and would show it. It was a box that was talked of at this time. The witness, Mr. Smith and the prisoner then proceeded to Mr. Colville's, and, on the way thither, five or seven plants were mentioned; that the prisoner acknowledged that he opened the box, but did not know how many plants it contained; that, on arriving at Mr. Colville's, they saw Mr. Colville, and Sweet addressing himself to him, said, "we have come for the box;" that before Colville had time to answer, he (Ruthven) told his name and business; that, thereupon, Colville, addressing himself to Sweet, said, "you know nothing, &c." and "I know nothing, &c.;" that he (Ruthven) said, Sweet "has brought me here to show it me;"

and to the prisoner he said, "are you inclined to tell me where the plants are;" that Sweet then denied a knowledge of them, and persisted in it, till, being hand-cuffed, and a coach being brought to the door, he again said he would show them to him (Ruthven); that Colville again said, addressing himself to Sweet, "you know nothing of the box;" that they (Ruthven, Sweet and Colville) went into the parlour, it being eleven o'clock at night, while Mr. Smith was gone for the coach; that Colville separated from them, and that witness, fearing something from Colville's absence, hurried Sweet to where he said the plants were, namely, a shed, called the sand-house; that Sweet could not find the key, and that Colville ran about with a candle and lantern, calling out "Sweet, Sweet," and that he added, "you know nothing about the box! Do you know what you are about?" that he (Ruthven) said it would not do, that he would have the plants, and would find something to open the door; that the prisoner, Sweet, then produced the key, and they entered the shed, Mr. Smith being at this time present; that they saw two boxes, but did not think either was the box; that they then went into the hothouse,

and that he (Ruthven) said, that as there were so many plants, it would save trouble if the prisoner would point out the plants at once; that the prisoner pointed to one, and Mr. Smith said "no;" to another, and Smith said, "that plant we lost a fortnight ago;" that he (Ruthven) said again, two or three times, "point out the plants to us and save trouble;" that the prisoner gave no answer, but that, giving the light to Smith, witness desired he would "look there" (a spot to which he had observed the prisoner's eye directed); that Mr. Smith there picked out two plants; that they were in the Court; that Smith said there was another; and that the prisoner took them to another house and there found it; that Smith said "there is another," and that Sweet said "did you not get three (naming them) in the first house;" that they both (Ruthven and Smith) said "no, only two;" that they went back to the former house, and Sweet produced the plant; that Smith said, "we have now got them all;" that they then went into the shop, and found the shopman, Durdon, there; that Sweet asked him for the box; that he pointed to one, and said one had been sent away that morning; that they (Ruthven and Smith) did not think it the

right box, as it was too small; that Sweet said that the plants had been in smaller pots; that all, namely, Colville, Sweet, and Durdon, agreed it was the box; that he asked Sweet for the direction, but that Sweet said he did not know where it was; that he (Ruthven) made an attempt to search Sweet, who then produced it (Witness here showed it to the Court); that Sweet got his hand clear of the handcuffs, they being too large; but that he could not say which pocket Sweet took the direction from.

Examined by Mr. ADOLPHUS. There are nail-marks in the direction; but in the lid of the box there are none. The prisoner did not know Hogan on Saturday; but he (Ruthven) told him to be careful of his answer, as an untruth would act against him. The only Irishman in the Botanic Garden. He had seen but had not spoken to him. He afterwards said he had talked to him about plants. The prisoner got at liberty by the false representations of Mr. Colville, but he (Ruthven) apprehended the prisoner again on the Saturday.

Cross examined by Mr. ALLEY. Said that he found Sweet at Mr. Colville's ("therefore," observed Mr. Alley, "he did not attempt

to escape") that Colville has two nurseries, and that Sweet resides at one of them; that the plants were not found at the nursery where Sweet lives; that it was ten o'clock when he (Ruthven) went to the prisoner; that there was no mark on the box that showed it was from Brentford; that five or seven plants were mentioned on their way to Colville's; that *box* and not *plants* was said before; that Colville said to Sweet, "You know nothing of such a box, I know nothing of such a box." Mr. Alley here asked, why not take up Colville? Because (said the witness) the box was directed to Sweet, (and here the counsel of both sides held some argument.) In continuation, Mr. Alley asked, why take up the servant and not the master? Witness answered, there was Smith, with the box and plants in the coach with himself and Sweet. Mr. Alley: "then you did not take up Mr. Colville because there was not room in the "coach" (a laugh). The witness said further, that the plants were taken to Bow-street; that they were under his custody; that bail was offered by the prisoner but refused; that Colville was accepted as bail; that the plants were not pointed out by the prisoner till

after Smith had found two of them; that he (Ruthven) asked the prisoner to find them, but that the prisoner did not volunteer to do it; that he did not find them at first, nor did he (Ruthven) say that the prisoner found them at once (Mr. Alley here charged the Jury to remember this answer: but they agreed that he did not say so). A question was here started, as to whether this witness had said *the* plants or *two* plants; but on reference to the Judge, his Lordship determined it had nothing to do with those plants in Court, they being only pointed at, and not selected and brought away. Witness went on to say, that the cover of the box had not been brought; that he left it at Mr. Eaton's house at Kew; that this might be a prosecution from Bow-street; that possibly Mr. Stafford (the Clerk to the Magistrates at Bow-street) might have prepared the indictment; that it did not rest with him that no indictment had been presented against Sweet's master, Colville. The Judge here observed, that there might be a fault with the Magistrate, but as he was not present, he had nothing to do with that. The cross-examination being continued, the witness said that there was one Irishman in the

Botanic Garden. The witness was asked, is it the business of a Police-officer to cross examine a prisoner and make use of the answers against him; but the Judge did not allow this question to be pressed. The plants were found among many that were around; the witness did not observe any like those in Court, and none of them were found in Sweet's house.

Re-examined by MR. ADOLPHUS.—He said that the box could not contain the plants. He (Ruthven) knew nothing of Mr. Colville.

MARY ANNE NORTH examined, and said that her husband keeps the Wagon and Horses; that Limpus's Isleworth coach stops there every morning; that she gave the box to this coach on the 29th January; that Noyce brought the box; that that is the direction the box had; that she knew it, for she booked the box; that this was her book (showing the book, which the Jury and Court examined); that she gave the box to Oakshot, who was on the coach.

THOMAS OAKSHOT, sworn, said that he received the box (here he identified the direction that Sweet had pulled out of his pocket on Ruthven's attempt to search him); that he went on to the White

House Cellar, Piccadilly ; that he got on a Fulham coach ; that he got down at the Admiral Keppel, and delivered the box to the prisoner, the same person who now stood at the bar ; that he paid him (the witness) one shilling and six-pence ; that he was in the garden when witness saw him.

CHARLES NOYCE, sworn, said that he was employed at the Royal Gardens at Kew, under Mr. Eaton ; that he received a box from Hogan, and that he carried it, by Hogan's desire, to Brentford, and booked it at the Wagon and Horses ; that he is kitchen gardener, and that Hogan belonged to the botanic garden.

The prisoner was here called on for his defence.

[His statement was from a written paper, which was read, not by him, but by an officer of the Court. It was given him, before the trial began, by a person who pointed out several parts of it to him, which Sweet looked at with great apparent anxiety.]

He professed to have suffered much both in body and mind, in consequence of the present proceedings against him, and then he proceeded to assert the improbability of his committing felony without any assignable motive for his so doing. He protested he

had no property in Mr. Colville's concern, nor was he interested in the sale of the plants ; and he ran no risk in the success or failure of them ; his occupation at Mr. Colville's was merely that of making arrangements. He had many hundreds of plants sent him without advice ; many coming to him individually, and many to Mr. Colville. The plants in Court were of doubtful identity. They were not rare plants, for many of them were in other collections. Mr. Smith had erred : the plants were transplanted in the common course of cultivation ; they were openly exposed in Mr. Colville's premises, and were not near the house he resided in. They were of no great value. He admitted the fact to the officer, but was ignorant of the whole transaction. He could have no interest in exposing himself to risk, for the advantage of another. He was only Mr. Colville's manager, and he acted as he had done before. Was it likely, that, for the sole advantage of his employers, he would endanger his character, which had never before had the slightest imputation cast upon it ? Plants were frequently sent him for drawings, &c. &c.—This statement having been read to the Court, the note-taker found his

most activity defied, he, therefore, pretends not to give it word or word ; but a mere enumeration of the topics on which the prisoner relied is something.

A Juror wished Mr. Smith to be recalled. Smith did not know whether Mr. Eaton was in Court. The gardeners are not permitted to send plants away, nor was he. Questions put to Smith by the Juror : Have you never sent plants away ? (The Judge desired the witness not to answer this question). Is Mr. Sweet an author ? Yes. Is Mr. Eaton ? Yes. Has not Mr. Sweet, in one of his works, called Mr. Eaton a dunce ? Mr. Eaton has been called that, in a late publication, but I never knew Mr. Sweet was the author of that work. What is the work ? The Botanical Register.

(Mr. Alley said he would prove it.)

Examination of SMITH continued by the Jurors. Do you not know that these plants were sent to Mr. Sweet to entrap him ? Answer : I have no idea of such a trap. (The Judge put this question again to Smith, first reminding him of his oath, when Smith declared he knew nothing of such a trap, and that he did not believe it to be one.) Do you know where Hogan is ? Answer. I do not.

Witnesses for the Defence.

THOMAS DURDON deposed that he had been twenty years with Mr. Colville ; that Sweet, the prisoner, had been five years under the same employer ; that Sweet is author of the Botanical Register ; that plants are repeatedly sent unexpectedly ; that it is a constant practice ; that they have a particular soil for their plants, and

that they change the soil of all plants that arrive at the nursery ; that the plants in question were at the nursery Mr. Colville resides in ; that the plants are open to public examination, and that there are many visitors to Mr. Colville's nursery.

Cross-examined by MR. ADOLPHUS.—Said we receive as many as seven in a box without advice ; that they attend to them the same day if possible. That they have not so many visitors in January as in May, June and July ; that he (witness) does not reside at the nursery, but is employed day and night at it. Name, said MR. ADOLPHUS, one plant that came without advice. The witness could not. What is the value of these plants ; can you form any judgment ? Answer. I assist in selling plants : these are all dead. But, when fresh, are they worth one pound, or five pounds ? Witness could not say. Can you name an instance of a plant coming to you without advice ? (The witness named an instance, but it proved to have occurred since the search on the 29th January.) It was an Indian plant named *canna*. Witness did not know whether it was valuable.

WASEY WISKEY, examined by MR. PHILLIPS, deposed as follows : that he has been gardener with Mr. Colville for 13 or 14 months ; that he is under Sweet's direction ; that he has known many boxes come to Sweet, and pots and plants also ; that Sweet is an author and is well known ; that plants are sent for experiment ; that they place them in their proper temperature, and change the mould ; that the more valuable the plants, the more attention is

paid them; that they have the same as these (alluding to the plants in question.) The Counsel here requested witness to name the plants they had, when he named *Gustavia*, *Banksia*, &c. Colville takes all money, Sweet being only managing man.

Cross-examined by Mr. LAW. Said we have all these plants but one. *Seerah Koah* we have not. The Counsel desired the witness to point him out *Jacquinia*. After a considerable pause, the witness said "I do not know them in their present state." And yet you swore (observed the Counsel) that you had them all. Which is *Calamus Niger*? A pause again ensued, when the Counsel observed to witness, that he had looked long enough at the plants, and that, as he had them all at home, he might, without more hesitation, point out first the *Calamus* and then *Jacquinia*. The Judge said, tell us one of them, reading over the names to the witness, who then picked out *Banksia Grandis*. Examination was then continued. If you do not know them in their present state, how can you say you have them all at home? *Answer.* I know the species, but I do not know the plants. What did you mean by saying, I do not know them in their present state? (a great length of time was consumed in pressing this question, but the joint efforts of both Counsel and Judge could extract no answer.) You receive plants without advice? The answer, after some hesitation, was yes. Witness said, he asked no questions of Mr. Colville; but he knew there was no advice, as he unpacked the boxes.

On re-examination by Mr. AL-

LEY, the witness said, that when boxes are opened no advice appears; that the plants here are not in the same state as they were when in the hothouse; that the plants round about in the hothouse are fresh and green.

WILLIAM ANDERSON sworn, said that he was Curator of the Apothecaries' Garden, at Chelsea; that he is accounted a skilful botanist. This witness was asked to examine the plants in question? and then he was asked—Have you seen any of them before? Answer—All but one. He had seen them in different collections; but the *Calamus* he had not seen. He said they were generally in other collections; that it is customary to receive seeds, plants, roots, &c., without advice as to whence they came; that plants were often sent to puzzle him (the witness); that he considered Mr. Sweet, the prisoner at the bar, to be the first practical botanist in Europe; that he could speak to his character for seven years, and that he never knew a speck of imputation on his character; that Mr. Colville has plants of the same sort as these, saving this one (touching the *Calamus*). Witness said he spoke from the look, without the names.

Cross-examined by Mr. ADOLPHUS.—The witness deposed that it is not customary with them to place in the sale-room the plants that are sent to puzzle them; that he never before saw the *Calamus*; that they do not consider themselves (meaning the Nurserymen generally) obliged to adopt the Kew names; that *Banksia* is a Kew name; that he had seen that plant (*Banksia*) at Mr. Colville's nursery two or three years ago; that the rest of the plants in ques-

tion were commonly sold. The witness was here desired to name the plants, and, accordingly, he, touching one of them, said, "this is *Eugenia*; this is *Jacquinia*; this is *Bombax putandra*." The last was described by witness as a very common plant, and he went on to say, that, out of the whole number of plants before him, two only were worth taking to the Apothecaries' garden. The Counsel then examined the witness particularly as to the worth of the several plants; as, what is *Hanksia* worth? Witness said he did not know that it had roots; but he was desired to turn the plant out of the pot and see. Without doing this, however, he said, "Oh, I see the cotyledon; it is a seedling, and worth half-a-guinea." What is *Seerak Koak* worth? Answer, Ten shillings. What is *Jacquinia* worth? Answer, Seven shillings. What is *Eugenia* worth? Answer, Five shillings. What is *Gustavia* worth? Answer, Ten shillings. And the witness further swore, that the *Zamia Spiralis* and *Calamus Niger* were worth but half-a-crown each.

Re-examined by Mr. PHILLIPS. Said it was usual to put plants in places most congenial to them.

Mr. RIDGWAY, examined by Mr. PHILLIPS, and said, that Sweet has a work going on. He is not the Editor of the Botanical Register. Witness said that Sweet, the prisoner, had spoken of Mr. Eaton in his works; that he (witness) had sent packages to Sweet, without advice, for him to introduce in his publication; that sometimes the plants were damaged, and that Sweet then took care of them till they recovered; that he had known Sweet for six

years, and that he believed him to be an honourable, honest man, and one of extensive knowledge. Cross-examined by Mr. ANDREWS. Witness had sent packages to the prisoner, Sweet, by his (witness's) son.

The witnesses to character were:

Mr. JOSEPH KNIGHT, of the King's Road, nurseryman, who, being examined by Mr. PHILLIPS, said that he had known the prisoner for eight or ten years, and that he believed him to be an honest and honourable man.

Mr. WILLIAM MALCOLM, of Kensington, nurseryman, said he had known the prisoner, Sweet, these fourteen years; and that an honest man does not exist.

Mr. THOMAS JENKINS, of the New Road, nurseryman, had employed the prisoner for five or six years as his foreman, and believed him to be the best of characters.

Mr. JAMES CAMERON, of the King's Road, nurseryman, had known the prisoner and his family for a number of years; believed the prisoner always upright and honest.

Mr. WILLIAM MILNE, of Fulham, nurseryman, had known the prisoner eight years, and thought him an honest, creditable and clever man.

Mr. REGINALD WHITLEY, Fulham, nurseryman, had known the prisoner fourteen or fifteen years. Prisoner was a very excellent man.

Mr. GEORGE LODDICKS, Hackney, nurseryman, had known Sweet for twelve years, and never before heard a word, or knew one, against his honesty.

Mr. JOHN FRAZER, Sloane Square, nurseryman, had known Sweet for six years, and thought him of the best of characters.

MR. SAMUEL BROOK, of Balls Pond, Nurseryman, had known Sweet for eight or ten years, and believed him a *scrupulously excellent character*. Here Mr. Alley observed that he had many other witnesses who could testify to good character, but he thought it unnecessary to trouble the Court any further.

The juror who recalled and examined a former witness, here requested to recall MR. WILLIAM MILNE, to whom, on his appearing again in the witness box, he put this question. "Is it the practice, at Kew, to supply plants and cuttings?" Answer. "I have had cuttings."

MR. MALCOLM was then recalled, and examined by the same juror. "Is it the practice, at Kew, to supply plants and cuttings?" Answer. "I never before heard that it was, and it is much to be lamented that so little liberality is observed at Kew."

The Judge then proceeded to sum up.

It gave him pain, his lordship said, that a man who had borne so respectable a character, a man to whom the public were, it appeared, indebted for works on Botany, should be placed under his present unhappy circumstances, with such strong proofs of guilt brought against him. Many gentlemen had come forward, (amongst whom were some persons that he, the judge, was acquainted with) to speak to the excellent character of the prisoner; and, certainly, no man could have been better supported in this respect, than the prisoner had been; but, it was not so much a question with the jury, how his character

had stood, as how it stood at this time. A short time ago, the present charge could be termed only a misdemeanor. The judge here defined the law, as belonging to this case, and desired the jury, if they should have any doubts as to the question of the prisoner's guilt, to give the prisoner the advantage of such doubts; observing, at the same time, that none of the points which had been urged in the prisoner's defence, nor of those included in the evidence brought forward, were sufficient to do away with those facts which were stated in the indictment, and which had been supported by the most unquestionable testimony. The judge read the indictment. His lordship said that there could be no doubt as to the *identity of the plants*, and, therefore, he would not trouble the jury with any further consideration of that point. The plants in court had been proved to be those plants which were stolen from Kew on the 28th January. We never, said the judge, meet with a man who is ready to acknowledge that he has received stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen. One of the gentlemen of the jury has, evidently from his manner, had *a previous knowledge of the case*; but, he must dismiss from his mind all bias: he must remember the solemn oath which he has taken, and he must suffer nothing, which has not been adduced in the shape of evidence here before us, to have any weight in the forming of his judgment upon the question of whether the prisoner be innocent or guilty. The judge noticed the report that had been made in court of there being a want of distribution of plants from Kew. However this

might be, his lordship said, with it the jury had nothing to do. His lordship, in reading over the evidence, commented at length upon some parts of it. An innocent man, he said, would naturally have offered to accompany the officer at once, and would have explained whence the box came, and would have otherwise assisted the officer in his inquiry. But, the prisoner's conduct had, it appeared upon evidence, been very different from this. The prisoner, instead of facilitating the legal search of the officer, to which he, as an innocent man, could not possibly have had any objection, had, it appeared, evinced every disposition to place obstacles in the officer's path of duty. It had been asked, why did not the arrest of the master (Mr. COLVILLE) take place; and the officer had been blamed; but this presented no extenuation in favour of the prisoner. Besides, the box, as the officer had explained, was directed to the prisoner, and not to Mr. COLVILLE. The witnesses for the defence had stated what they were not competent to state: they had declared that the same kinds of plants that had been produced in court were to be found at Mr. COLVILLE's, as well as at Kew. With regard to Mr. ANDERSON's evidence, the judge observed, that this witness had evidently endeavoured to bring his valuation under *forty shillings*; but unfortunately, for his arithmetical talent, he had, still, made it appear that the plants were of greater value. His valuation was, indeed, unworthy of criticism. This witness had spoken of *puzzles*; but the whole of his testimony was unintelligible to him

(the judge), and he left it, his lordship said, for the jury to ~~mis-~~ puzzle. His lordship took a brief review of the case, marking out particular points for the attention of the jury. How would you have acted, said the judge to the gentlemen of the jury, if you had had the misfortune to have a box of stolen property directed to you, would you have required two minutes to determine what line of policy you ought to pursue, upon an officer appearing before you to inquire into the matter? The prisoner did not consent to accompany the officer until after the officer had threatened to take him into custody. He denied at first, and afterwards admitted, and then again denied. He threw every impediment, it must be remembered, in the way of discovery. The real box was not brought forth; the prisoner gave up only the direction which had been put upon the box, and he did this only to prevent the circumstance of its being taken from him. It was true that the plants had been situated in a conspicuous place; yet, it required a minute investigation, before the identical plants could be found. How would you, said his lordship, as honest men, have done in such a case? Would you not have said, "Yes, I have received such a box, and here it is!" COLVILLE tells the prisoner to hold his tongue, and the prisoner then perceives the intention, or scheme, of his master, and adopts it immediately, in the regulation of his own behaviour. It has been said that plants are often sent, without any advice, for publication; but, I ask the gentlemen cultivators in court, whether there be not a pride among them which

makes them anxious to have the credit of having discovered a new plant themselves, and, consequently, which makes them prefer that the plant should be published under their own name instead of the name of another. There has been, in the evidence, a great display made with regard to the character of the prisoner; but, those gentlemen who have been examined as to the character of the prisoner, and who are botanists, have not been asked the question of whether *any of them* have ever experienced such a thing as the receipt of plants under circumstances similar to those under which, as has been stated by one of the witnesses for the prisoner, it is common for botanists to puzzle one another. However I may lament, said the learned judge, the consequences of such a decision, I cannot but entertain fears that the prisoner is guilty of the offence laid to his charge. Every humane man must feel deeply pained; and, no one can feel more so than myself; yet, if you, gentlemen of the jury, believe the facts proved, I cannot see how you can arrive at any other conclusion than that of the prisoner's being guilty. But if you have any doubts, the very high character he has received ought to weigh in his favour. And yet, if the prisoner's conduct appears to you to be irreconcileable with the commendations of him that you have heard, those commendations ought, in your minds, to have not the slightest influence. With these observations for your direction, I leave the case in your hands, and I have no doubt but that you will decide it fairly.

The Verdict was, NOT GUILTY!

The trial commenced at a quarter after one o'clock, and the summing up of the judge was not concluded before six o'clock; and the jury took *an hour and a half* to consider of their verdict.

I shall make no comment. I leave commentary to the reader. I have not been able to get an authentic and official *list of the jury*; but, I shall do it yet; and then I will not fail to publish it.

Wm. COBBETT.

This day is published, Price 2s. 6d.
Boards,

A RIDE of Eight Hundred Miles in FRANCE; containing a Sketch of the Face of the Country, of its Rural Economy, of the Towns and Villages, of Manufactures and Trade, and of such of the Manners and Customs as materially differ from those of England: Also, an Account of the Prices of Land, House, Fuel, Food, Raiment, Labour, and other Things, in different parts of the Country; the design being to exhibit a true picture of the present State of the People of France. To which is added, a General View of the Finances of the Kingdom.

By JAMES PAUL COBBETT,

STUDENT OF LINCOLN'S INN:

Published by C. Clement, No. 183,
Fleet-street.

MARKETS.

An Account of all the different kinds of Grain, Meal, and Flour, remaining warehoused under 56 Geo. 3, c. 26, in the United Kingdom, upon the 5th Jan. 1824:

	Grns.	bush.
Barley	40,091	7
Beans	10,655	4 <i>1</i>
Indian Corn..	1,246	4
Oats.....	122,361	5
Peas.....	6,568	2 <i>1</i>
Rye	3,315	3 <i>1</i>
Wheat.....	461,581	3
	Cwt.	lb.
Wheat-Meal and Flour	54,826	19

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 6th March.

Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat.....	65	7
Rye	44	5
Barley	36	9
Oats	25	5
Beans	40	11
Peas	39	11

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 6th March.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.
Wheat..	5,354	for 18,136	5	3	Average,	67	8
Barley	4,371	....	8,683	0	11.....	38	8
Oats..	26,944	....	21,984	41	3.....	37	8
Rye.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beans ..	2,344	....	4,906	3	6.....	42	7
Peas....	1,288	....	2,676	34	4.....	40	2

Friday, March 12.—The arrivals of all sorts of Grain this week are moderate, except of Oats, which is large. Wheat has sold heavily since Monday at no alteration in prices. Barley is at present scarce, and the prices remain much about as on Monday. Beans and Peas are unaltered. Oats still very heavily,

and the prices of this article are hardly so good as Monday. Flour excessively dull.

Monday, March 15.—The arrivals of last week were good, particularly of Oats. This morning there are good quantities of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, fresh up from Essex and Kent, but not much from Suffolk and Norfolk. There are several more vessels fresh in with Oats. The trade for Flour continues in so stagnant a state, that the town Millers still purchase scarcely any Wheat, and the trade has in consequence thereof been very heavy, at a decline of 2*s.* per qr. from the price of last Monday.

The Maltsters and Distillers purchased scarcely any Barley to-day, and it has therefore declined in value from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per qr. Beans partake also of the general dulness, and they have given way in price 1*s.* to 2*s.* per quarter. Peas are also cheaper. The great and unexpected arrival of Irish Oats has panic-struck our buyers, and Oats are in consequence reduced 1*s.* to 2*s.* per quarter, with a considerable quantity left on hand unsold.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old).....	68 <i>s.</i>	to	72 <i>s.</i>
white, (old).....	52 <i>s.</i>	—	58 <i>s.</i>
red, (new)	48 <i>s.</i>	—	52 <i>s.</i>
fine	54 <i>s.</i>	—	58 <i>s.</i>
superfine.....	60 <i>s.</i>	—	66 <i>s.</i>
white, (new)	58 <i>s.</i>	—	64 <i>s.</i>
fine	67 <i>s.</i>	—	68 <i>s.</i>
superfine.....	72 <i>s.</i>	—	78 <i>s.</i>
Flour, per sack	60 <i>s.</i>	—	65 <i>s.</i>
Seconds	58 <i>s.</i>	—	62 <i>s.</i>
North Country	50 <i>s.</i>	—	54 <i>s.</i>

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 2*1d.* by the full-priced Bakers.

MARCH 20, 1824.

**ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From March 8 to March 13, both inclusive.**

<i>Wharves.</i>	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Malt.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>	<i>Beans.</i>	<i>Flour.</i>
Aberdeen	450	....	....	700	....	....
Alexandria .....	....	50	....	940	....	....
Bath .....	....	....	....	371	....	....
Bawdsey .....	....	....	....	363	....	36
Bideford .....	....	....	....	868	....	....
Bristol .....	....	....	....	2126	....	....
Bridgwater .....	....	....	....	405	....	....
Brighton .....	....	....	18	....	....	....
Bristol .....	....	....	....	1900	....	....
Dartmouth .....	....	137	....	....	....	....
Dundee	100	....	....	80	....	....
Colchester } Essex	212	47	871	30	62	366
Harwich } Essex	884	365	801	16	60	744
Leigh	280	183	40	67	444	72
Maldon } Essex	619	510	....	73	638	419
Rother .....	....	324	....	200	....	....
Glasgow .....	....	....	....	188	....	200
Hull .....	....	....	....	1400	....	....
Ipswich	24	....	1157	....	8	340
Kent	2243	1082	320	227	934	1164
Kidwelly .....	....	....	....	325	....	....
Louth .....	....	....	....	390	....	18
Lymne .....	....	....	....	83	....	150
Newhaven .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Newcastle .....	....	....	....	....	....	240
Newport .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Plymouth .....	....	200	....	904	....	....
Reeds .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rye .....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Spalding .....	....	....	....	1849	....	40
Stockton .....	....	....	....	100	....	1250
Wells .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Weymouth .....	....	290	139	....	....	....
Whitby .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wimborne	111	....	....	2264	....	....
Woodbridge	60	100	....	....	15	70
Yarmouth	470	1534	1588	....	....	2638
Cork .....	....	....	....	4800	....	40
Dublin .....	....	....	....	930	....	....
Youghal .....	....	....	....	7160	....	....
Foreign .....	....	....	....	550	....	....
Total	6043	5012	4934	27609	2161	7653

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:

Rye, —; Pease, 1140; Tares, 92; Linseed, 922; Rapeseed, 106;
Brank, 622; Mustard, 337; Flax, 50; and Seeds, 476 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	60	102
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	57	88
— red English, ditto ..	68	100
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	62	86
Rye Grass	per qr...	26
Turnip, new, white.. per bush.	10	12
— red & green .. ditto ..	10	16
— yellow Swedes ditto ..	9	11
Mustard, white	ditto ..	7
— brown	ditto ..	8
Caraway	per cwt	50
Coriander..... ditto ..	10	13
Sanfoin	per qr...	30
Trefoil	per cwt	24
Ribgrass	ditto ..	35
Canary, common .. per qr...	38	40
— fine	ditto ..	42
Tares	per bush.	7
Hempseed	per qr...	40
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign	ditto ..	32
— fine English for sowing	ditto ..	42
Rapeseed, 25 <i>l.</i> to 27 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per last.		50
Linseed Oil Cake, 11 <i>l.</i> per 1000		
Foreign ditto, 7 <i>l.</i>		
Rape Cake, 7 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> per ton.		

Monday, March 15.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 5,076 firkins of Butter, and 553 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign ports, 32 casks of Butter.

City, 17 March 1824.

BACON.

Bacon is advancing in price, and the speculators are very busy; but the steady part of the trade are doubtful as to the issue; whilst those who form their judgment from the known condition of the retailers, prognosticate more mischief from the present high prices, than has been experienced for many years past. They know, in

short, that the retailers, as a body, are making no profit.—On board, 52*s.* to 54*s.*—Landed, 54*s.* to 55*s.*

BUTTER.

Perhaps not one-eighth of the present heavy stock of Butter is in good condition: hence the great disproportion in the prices of that which bears the same name, and ought to bring the same price. It is altogether a losing game—for game it is.—Carlow, 80*s.* to 85*s.*—Waterford, or Dublin, 70*s.* to 76*s.*—Limerick, or Cork, 73*s.* to 75*s.*—Dutch, 104*s.* to 110*s.*

CHEESE

Remains nearly the same as last week.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 15.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4
Mutton.....	3	8	—	4
Veal.....	5	0	—	6
Pork.....	4	4	—	5

Beasts ... 2,704	Sheep ... 16,200
Calves 140	Pigs 220

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	6	to	3
Mutton.....	2	10	—	3
Veal.....	3	8	—	5
Pork.....	3	6	—	5

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	4	to	3
Mutton.....	3	0	—	3
Veal.....	3	4	—	5
Pork.....	3	4	—	5

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.

Ware	£ 2 5 to £3 15
Middlinga.....	1 15 — 2 0
Chats.....	1 15 — 0 0
Common Red..	0 0 — 0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware.....	£2 10 to £3 15
Middlings.....	1 15 — 2 0
Chats.....	1 15 — 0 0
Common Red..	2 10 — 3 10

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....65s. to 105s.
Straw...40s. to 45s.
Clover..90s. to 120s.

St. James's.—Hay....68s. to 114s.
Straw...39s. to 51s.
Clover..90s. to 120s.

Whitechapel.—Hay....80s. to 110s.
Straw...40s. to 48s.
Clover 100s. to 130s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.
	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.
Aylesbury	52 72 0	30 35 0	23 28 0	30 43 0	38 44 0
Banbury	58 68 0	32 34 6	23 28 0	36 40 0	0 0 0
Basingstoke	56 68 0	30 36 0	21 25 0	40 42 0	0 0 0
Chelmsford	60 74 0	35 39 0	24 32 0	34 44 0	34 38 0
Derby	60 80 0	32 44 0	23 32 0	36 56 0	0 0 0
Devizes	52 72 0	29 37 6	25 30 0	34 48 0	0 0 0
Dorchester	52 80 0	27 34 0	20 26 0	40 51 0	0 0 0
Exeter	54 72 0	28 36 0	21 24 0	40 44 0	0 0 0
Guildford	60 80 0	31 36 0	24 33 0	40 50 0	38 42 0
Henley	52 80 0	30 37 0	22 39 0	38 43 0	40 46 0
Hornastle	58 68 0	30 37 0	17 26 0	36 50 0	0 0 0
Hungerford	51 76 0	25 35 0	19 33 0	34 45 0	0 0 0
Leeds	60 66 0	37 39 0	23 27 0	38 40 0	0 0 0
Lynn	50 66 0	30 38 0	26 28 0	39 42 0	40 52 0
Newbury	48 75 0	28 36 0	21 33 0	38 46 0	36 40 0
Newcastle	52 74 0	42 44 0	23 30 0	40 44 0	42 51 0
Northampton	62 66 0	33 37 0	21 26 6	38 50 0	33 35 0
Nottingham	62 0 0	41 0 0	27 0 0	45 0 0	0 0 0
Reading	56 80 0	32 40 0	20 28 0	36 42 0	38 44 0
Sherborne	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Stamford	60 70 0	36 42 0	20 32 0	38 52 0	0 0 0
Swansea	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Truro	67 0 0	35 0 0	26 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Uxbridge	54 80 0	33 39 0	23 32 0	34 42 0	34 43 0
Warminster	42 74 0	24 39 0	21 28 0	40 48 0	0 0 0
Winchester	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Yarmouth	62 68 0	32 37 0	24 28 0	36 40 0	36 50 0
Dalkeith *	30 35 0	28 33 0	21 26 0	20 25 0	20 25 0
Haddington*	30 37 0	28 35 0	23 30 0	20 25 0	19 23 0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool, March 9.—Owing to the favourable change of wind the importations of the past week have been considerable, and in consequence the prices of Grain and Flour were scarcely obtainable at the ratio last quoted; and at the market of this day so small a portion of business was effected, that we can scarcely make an alteration from the prices of last Tuesday, although it is probable that inferior Wheats might have been purchased about 3d. per bushel below the quotations of this day se'nnight, had the few buyers at market been disposed to make the offer.

Imported into Liverpool from the 2d to the 8th of March, 1834, inclusive:—Wheat, 12,066; Oats, 20,065; Barley, 3136; Malt, 4148; Beans, 1978; Peas, 1169; and Rye, 55 quarters. Flour, 3959 sacks, per 280 lbs. and 2280 barrels. Oatmeal, 680 packs, per 240 lbs.

Norwich, March 13.—An immense show of samples of all kinds of Grain, but the market was very dull, at prices a trifle lower than last week.

Bristol, March 13.—The markets here continue to be well supplied with Barley and Malt, both of which are rather lower. Wheat sells freely at the prices below:—Best Wheat from 9s. to 9s. 3d.; inferior ditto, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.; Barley, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 9d.; Beans, 2s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; Oats, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; and Malt, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 4d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 54s. per bag.

Birmingham, March 11.—On this day se'nnight the price of Wheat advanced about 4d. per 60 lbs., and that of Barley 1s. per quarter. Old Beans were in good demand, and also New ones that were dry; the former scarce. Oats sold pretty freely, and Malt was in fair request. Flour stationary as to price, but a heavy sale. To-day the trade is generally dull, at the same prices as last week. Supplies are moderate. In consequence of wet weather, there is but little doing in Tares.—Wheat, 8s. to 8s. 6d. 8s. 8d., and 9s. per 60 lbs.; Barley, 34s. to 40s. and 41s.; Malt, 68s. to 64s.; and Oats, 26s. to 30s. per quarter; Beans, 16s. to 20s. per ten stones; Peas, 40s. to 48s. per quarter; Fine Flour, 54s. to 67s.; Second ditto, 49s. to 50s. and 54s. per sack. Tares nominal.

Ipswich, March 13.—Our market to-day was not largely supplied, but the sale was extremely dull at lower prices, as follow:—Wheat, 56s. to 70s.; Barley, 31s. to 38s.; Beans, 40s. to 43s.; Peas, 36s. to 37s.; and Oats, 28s. to 30s. per quarter.

Boston, March 10.—The market has been very thinly supplied with samples. Wheat samples were quite dull in demand, and dry samples could only be got rid of, the merchants being very backward in purchasing, at the following prices:—Wheat, 60s. to 70s.; Oats, 19s. to 25s.; Barley, 35s. to 40s.; and Beans, 35s. to 42s. per quarter.

Wakefield, March 12.—We have a very short supply of all kinds of Grain up the river, but a large show by our farmers. Not having many buyers, and the London and Liverpool accounts being very dull, our market was heavy for all kinds of Grain; but no material alteration can be quoted in the prices of any one article.—Wheat, 64s. to 76s. per qr.; Mealing Oats, 15d. to 16d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 38s. to 39s. per load of 281 lbs.; Barley, 40s. to 44s.; Beans, old and new, 48s. to 60s. 63 lbs. per bushel; Maple Peas, 58s. to 60s.; Tares, 60s. to 68s. per qr.; Malt, 46s. to 50s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 68s. to 60s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 32s. to 33s. per last.

Mallon, March 13.—Our market was very busy to-day. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 72s. to 76s. per qr., five stone per bushel. Barley, 36s. to 42s. per quarter. Oats, 13d. to 14d. per stone.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended March 6, 1824.

	<i>Wheat.</i>			<i>Barley.</i>			
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
London	68	3	.39	4	.27	3	
Essex	66	9	.38	1	.27	1	
Kent	66	11	.38	5	.27	8	
Sussex	62	0	.33	8	.23	10	
Suffolk	65	5	.37	2	.26	1	
Cambridgeshire	61	11	.35	10	.22	4	
Norfolk	63	6	.35	10	.25	3	
Lincolnshire	64	10	.36	7	.26	8	
Yorkshire	63	10	.36	6	.23	8	
Durham	65	2	.38	2	.26	3	
Northumberland	61	10	.38	6	.28	8	
Cumberland	64	4	.37	2	.26	10	
Westmoreland	62	11	.37	0	.27	4	
Lancashire	70	5	.36	0	.29	8	
Cheshire	65	7	.45	3	.26	0	
Gloucestershire	63	4	.35	4	.25	0	
Somersetshire	65	6	.32	2	.22	4	
Monmouthshire	66	2	.38	1	.24	0	
Devonshire	67	4	.32	3	.20	2	
Cornwall	61	10	.34	0	.21	9	
Dorsetshire	65	1	.31	11	.21	8	
Hampshire	63	5	.33	4	.24	10	
North Wales	70	3	.39	8	.21	2	
South Wales	64	0	.35	3	.20	4	

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, March 13.—There was a pretty good show of lean drove Beasts, but owing to the high prices (4s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.) demanded by the Scotchmen, and the winterly weather experienced to-day, but few sales were effected; prime fat Scots' fetched 7s. per stone. There was also a plenty of Sheep, but no appearance of buyers.

Horncastle, March 13.—Beef, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 5d. to 6d.; and Veal, 7d. to 8d. per lb.

Malton, March 13.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef 5½d. to 6d.; Mutton 6d. to 6½d.; Pork 5d. to 6d.; and Veal 6d. to 7d. per lb. Butter, none sold. Bacon Sides, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.; Hams, 7s. to 8s. 9d. per stone.

At Morpeth market on Wednesday, there was a good many Cattle and Sheep; there being few buyers, they met with rather dull sale; part of both were left unsold. Prices continue steady.—Beef from 5s. to 5s. 9d.; and Mutton 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per stone, sinking offals.

At Wakefield Cattle Market last week, there was an excellent show both of Beasts and Sheep; but the attendance of buyers being but small, the price of Mutton was rather lower than at the preceding market; but that of Beef without variation. There were many Beasts and Sheep remained unsold.—Beasts, 560; Sheep, 10,600.

Skipton Fortnight Fair, March 9.—Our fair to-day was well supplied with fat Beasts and Sheep; there were a number of buyers, and little alteration in prices.

Bristol March Fair commenced on the 1st inst. when there was a large show of Cattle:—Fat Beasts fetched from 50s. to 55s. per cwt. Lean Beasts were in great demand, and sold briskly. Good Horses went very high, and were eagerly bought up for the London markets.

At *Shrewsbury* Monthly Fair last week, there was but a small supply of fat Sheep, which were nearly all sold, at from 5d. to 6d. per lb. Of fat Cattle there was a large show; they fetched from 5d. to 5½d. per lb.; fresh store Bullocks sold well; small Sheep, as well as small choice Cattle, sold a halfpenny per lb. higher than large ones. Pigs obtained about the same as at last fair. There was a small supply of Butter, and a great many buyers: lumps, 9d. to 9½d.; tubs, 9½d. to 10½d. per lb. Of Cheese there was a good supply, and nearly all sold: skim, 42s. to 46s.; middling dairies, 52s. to 57s.; best dairies, 58s. to 65s. per cwt. Bacon, 6d. to 7d.; Hams, 7d.

Tewkesbury Fair, on Monday last, was very plentifully supplied with fine fat Cattle; the dealers, however, being unwilling to give the prices demanded by the farmers, little business was in consequence done. The average price of Beef was 4½d. per lb.; some very fine fat Beasts fetched 5d. and for inferior only 4d. could be obtained.

**Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the
BOROUGH.**

Monday, March 15.—There has been more enquiry for Hops the last few days from the country, which, in many parts, are getting low in stock. Currency remains the same, though an improvement is expected. The injury the bines have received from the late blight is more generally confirmed; cuttings cannot be had to make up the deficiency.—It is reported that the Hop duty for the year 1822 is to be remitted one half, provided the other moiety is paid in due course.

Maidstone, March 11.—We have nothing to observe from the accounts last week. The trade as to

Hops appears quite at a stand, and we expect will continue so for some time to come.

COTTON MARKET.

Friday, March 12.—We can notice no alteration in our Cotton market this week; the business done has been limited to a few country orders, with some demand for shipment; about 600 bales is the extent of the sales, at steady prices.

COAL MARKET, March 12.

<i>Ships at Market.</i>	<i>Ships sold.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
25½ Newcastle.	17	34s. 0d. to 41s. 0d.
13 Sunderland	13	34s. 6d.—43s. 3d.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 49.—[No. 13.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1824. [Price 6d.]

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

TO

MR. STUART WORTLEY.

*On the Game Bill, as amended
by the Committee.*

Kensington, 24th March, 1824.

Sir,

It is related of POPE (who was a little man, ugly and hump-backed), that his usual exclamation was "God mend me;" and that, having, upon one occasion, thus exclaimed in the hearing of a person who was offended with him, the hearer answered: "God mend you, indeed! God d—n you, I say; for he would make a thousand new ones while he would be mending you." I do not say the same, Sir, of this your Bill; but, I would say it, if it were not for fear of the consequences. To be banished for life is no such pleasant thing; and Six-Acts say, that I shall be banished for life, if I put upon paper any thing having a TENDENCY to bring into CONTEMPT, that House, who so

becheered Mr. Frederick Robinson, when he so deplored that House; that House, who, in their wisdom, borrowed eight hundred millions of money; who, in their wisdom, made a dead-weight; who, in their wisdom, passed Peel's Bill; who, in their wisdom, passed the Small Note Bill; who, in their wisdom, passed the Marriage Act one year and repealed it the next; who, in their wisdom, passed those Game Laws which have filled the prisons; who have now a pauper-army Bill before them; and who have, to top most appropriately the pile of their wisdom, your Game Bill before them: Six-Acts say, those Six-Acts, which were brought in by CASTLREAGH, who has since cut his own throat and killed himself, at North Cray, in Kent; those Six-Acts say, that, if I utter (in print) any thing, that any justice of the peace thinks has a tendency to bring the aforesaid famous House into contempt, that famous House, of which CASTLREAGH was what is called the

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"LEADER" at the very time when, as his friends afterwards said and swore, he was INSANE: those Six-Acts would, in short, seize hold of me, torment me, badger me, bait me, worry me half to death, if I were to say of your Bill, "as amended by the Committee," what Pope's assailant said of the *amending* of the poet. I shall, therefore, say no such thing. But, do you mind me, Six-Acts shall not tie my tongue. I will make some remarks on this *amended* Bill; and I and my readers will see what sort of *mending* this is, which is carried on by Mr. Frederick Robinson's eulogized and most cheering House of Commons.

First, however, I must insert the whole of the *amended* Bill. The Title is the same as before; and, there are all the *same Clauses* in it, from No. 1 to No. 26. But there are *five additional Clauses*, from A to E; and, one of these, namely, Clause D, ("and D was a dance, as you very well know,") does away with more than half of the original Bill, and, at the same time, produces contradiction and confusion that it would require a large volume fully to describe. But, I will first insert this *amended* Bill; and then, Sir, offer you some remarks upon it. The pub-

lic will please to observe, that the several Clauses have the same numbers here as they had in the original Bill, as inserted in the Register of the 13th of this month.

1. May it therefore please Your MAJESTY, That it may be Enacted; And be it Enacted by the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, THAT from and after the passing of this Act, so much and such parts of any Acts now in force for the preservation of hares, pheasants, partridges, black game, grouse, heath and moor game, as restrain persons under such degree or rank, and not possessing such estates, as in the said Acts respectively are specified, from killing, or having in their possession, Game, and as impose any penalty upon persons who, not being qualified in such manner as is prescribed by such Acts or any of them, shall pursue, take or destroy Game, or have Game in their possession, or keep or use any gun, dog, net, snare or other engine for the destruction of Game; and also so much and such parts of any Acts now in force as prohibit the buying or selling of Game, or as impose any penalty upon persons buying or selling Game, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, Repealed.

2. And be it further Enacted, That all hares, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, grouse, black game, heath and moor game, bustards, wood-cocks, snipes, quails, landrails, wild ducks, teal and widgeons, and the young and eggs thereof, found in or upon any inclosed land, are and shall be deemed to be the property of the person or persons, body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, seised of, or entitled as owner or owners thereof in possession (and not in reversion) to, the land on which

the same shall be found; and all hares, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, grouse, black game, heath and moor game, bustards, woodcocks, snipes, quails, landrails, wild ducks, teal and widgeons, found in and upon any stinted pasture, uninclosed common or waste land, are and shall be deemed to be the property of the lord or lady, lords or ladies of the manor, lordship or royalty, within which such stinted pasture, uninclosed common or waste land shall be situated; and it shall be lawful for the person or persons, body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, so entitled to the property of the Game within their own lands, and for the lord or lady, lords or ladies of the manor, lordship or royalty so entitled to the property in the Game on such stinted pasture, uninclosed common or waste lands respectively, to demise and let the Game to be found therein.

3. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That it shall be lawful for the person or persons, body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, seised of, or entitled as owner or owners thereof in possession to, any inclosed land not in his, her or their own actual occupation, but let, either on lease or otherwise, to any tenant or tenants, to reserve to himself, herself or themselves, respectively, the property in, and the right of pursuing, taking and killing, and of granting license or leave to others to pursue, take and kill, the Game which may, during the term of any such occupation by such tenant or tenants, be found upon such land so demised, and to restrain, by any covenant, condition, agreement or penalty, the tenant or occupier of such land from pursuing, taking, killing or destroying, and also from authorizing or permitting any other person or persons, without the authority and permission of such owners or proprietors as aforesaid, to pursue, take, kill or destroy, any of the Game there found, and from destroying the young or eggs thereof; and where in any existing lease or demise of or agree-

ment for letting or demising, inclosed land, such owners or proprietors as aforesaid *have not reserved the right or power of entering upon the land so demised or agreed to be demised, or of authorizing or permitting other persons to enter upon the same, for the purpose of pursuing, taking or killing Game thereon*, every such lease and agreement *shall be construed to have reserved to such owners or proprietors as aforesaid, the right to, and property in, the Game on such land so demised or agreed to be demised, and also the right of entering upon the same, and of granting authority and permission to other persons to enter upon the same, for the purpose of pursuing, taking or killing Game thereon*: Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any existing lease or agreement whereby permission or authority is given to the lessee to pursue, take or kill the Game upon the land thereby demised or let, or agreed to be demised or let, or to any lease for life or lives, or for any term of years exceeding Twenty-one years, or to any existing agreement entered into between lords of manors and the owners or occupiers of inclosed lands, whereby a right is reserved to such lords, or to any person nominated or authorized by such lords, to pursue, take or kill the Game upon such inclosed lands.

4. And be it further Enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for every person or persons, and every body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, who shall be seised of, or entitled as owner or owners thereof in possession to, *Fifty acres of inclosed land, lying and being situated all together and adjoining to each other, and who shall be entitled, by such seising or ownership, or by reservation upon the demise thereof, to the Game therein found, and for the lord or lady of the manor, lordship or royalty within which any stinted pasture, uninclosed common or waste lands shall be situate (as the case*

may be) or for any person to whom the Game upon such inclosed or uninclosed land respectively shall be demised or let, to authorize and permit any person or persons whomsoever, to pursue, take and kill Game upon his, her or their own inclosed lands, or upon the inclosed or uninclosed lands so demised or let, or upon the stinted pasture, uninclosed common or waste lands within such manor, lordship or royalty, as the case may be: Provided always, That such licence and authority shall not be deemed or taken to entitle the person or persons so permitted or authorized, to pursue, take or kill such Game upon the inclosed lands or premises of any other person or persons, or upon the stinted pasture, uninclosed commons or waste lands within any other manor, lordship or royalty: Provided also, that such person or persons so seized or entitled as last aforesaid, or such lord or lords as aforesaid, or such person or persons to whom Game shall be so demised or let as aforesaid, and also such person or persons so authorized and permitted as last aforesaid, shall also, respectively, take out a Game certificate for the current year.

5. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to authorize or permit any person or persons whomsoever, to use any dog, gun, net or snare, or other engine, for the purpose of taking, pursuing or killing, or to pursue, take or kill, by any means whatever, any Game, upon any days or at any hours, times or seasons during which; by any laws now in force, the Game, respectively, is prohibited from being pursued, taken or killed; nor unless such person shall have taken out a Game certificate for the current year.

6. And be it further Enacted, That every person who shall, without the consent of the person or persons entitled, under the provisions of this Act, to the Game to be found on any inclosed or uninclosed land; or of the person or persons to whom

the Game therein shall be demised or let as aforesaid, enter thereon either with a dog or dogs, gun or guns, net or nets, snare or snares, or other engine or engines for the taking or destruction of Game, for the purpose of pursuing, taking, killing or destroying; or shall pursue, take, kill or destroy thereon, any hare, rabbit, pheasant, partridge, grouse, black game, heath and moor game, bustard, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, wild duck, teal or widgeon, shall forfeit and pay to the person or persons who shall be entitled as aforesaid to the property in the Game on such land, or to the person or persons to whom such Game shall be demised or let as aforesaid, any sum not being less than Twenty shillings nor more than Five pounds, at the discretion of the Justice or Justices before whom the matter shall be heard, for and in respect of the act of trespass or entry upon such land for the purposes aforesaid, and the further sum of Forty shillings for every hare, rabbit, pheasant, partridge, grouse, black game, heath and moor game, which shall be by him there taken killed or destroyed; which said penalty or penalties shall, upon conviction of the offender or offenders, either by his her or their own confession, or by the oath or affirmation of One or more credible witness or witnesses, before some Justice of the peace for the county, riding, division or place, within which the offence shall be committed, unless such penalty or penalties shall be paid within Three days after conviction, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such offender or offenders, under a warrant from the Justice so convicting as aforesaid; and for want of sufficient distress, such offender or offenders shall be committed to the common gaol, or house of correction, in or for such county, riding, division, city or place; there to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding Three months, unless such penalty

or penalties be sooner paid: Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to any person or persons on horseback hunting or coursing with hounds or greyhounds.

7. And be it further Enacted, That in case any person or persons shall enter upon any land, inclosed or uninclosed, for the purpose of pursuing, taking, killing or destroying any Game thereon, and such person or persons shall not, when verbally required by the person or persons, body or bodies politic corporate or collegiate, entitled to the property in such Game as hereinbefore mentioned (or by the occupier or occupiers of any such land, or by the person or persons to whom the Game upon such land shall have been demised or let, or by the keeper or keepers, servant or servants of such person or persons, body or bodies, or occupier or occupiers as aforesaid), forthwith quit and go off the same, it shall be lawful for such person or persons, body or bodies, occupier or occupiers, and also for his, her and their keeper and keepers, servant and servants, and also for any other person or persons, at his, her or their request, to demand the names and places of residence of such person or persons; and also an inspection of the game certificate of such person or persons; and in case such person or persons shall refuse to give his, her or their true and proper names and places of residence, and to produce his or their game certificate, to seize and apprehend the person or persons so offending, and to convey and deliver him, her or them into the custody of a peace officer, who is hereby authorized and required to convey such offender or offenders before some Justice of the county, riding, division or place in which the offence shall have been committed, there to answer any information which may be laid against such offender or offenders for such offence; and in case the person or persons so offending shall not be so

seized and apprehended as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for some Justice of the peace of the county, riding, division, city or place, in which such offence shall be committed, to receive and take an information upon oath or affirmation from any person or persons, touching the same, and thereon to issue a summons for the person or persons so offending to appear before some Justice or Justices of the peace, at such time and place as shall be expressed in such summons, to answer such complaint; and in case of his, her or their neglecting or refusing to appear to answer such summons (such summons having been legally served) it shall be lawful for the Justice or Justices then and there assembled to proceed to hear the evidence, and to determine accordingly.

8. And be it further Enacted, That if any person or persons so offending shall not forthwith (when verbally required so to do by the person or persons, body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, entitled to the property in the Game on such land, or by the person or persons to whom such Game shall have been let or demised, or by the occupier or occupiers of any such land, or by their keeper or keepers, servant or servants) give his, her or their true and proper names and places of residence, and produce his, her or their game certificate for the current year, so as to enable the party requiring it to read the same, such person or persons shall, if convicted thereof before some Justice of the county, riding, division, city or place in which such offence shall be committed, forfeit and pay to the person or persons, body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, entitled as aforesaid to the property in the Game on such land, or to the person or persons to whom such Game may have been demised or let as aforesaid (as the case may be) the further sum of Ten pounds over and above the above-mentioned penalties; to be levied, recovered and applied in the same

manner as other penalties are by this Act directed to be levied, recovered and applied.

9. And be it further Enacted, That if any person whatever shall go out by night for the purpose of pursuing, taking, killing, stealing or destroying Game, in any open or inclosed place, or shall by night pursue, take, kill, steal or destroy any Game, and shall be convicted thereof before some Justice of the peace acting in and for the county, riding, division, city or place, he or she shall, for the first offence, be committed to the common gaol or house of correction of the county, riding, division, city or place, for the space of Three months, there to be kept to hard labour; and at the expiration of the said period, such person shall find sureties, himself or herself in Ten Pounds, and Two sureties in Five pounds each, or One surety in Ten pounds, for his or her good behaviour, and for his or her not so offending again for the space of One year, and in case of not entering into and finding such sureties, such person shall be further imprisoned and kept to hard labour until such sureties are found or entered into, or for the space of Six months in case such sureties are not sooner found and entered into; and in case such person shall offend a second time, and shall be thereof convicted, he or she shall be committed to the common gaol or house of correction of the county, riding, division, city or place for the space of Six months, there to be kept to hard labour, and at the expiration of that period, shall find sureties, himself or herself in Twenty pounds, and Two sureties in Ten pounds each, or One surety in Twenty pounds, for his or her good behaviour, and for his or her not so offending again for the space of Two years, and such person shall be further imprisoned and kept to hard labour until such sureties are found and entered into, or for the space of One year in case such sureties shall not be sooner found and entered into; and in case such person shall of-

fer a third time, he or she shall, upon conviction thereof by a jury at the quarter sessions or assizes of the county, riding, division, city or place in which the offence shall have been committed, be adjudged to be guilty of felony, and be sentenced accordingly to the punishment of transportation for the term of Seven years, or to such other punishment as the court shall think fit: Provided always, That (for the purposes of this Act) the night shall be considered, and is hereby declared, to commence at the expiration of the first hour after sunset, and to conclude at the expiration of the first hour before sunrise.

A. And be it further Enacted, That on every such conviction so to be had or made as aforesaid, for such first or second offence, the Justices of the peace before whom the same shall be made shall return the same to the next quarter sessions of the peace to be holden for such county, riding, division, city or place, and the record of such conviction shall, be evidence against the party thereby convicted, in any prosecution to be instituted against him her or them for a third offence; and the several clerks of the peace to whom such convictions shall be returned shall, immediately on such return, make or cause to be made a memorandum or entry of such conviction, in the calendar or register to be kept by them of the names and places of abode of the several persons so convicted as aforesaid, and shall in such entry state whether such conviction be the first or second conviction of the offending party.

10. And be it further Enacted, That all persons being seised of, or lawfully entitled as owners in possession to, Five hundred acres of inclosed land lying altogether and being contiguous to each other, and all persons entitled to the Game found upon Five hundred acres of inclosed land, being altogether and being contiguous to each other, whether as owners or lessors of the Game upon such land, or as both, may, by writing under their

hands and seals, authorize and appoint One or more Gamekeeper or Gamekeepers to act within their own lands, or within the land so demised or let; and all lords and ladies of manors, lordships or royalties, or the person or persons to whom the Game upon such manors, lordships or royalties shall have been demised or let by such lords and ladies, may, by writing under their hands and seals, authorize One or more Gamekeeper or Gamekeepers to act, and to take, kill or destroy Game, within their own lands, and also within the uninclosed common and waste lands within such manor, lordship or royalty: Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to authorize any Gamekeeper to pursue, take, kill or destroy any Game beyond the limits of the land, manor, lordship or royalty to or within which he may be appointed by virtue of such authority as aforesaid, nor unless he shall take out a Gamekeeper's game certificate for the current year.

11. And be it further Enacted, That no person shall keep or use any snare, net, or other engine to take, kill or destroy Game, except a gun; and if any person shall be convicted of so doing, such person not being a gamekeeper duly appointed as aforesaid, upon confession or upon the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witness or witnesses, by any justice of the peace for the county, riding, division, city or place within which such offender shall be or reside, such person shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds to be levied, recovered and applied in manner hereinafter mentioned; and it shall be lawful for any person seized of, or lawfully entitled in possession to, any land, or the person or persons to whom the Game upon such lands shall have been demised or let, or any lord or lady of any manor, lordship or royalty, or any Gamekeeper appointed by any person entitled under the provisions of this Act to grant such appointment, to seize and

take away any snare, net or other engine to take, kill or destroy Game, except a gun, from any person so having or using any snare, net or other engine, except a gun, upon the land or within the manor lordship or royalty, of or to which such person lord or lady shall be seized or lawfully entitled in possession, or by demise or lease as aforesaid, or to or within which such Gamekeeper may be appointed to act as aforesaid, and to keep or destroy the same, as to him or them shall seem meet: Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to any person keeping or using any snare, net or other engine, to take, kill or destroy the Game upon his or her own land, nor to any Gamekeeper appointed by any person entitled under the provisions of this Act to make such appointment, within the manor or upon the land to which he is so appointed, nor to any lord or lady of any manor, lordship, or royalty within the same.

12. And be it further Enacted, That, from and after the passing of this Act, no person (except as hereinbefore excepted) shall buy or sell, or have in his or her possession for the purposes of sale, or otherwise deal in, Game, unless such person shall have previously obtained a licence so to do, in manner hereinafter directed; and if any person (except as hereinbefore excepted) shall buy or sell, or have in his or her possession for the purposes of sale, or otherwise deal in, Game, not having previously taken out such licence, such person shall forfeit and pay, for every head of Game so purchased or sold, or which shall be in his or her possession for the purpose of sale, the sum of forty shillings.

13. And be it further Enacted, That it shall be lawful for any two or more Justices of the peace, acting in and for the county, riding, division, city or place, in which the party or parties applying for a licence to buy and sell Game shall reside, assembled at a special sessions of the

peace, to be holden in the month of July (of the holding of which special sessions for such purpose, previous notice shall be given to all the Justices acting and residing within the said limits) from time to time, when and as they shall see fit, to grant to any person or persons (such person or persons being a householder or householders, and not being an inn-keeper or innkeepers, tavern keeper or tavern keepers, victualler or victuallers, retail dealer or dealers in wine and spirits, owner or owners, driver or drivers, guard or guards, of any stage coach, caravan, waggon, van or other public conveyance, higgler or higglers, carrier or carriers, or in the employment of any of the above described persons, and not being a mail-guard or mail-coachman, or mail-guards or mail-coachmen) a licence (such licence to be signed by two at least of the Justices present at such special sessions) empowering the person or persons to whom the same shall be so granted, for the space of one year next ensuing the time at which the same shall be granted, to buy Game of or from any person entitled to the property in Game under the provisions of this Act, or of or from any person to whom the Game upon any land shall have been demised or let by the person or persons entitled to the property in such Game, and who shall have obtained a Game certificate for the year then current, or of any person or persons, being licensed to sell Game by virtue of this Act, and to sell Game so bought as aforesaid; and for every such licence the sum of three shillings, and no more, shall be paid and payable to the clerk of the said Justices, for his trouble in filling up such licence; and every such licence shall expire and determine at the end of one year from the time at which the same shall be granted, and shall be in the form prescribed by the Schedule to this Act annexed (marked A.) and every person to whom such licence shall be granted, shall, upon

such licence being granted, enter into a recognizance to the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, in the sum of thirty pounds, with two sufficient sureties, not being themselves licensed dealers in Game, in the sum of ten pounds each, which Recognizance with the condition thereof, shall be in the form prescribed by the Schedule to this Act annexed (marked B.) and such Recognizance shall be acknowledged in the presence of, and be signed by, two at least of such Justices present at such special sessions, and the same with the condition thereof, fairly written or printed, shall forthwith, or at the next general or quarter sessions, after granting such licence, be sent or returned to the clerk of the peace, or person acting as such, for the county, riding, division, city, town or place wherein such licence shall be granted, to be by the said clerk of the peace, or person acting as such, duly entered or filed amongst the records of the sessions of the peace; and if any such licence shall be granted without such recognizance being taken or entered into, or if any such licensed person shall, at any time before the expiration of such licence, become or be a tavern-keeper, inn-keeper or victualler, or owner, driver or guard of any stage coach, caravan, waggon, van or other public conveyance, carrier or higgler, or be in the employment of any of the above-mentioned persons, or become a mail-guard or mail-coachman, then and thenceforth such licensee shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

14. And be it further Enacted, That from and after the twelfth day of August next ensuing no person entitled to the property in Game under the provisions of this Act, nor any person to whom the Game upon any land shall have been demised or let by the person or persons entitled to the property in such Game, and having taken out a Game certificate for the current year, shall be subject to any penalty or for-

feiture for or by reason of his or her selling, or offering for sale, any Game to any person or persons so licensed as aforesaid ; and from and after the twelfth day of August no person whatever shall be subject to any penalty or forfeiture for or by reason of his or her buying any Game of or from any person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid, or for or by reason of having in his or her shop, house or possession any Game which he or she shall have purchased from any person or persons so licensed as aforesaid.

15. And be it further Enacted, That from and after the twelfth day of August no person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid, shall, whilst such licence shall be in force, be subject to any penalty or forfeiture for or by reason of his, her or their buying any Game of or from any person entitled to the property in Game under the provisions of this Act, and who shall have taken out a Game certificate for the current year, or of or from any person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid, or for or by reason of his, her or their selling or offering to sale, or having in his, her or their shop, house or possession, any Game, which he, she or they shall have bought of or from any person who shall be entitled to the property in Game under the provisions of this Act, or of or from any person to whom the Game upon any land shall have been demised or let by the person or persons entitled to the property in such Game, and who shall have taken out a Game certificate for the current year, or of or from any person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid ; Provided always, That if, upon information before any Justice of the peace of the county, riding, division, city or place, in which any licensed person shall be or reside, against such licensed person for having Game, unlawfully, in his or her possession, such licensed person shall not shew to the satisfaction of the said Justice, that any Game proved to have been in his or her possession,

was purchased or procured or received by him or her from some person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid, or of or from some person entitled to the property in Game under the provisions of this Act, or from some person or persons to whom the Game upon any land shall have been demised or let, by the person or persons entitled to the property in such Game, and who shall have taken out a Game certificate for the current year, or otherwise account to the satisfaction of the said Justice for the possession of such Game, the licence granted to such person shall thereupon be, and be adjudged to be, null and void, and the recognizance entered into by such person shall thereupon be, and be adjudged to be, forfeited, and such person shall forfeit and pay, for every head of Game so proved to have been in his or her possession and not accounted for to the satisfaction of the said Justice, the sum of forty shillings, together with the costs and expenses attending such conviction ; and such penalty shall, when recovered, be paid, one half to the informer (whether such informer shall be the person actually buying or selling, or otherwise dealing in, such Game, or otherwise) and the other half to the poor of the parish within which such offence shall be committed.

B. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to authorize any person whosoever, whether licensed or not, to buy or sell, or have in his or her possession for the purpose of sale, or otherwise to deal in, Game, at any season during which, by any laws now in force, the Game, respectively, is prohibited from being pursued, taken or killed : Provided always, That every person so licensed to deal in Game as aforesaid, shall affix to some part of the outside the front of his house or shop, and there to continue the same, a board, having thereon in clear and legible characters, the fol-

lowing words, that is to say, " Licensed to deal in Game;" and any person so licensed as aforesaid, who shall, within three days after his obtaining such licence, neglect to have affixed such board as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings.

16. And be it further Enacted, That it shall be lawful for any Justice of the peace for the county, riding, division, city or place where the person or persons or premises proposed to be searched shall be or be situated, upon information made before such Justice upon oath or affirmation, that there is reason to believe or suspect that any such licensed person or persons hath or have in his, her or their possession, or in any dwelling-house, shop, outhouse, yard, garden or premises belonging to such licensed person or persons, or where such licensed person or persons shall be or reside, any Game unlawfully purchased, procured or received by such licensed person or persons, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause such licensed person or persons, or such dwelling house, shop, outhouse, yard, garden or premises to be searched; and if upon such search any Game suspected to be so unlawfully purchased, procured or received, shall be found in the possession of such licensed person or persons, or in such dwelling house, shop, outhouse, yard, garden or premises, to cause such Game to be seized, and such licensed person or persons to be brought before some Justice of the peace having jurisdiction, in order to answer for the possession of such Game, in manner hereinbefore directed.

17. And be it further Enacted, That no person appointed a Gamekeeper, under the provisions of this Act, shall sell or buy any Game to or from any person or persons whomsoever, whether licensed or not, without the written authority of the person or persons appointing him to act as Gamekeeper; and if any such Gamekeeper shall buy or sell any Game, not being so authorized, he

shall forfeit and pay for every head of Game so bought or sold, the sum of Forty shillings.

18. And be it further Enacted, That no innkeeper, tavern keeper, or victualler, or owner, driver or guard of any stage coach or cart, caravan, wagon, van, or other public conveyance, higgler or carrier, or in the employ of any of the above described persons, or a mail-guard, or mail-coachman, shall buy or sell, or otherwise deal in, Game; and if any such person shall buy or sell, or otherwise deal in, Game, such person shall forfeit and pay, for the act of buying or selling, or otherwise dealing in, Game as aforesaid, the sum of Five pounds, or such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five pounds for every head of Game so bought or sold, at the discretion of the Justice before whom the information shall be heard and determined; and such penalty shall, when recovered, be paid, one-half to the informer (whether such informer shall be the person actually buying or selling, or otherwise dealing in, such Game, or otherwise) and the other half to the poor of the parish within which such offence shall be committed: Provided always, That any person or persons who shall have bought or sold, or otherwise dealt in, such Game, and who shall give information thereof within Three months after the fact committed, shall be exempted from the Penalty by this Act imposed on persons buying or selling, or otherwise dealing in, Game as aforesaid: Provided always, That no innkeeper, tavern keeper or victualler, shall be liable to any penalty by this Act imposed on the sale of Game, by reason only of his or her selling, offering or exposing for sale, within his or her tavern, inn or victualling house, any Game to be consumed within such inn, tavern or victualling house; provided that such Game shall have been purchased by such innkeeper, tavern keeper or victualler, from some person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid.

C. And be it further Enacted,

That every person who shall from and after the passing of this Act, wilfully destroy any nest of any black game, heath or moor game, pheasant or partridge, or take or carry away, or wilfully break or destroy the eggs of any black game, heath or moor game, pheasant or partridge, shall forfeit and pay to the person or persons who shall be entitled to the property in the Game on the land where such nest or eggs shall be taken or wilfully destroyed, the sum of Five pounds.

D. And be it further Enacted, That, for the purposes of this Act, the word Game shall be deemed and taken to include and mean, hares, partridges, pheasants, black game, grouse, heath and moor game.

E. And be it further Enacted, That every Justice of the peace before whom any person shall be convicted of any offence against this Act, shall and may cause the conviction to be drawn up according to the form following; (that is to say)

To wit. } “BE IT REMEMBERED, THAT
 } “on the day of
 } “in the year of our Lord
 } “is convicted before me,
 } “of His Majesty's Justices of the
 } “peace for the county of of
 } “having [here specify the offence, and
 } “the time and place, when and where
 } “committed, as the case may be;] and
 } “I [or, we, as the case may be] do
 } “adjudge that the said hath
 } “forfeited, for his [or, her] said of-
 } “fence, the sum of Given
 } “under my hand and seal [or, our
 } “hands and seals, as the case may be]
 } “the day and year first above
 } “written.”

19. And be it further Enacted, That all penalties inflicted or imposed by this Act, (the manner of levying and recovering whereof is not hereby particularly directed) may, in case of nonpayment thereof, be recovered in a summary way, by the order and adjudication of some Justice of the peace of the county, riding, division, city or place, on complaint to him or them for that purpose exhibited; and

afterwards be levied, as well as the costs of such proceedings on non-payment, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender or respective offenders, or person or persons liable to pay the same, by warrant under the hand and seal of such Justice, who is hereby authorized and required to summon and examine any witness or witnesses upon oath or affirmation, of and concerning such offences, matters and things, and hear and determine the same; and the overplus (if any) of the money raised or recovered, after discharging the penalty or forfeiture for which such warrant shall be issued, and the costs and expenses of recovering and levying the same, shall be returned to the owner or owners of the goods and chattels so seized and distrained; all which penalties or forfeitures, not herein directed to be otherwise applied, shall be paid, one half to the informer, and the other half to the poor of the parish within which the offence for which such penalty shall be inflicted shall be committed; and it shall be lawful for the said Justice to order the offender or offenders so convicted, to be detained in safe custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant or warrants of distress, unless the said offender or offenders shall give sufficient security, to the satisfaction of such Justice, for his, her or their appearance before some Justice, on such day or [days as shall be appointed for the return of such warrant or warrants of distress, and which security the said Justice is hereby empowered to take by way of recognizance or otherwise; but if, upon the return of such warrant or warrants, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereupon to levy the said penalty or forfeiture and such costs as aforesaid, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, then it shall be lawful for such Justice, and he is hereby empowered and required, by warrant or warrants under his hand and seal, to commit such offender or offenders to

any common gaol or house of correction within such county, riding, division, city, or place, there to remain without bail or mainprize for any time not exceeding Three months, unless such offender or offenders shall sooner pay such penalty or forfeiture, and all costs and charges attending such proceedings as aforesaid; to be ascertained by such Justice, or shall otherwise be discharged by due course of law.

20. And be it further Enacted, That in all cases where cognizance is given to any Justice of the peace by this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for such Justice of the peace to administer an oath or affirmation to any person for his or their more certain information in the matter then depending; and if any person or persons shall, upon his, her or their examination on oath or affirmation before any Justice, wilfully and corruptly give false evidence, such person so offending and being thereof duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby declared to be, subject and liable to such pains and penalties as by any law in force and effect persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury are subject and liable to.

21. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That any body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, or any other person or persons whomsoever, thinking himself, herself or themselves aggrieved by the order or determination of any Justice or Justices of the peace in pursuance of this Act, by which order or determination such body or bodies, or person or persons, shall become liable to the payment of any pecuniary penalty, may, within Three days after the cause of complaint shall have arisen, appeal to the Justices at any general or quarter sessions of the peace to be holden in the county, riding, division, city, or place, the person or persons appealing, having first given at least Ten clear days notice of such appeal, and of the nature and matter thereof, to the person or persons appealed against, as the case may be, and forthwith after such

notice, entering into a recognizance before some Justice or Justices of the peace, with sufficient sureties, conditioned to try such Appeal, and to abide the order and award of the said court thereon; and the Justices assembled at such general or quarter sessions, upon due proof of such notice, and recognizance having been given and entered into, shall, in a summary way, hear and determine such complaint; or if they think proper, may adjourn the hearing thereof to the next general or quarter sessions of the peace, to be held for the county, riding, division, city or place in which the cause of complaint shall have arisen; and shall and may also award such costs to either of the parties, as they shall judge reasonable and proper; and all such determinations of the said Justices shall be final, binding and conclusive upon all parties, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

22. And be it further Enacted, That if any person or persons shall be summoned as a witness or witnesses, to give evidence before any Justice or Justices of the peace, touching any of the matters contained in any information or complaint for any offence against this Act, either on the part of the prosecutor or of the person or persons accused, and shall neglect or refuse to appear at the time and place for that purpose appointed, after having been paid or tendered a reasonable sum for his, her or their costs and expenses, without a reasonable excuse for his, her or their neglect or refusal (such excuse to be allowed by such Justice or Justices); or appearing, shall refuse to be examined on oath or affirmation (as the case may be) and to give evidence before such Justice or Justices, such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Forty shillings to be levied and recovered in manner by this Act directed.

23. And be it further Enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to repeal any former

Act or Acts of Parliament, relating to the Preservation, or to the Sale or Purchase, of Game; save and except so much and such parts thereof as are by this Act expressly varied, altered or repealed.

24. And be it further Enacted, That no order, judgment or other proceeding made, touching or concerning the conviction of any offender or offenders against this Act, shall be quashed or vacated for want of form only, or be removed by writ of Certiorari, or by any other writ or process whatsoever, into any of His Majesty's courts of record at Westminster, any law, statute or usage to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding, unless the party or parties against whom such conviction shall be made, shall, before the allowance of such Certiorari or other writ or process, become bound to the person or persons prosecuting the same, in the sum of One hundred pounds with Two sufficient sureties, with condition to pay unto the prosecutor or prosecutors within Ten days after such conviction confirmed, or a Procedendo granted, their full costs and charges (to be ascertained upon oath or affirmation) and to prosecute such suit with effect, and to pay the penalties due for such conviction; and in default of entering into such bond or security, it shall be lawful for the said Justice or Justices, or others, to proceed for the due execution of such conviction, in such manner as if no Certiorari had been awarded.

25. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall affect, or be construed to injure or affect, the Rights now possessed, by law, by lords and ladies of manors, lordships or royalties, (other than and except such as are hereinbefore mentioned, or intended to be affected) or the Rights of owners of free warren or free chase;

26. And be it further Enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to those parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain called Scotland and Ireland.

There, Sir; there is your Bill, "as amended by the Committee;" that is to say, this Bill is the result of long deliberation in Mr. Robinson's wise House! Let us see the progress of this Bill: *first*, it was the fruit of the intellectual faculties of Mr. STUART WORTLEY, a member for the great county of York and a stanch and distinguished enemy of reform; *second*, it must have been shown to some of the wisest of the House, and must have received their approbation; *third*, a motion was made in the House (by this stanch enemy of reform) for leave to bring in the Bill, and, upon that occasion, he described what the Bill would be; *fourth*, the Bill was brought in and read a first time; *fifth*, a motion was made to read it a second time, and, after a debate, this motion was carried by a very large majority of the House of Mr. Frederick Robinson; *sixth*, after several days for private conversation and inquiry, the House resolved itself into a Committee (O, dear! resolved itself), in order to apply to the subject the fruits of all its reflections. Here, in Committee; that is to say, in most solemn council, and intense thought; here sat Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON's House, reading, re-reading; thinking, re-thinking; deliberating, re-deliberating; the members engaged for hours upon hours in interchange of cogitations. After all this, out comes the Bill, "as amended by the Committee." And, if the gods above, or the things beneath, ever saw the equal of it, I'll suffer myself to be the companion of the latter to all eternity!

It may excite surprise that I should waste even a single word upon a thing that never can pass;

or, if it pass, never can be carried into effect. More surprising then, it may reasonably seem, that I should occupy so large a space by an insertion of the whole of the Bill. But, Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON has challenged us forth. He eulogized his House, and his House has cheered him in return. That might pass; but he has had the sauciness, the true Pittite sauciness, to reproach us Reformers with having wished to put an end to works like those of CASTLEBRAGH and LOPEZ. He has had the sauciness to cite even a respite from national destruction as a proof of the wisdom of his House. I, therefore, put upon record, far more imperishable than the name of Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON, this undeniable proof of the *wisdom* of this said House.

It is to this House, this House that Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON says is so wise, and so much better than a reformed House would be; it is to this House that the nation owes the present Game Laws. The laws passed within the last thirty years have done all the mischief; they have caused one third part of the prisoners in all the gaols to consist of poachers; they have filled the country with affrays and bloodshed. Every one of these laws originated in this famous House. At last, to such a pass things have come, in consequence of the measures which the House in its "wisdom" have adopted, that the game preservers themselves have come forward to declare that the thing can go on thus no longer.

And yet, Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON insists, that we calumniated and vilified this same famous House! At any rate, here we have a document which this fa-

mous House has just caused to be printed. Here we have this amended Bill, with Clause D introduced; and that Clause D, as long as it shall be remembered, will be quite sufficient as a characterizer of this House.

The Bill never will be suffered to pass by the Lords in its present shape. That is a thing impossible: but I beseech the public, and especially those who heard the praising and the cheering of Mr. ROBINSON in his House, to read Clause 2; then to read Clause D; then to read Clause 5, where they will see the rabbits run away, and the widgeons fly away; and then to read Clause 6, where they will see them come running and flying back again. But, good God Almighty! to think of making things private property; of vesting the property in certain owners; and, after that, not letting them enjoy the property; but leaving it, in reality, in the state of no property at all!

However, we must have this Bill in another shape, even before it quits the famous House of Mr. ROBINSON; and in that new shape, my readers shall see it; for, Mr. ROBINSON having dared us to it, we will follow his House step by step, throughout this one transaction, at any rate.

It was not my intention, at first, to address myself to Mr. ROBINSON's eulogized House, upon this subject; but, being in Sussex last week, and hearing what the farmers in that county had to say upon the subject, I could not refrain from sending up the short Petition, which was presented on Tuesday night, by Mr. JAMES, the Member for Carlisle. And a copy of which Petition, I insert here.

To the Honourable the Commons of
the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Ireland in Parliament
assembled.

THE PETITION OF WILLIAM COBBETT

Most humbly sheweth,
THAT there is, in the county of Sussex, a chain of lands, called forests, extending, with scarcely any interruption, from the neighbourhood of Rye, on the borders of Kent, to that of Petersfield in Hampshire; that these forests, which thus run the whole length of the county, are, upon an average, equal in width to a third part of the county; that the farms on the borders, or in the interior parts of these forests, consist, on average, of about one sixth part of arable and meadow land, two sixth parts of underwood, and three sixth parts of heath and scrubby coppice, generally called *forest land*; that these farms are, in general, rented by men of very moderate pecuniary means, who mix with their farming, charcoal-making, hoop-making, and the like; that a large portion of the produce of these farms consist of rabbits, which abound exceedingly throughout the whole of these forests; that it is the invariable practice of the farmers to have a number of rabbit-traps constantly set on their farms; that the rabbits yield a considerable part (perhaps a full third) of all the meat expended in the farm-houses in this part of England; that, besides this, the farmer looks to the rabbits (which he sells to the higgler who supply the London market) for a part of the means of paying his rent, tithe and taxes; that when a farm is taken in these parts, the tenant counts much more upon rabbits than he does upon sheep; and that, without full power to take, kill, and consume or sell the rabbits, and to use nets and traps in order to catch them, no man can pay either rent or rates upon one of these farms, and, indeed, cannot live upon it at all, seeing that, unless the rabbits be kept down, no corn or underwoods can be grown.

That a Bill now before your Ho-

nourable House, will, if it become a law, totally ruin this whole body of farmers; that that Bill proposes to violate all existing laws; that it proposes to take from these farmers, and to give to the landlords, the right to kill and use and sell the rabbits; that, in cases where the ownership of the land is in the occupier, he must, nevertheless, be ruined, unless he be a man of great estate, seeing, that none can use nets or traps but a game-keeper; seeing that none but men of great estate are to have power to appoint gamekeepers; and seeing, that, unless the farmer can freely use nets and traps to catch rabbits, his land, in the parts above-mentioned, must be overrun, and he can grow no corn, no underwood, and cannot turn the rabbits to account.

That your Petitioner's reluctance to take up any portion of the precious time of your Honourable House, would naturally suggest to him that it is impossible for such a Bill to pass; but, that experience has taught your humble Petitioner to listen with great caution to such suggestions; and, that, besides, he can see no reason to conclude, that a Bill, which has been not only received, but read a second time by your Honourable House, may not also be passed by that same House.

That your Petitioner, therefore, prays that your Honourable House will not pass the aforesaid Bill; and that, believing as he sincerely does, that a Bill so unjust and revolutionary never could have been presented to a reformed House of Commons, he most humbly prays, that your Honourable House may be speedily and radically reformed.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.
Wm. COBBETT.

It is reported, in the newspapers, that when this Petition was presented, you observed that if the Petitioner would read the Bill, he would find that the Bill did not make rabbits Game. This amended Bill does not, indeed,

make rabbits Game; but, as Mr. JAMES observed, the first Bill made them Game; and, besides, the Petition complained of the violation of leases which the Bill contemplates, which it so clearly expresses in Clause 3; and which clause is fully retained (as far as relates to Game, with the exception only of cases wherein there is an express letting of the Game to the tenant. The case is this: Suppose me to hold a farm of yours by lease, for twenty-one years or under; or suppose me to hold it as tenant at will. Suppose the lease to say nothing at all about Game. Suppose me to be qualified by law to kill Game. I hunt and shoot, of course, upon the land that I rent, and I do not suffer you or your friends or servants to sport upon my land, unless I grant it to you as a favour. But what does your Bill do? Why, Clause 2 of your *amended* Bill makes the Game property; gives the property to you instead of to me; takes from me the right of killing or pursuing this property; Clause 3 enables you to come upon my land in despite of me, by yourself, and your servants, and even to let my Game out on lease to another man; and to authorize that other man to come upon my land and to bring others upon my land, to kill and to pursue the Game, and, in short, it enables you to make another man joint tenant with me upon this farm, which I have rented for myself; nay, by Clauses 6 and 7 of this *amended* Bill, of this Bill as amended by a Committee of the House, and of MR. ROBINSON's House, mind, illuminated and ornamented as it is, with Lord Johns and

Lord Williams; by Clauses 6 and 7 of this *amended* Bill, you can seize me, in one of the fields that I rent of you, if I have with me either dog or gun, for the purpose of taking or killing or pursuing hare, rabbit, pheasant, partridge, grouse, black game, beath and moor game, buzzard, woodcock, snipe, quail, land-rail, wild duck, teal, or widgeon; now, *mark me!* mark me, I say, if I be found with dog, gun, net, or other snare for the taking of any of these other animals; if I be found thus in one of the fields that I rent of you; if I be found thus, though I be qualified to kill game of all sorts; if I be found thus, I say, though my lease has reserved nothing to you; if I be found thus, the 6th clause of your Bill, as AMENDED by the celebrated House, will send me three months to the House of Correction, there to be kept, during that time, at HARD LABOUR; and this, too, by the sentence possibly of yourself, as we saw in the case of MR. DELLER; for the sentence may be passed by any justice of the peace upon the oath of one witness.

Oh! Glorious Revolution!—Happy Constitution, in Church and State! Oh! Envy of surrounding nations and admiration of the world! Will not all the world exclaim thus, if this Bill pass, as amended by Committee? Here is a farmer seized as a *trespasser*, in one of the fields that he rents! He holds the farm by a lease that says nothing about rabbits or quails; and if his master see him with dog or gun pursuing a rabbit upon that farm, the master may give information against him, and if he refuse to pay the penalty, any justice of the peace can send

him to hard labour for three months.

If the newspaper report be correct, then, pray, Sir, what did you mean by saying, in answer to my Petition, that rabbits were not made Game by the amended Bill? What did you mean by that, Sir? I should like monstrously to know what you meant by it. I know that Clause D shuts rabbits out from being Game; but I know that Clause 2 makes rabbits the Landlord's property, and that Clause 6 sends the farmer three months to the Treadmill, if he attempts to kill or pursue that property, upon the land that he rents, though (hear it ye vilifiers of Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON'S Parliament!) though, I say, the farmer's lease gives the rabbits to the farmer!

The newspapers report, that Mr. JERRY CURTEIS said, in a sort of answer to my Petition, that "so far as regarded the rabbits "in the County of Sussex, it "would be a great benefit to the "farmers if they were all de- "stroyed." I differ in opinion from Mr. JERRY CURTEIS; and Mr. JERRY does not know the state of the forest farmers in Sussex much above a thousandth part as well as I do. However, admit JERRY's opinion to be correct, what answer does it form to my Petition? I complain that the Bill would take the rabbits from the farmers, and thereby violate their leases. I complain that if the farmers be not allowed to kill the rabbits, in order to *keep them down*, to a certain extent, they can grow neither corn nor underwood. What answer, therefore, again I say, does JERRY's observation form to my Petition?

Did not JERRY see, that, if the destruction of the rabbits were a good thing in Sussex, that the amended Bill was a measure certain to be ruinous to the Sussex farmers? However, I will waste no more time upon the subject at this sitting. I shall see what another week will produce. Let the public observe, however, that the amended Bill proves not one single objection to the original Bill. In short, there will be no Act come out of this thing: it is all confusion, all contradiction, anarchy and uproar. There wants, Sir, not an additional Game Law, but a great deal of retracing of steps: a new Game Code, in short, that would place things in somewhat the same state that they were in before the late "good Old King" came to the Throne; or, at least, before the "heaven-born Minister" scaled the walls of power. There wants, Sir, no revolutionary measure like this; no abolishing of privileges, which are, in fact, property; there wants no revolutionary law to take away the privileges of the land, and offer them as a sacrifice to the Jews; there wants no transportation for night sporting; there wants no violation of leases; but, Sir, there does want a clear-headed man, exceedingly well versed in all country affairs, possessing a thorough knowledge of all the passions, and interests, and motives which come into play in this case, and being able to draw up an Act in such a way as for it to be clearly understood by every man of plain, and sound understanding. There wants, above all things, real, and not sham, humanity, to be consulted in the framing of such a code; and not that rascally, that

scoundrelly species of "humanity," which sighs and whines on account of the poor Blacks, and of those venerable old dames, the Witches, while it is wholly unmoved by the shedding of human blood, for the sake of preserving the blood of a hare!

These are the things that are wanted, Sir; and whether we shall find them or not, in Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON's Parliament, I must leave the public to judge. In the meanwhile, wishing you well through Clause 6; wishing you, indeed, well through the whole Bill, but especially through Clause 6, taken in conjunction with Clause 2, and Clause D: in short, wishing you well through the whole,

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient and
Most humble Servant,
Wm. COBBETT.

THE TURNPIKE DISPUTE.

The following article, which has been already published in the Morning Chronicle and some other newspapers, will give my readers some idea of the extent of the late Turnpike Extortions. They seem to have prevailed all over the country; and, in most cases, favoured, and indeed caused, by the misconduct of the Trustees and their Clerks, the whole of whom ought to be indicted at the Assizes, or brought, by motion, before the Court of King's Bench. And there are some saucy attorneys in Kent (who have abused me and Sir Richard Birnie) who want to be hauled over the coals, and some pretty hot coals, too. Let them take care; for if I find them, when I go into Kent again, still in the commission of an audacious

defiance of the law, I will work them well, and teach them that ignorance ought at least to keep a civil tongue in its head. As to the gentlemen, or 'squire trustees, they will, in the language of HOLME SUMNER, tell us, I suppose, that they are "unpaid," and that, if we "show them up," they "will not take the trouble of their office upon them." Curious this: who ever asked them to do it? They always ask for, eagerly seek these offices; they never quit them if they can avoid it: and yet, they would persuade us, that they take "the trouble" purely for the people's good! And, on this ground, they and their clerks also, and all their understrappers are to commit, are they, all sorts of violations of the law; are openly to set the law at defiance, and are to wrong and insult the people with impunity! And all this because they are not paid. The truth is, they are paid, and well paid, too. What they do not "get in meal they get in malt," as the old saying is. But, at any rate, if the want of payment is to be a justification for all sorts of illegal conduct, for all sorts of abuses of power, for every thing that is the reverse of justice; if this be the case, for mercy's sake let us have paid magistrates, and paid trustees of turnpike roads! For my part, I am resolved to tackle some of these "unpaid" gentry; and I hereby give notice to Mr. R. WHITE of Gondhurst, and to Meassrs. J. N. and G. DUDLOW of Town Malling, that I will, at the next Assizes, indict the trustees to whom the said WHITE and DUDLOWS are clerks, if I find them, next week, in the same open and impudent defiance of the law that I found them in last week.—

The following article will inform my readers relative to some late movements, and of some that are about to take place.

"Our readers will remember that, in October last, certain convictions took place before Sir Richard Birnie, in consequence of extortions by Toll-collectors on the Kensington Turnpike-road. Our readers will also recollect, that those convictions took place, in consequence of complaints made by Mr. Cobbett. We supposed at the time, that those proceedings at Bow-street, would have had a very widely extended effect, because we could easily conceive that so profitable an abuse was not confined to the Kensington-road. Indeed, we knew that all the gates, or nearly all, within thirty or forty miles of London, were in the hands of the same set of lessees, and it followed as a matter of course, that the practices going on upon the Kensington-road, were going on upon other roads. It appears that this was the case *throughout the whole of the County of Kent*, without, as we have said, a single exception. At Rye, Winchelsea, and at the towns in Kent, nearest to the eastern points of Sussex, the toll-keepers appear to have been peculiarly impudent. After the decision by Sir Richard Birnie at Bow-street, and after the publication and circulation of that decision, some of the one-horse cart carriers in the vicinage of the towns just spoken of, made formal complaint to the Magistrates, at their Petty Sessions, at the town of Cranbrook, in Kent. It was not, we understand, without some difficulty, that a complainant got a hearing at all; and, when he did get a hearing, his complaint was dismissed, not only without his obtaining any redress, but with the poor fellow having to pay *eight shillings and sixpence costs*, besides the loss of two days' work. This, our readers will please to observe, took place *long after Sir Richard Birnie's decision at Bow-street!* This decision at Cranbrook

gave new courage to the extortioners and, accordingly, they proceeded on in their former course. Not only proceeded they with their extortions, but they now taunted the poor carriers with the failure of their application. They said all manner of impudent things; and, amongst the rest, following the example of an insolent Attorney in those parts, they said, that "*Cobbett was a fool, and that Birnie did not know the law.*" An account of this impudence at last reached the ears of Mr. Cobbett. He, accordingly, went down into the neighbourhood, last week; and, having made the necessary preliminary inquiries, went on Saturday last, first to Mr. Moneypenny, a Justice of the Peace, at Hollenden, and next to Mr. Stileman, a Justice of the Peace at Winchelsea. These gentlemen are Magistrates for the two separate districts, within which the most impudent of the toll-collectors are stationed. To these Magistrates Mr. C. made application for summonses, agreeably to the Act. He applied for summonses against the toll-collectors of several gates. The parties will be summoned to appear, some of them at the town of Cranbrook, on the *first of April*; and the others at the town of Battle, on the *thirteenth of April*. Mr. Cobbett, will, we understand, go down to those places, on the days just mentioned; and the result will show the people of Kent and Sussex, whether it be true, that he is a fool, and that Birnie does not know the law. It is a curious fact, that the lessee of the Kensington-road, who is also the lessee of the Maidstone and Wrotham-road, sent down into Kent, and had the complained-of toll taken off there; and this, too, the reader will please to observe, before Sir Richard Birnie made his decision. So that, at the very moment that his advocate, Mr. Law, was contending that the toll was just, in *Middlesex*, he himself had sent down to take off that very toll in *Kent*. There needs nothing more than this to show a conscious-

ness of having been doing that which was unlawful. And yet, as our readers will perceive, it was long after this toll was taken off at Maidstone, and from Maidstone a great part of the way to London; it was long after this that the Magistrates at Cranbrook determined, that it was lawful to take this same toll on the roads for many miles in East Kent."

STRAW BONNETS.

ON Tuesday last there was an exhibition of English Bonnets at the Rooms of the Society of Arts at the Adelphi. The Committee who sat upon the business, awarded premiums and bounties to several of the persons who had produced the Bonnets. There were some specimens from Ireland and Scotland. Two Gentlemen who deal largely in Leghorn Bonnets, were present to assist the Committee with their judgment. Of one bonnet their opinion was this: "That it was as good as Leghorn "of the same degree of fineness;" "and that it was, in point of fine- "ness, equal to the average of "Leghorn."

Nothing can be more decisive. This decision is complete. These Gentlemen said, also, that they thought that *ladies would take bonnets like this for Leghorn!* That is enough. They will have them, then, under one name or the other. The public will please to observe, that this bonnet was made of the *grass of the crested dog's tail*. The Gentlemen pronounced this bonnet to be worth, in the shops, thirty-six shillings. Another, which was also made of the crested-dog's tail, they pronounced to be worth two guineas, in the shops. I dare say that there are scores of persons, who, if they

had been duly apprized of the time of presenting specimens, would have sent them up.

The Society will, I dare say, be very glad to receive any specimens before the time of their meeting in May. They cannot, I understand, give premiums for any specimens now presented; but, in cases of peculiar merit, they may make some acknowledgement, perhaps; and, at any rate, they have it in their power to put the names of the parties upon their list.

The public need not be told how much pleasure I derive from the now certain success of this great national undertaking; but I know of no circumstance that has gratified me so much as this; namely, that all the parties, who have sent letters or other written papers with their bonnets, have stated in the most distinct and unequivocal terms, that that which they have done, they have done solely in consequence of having read "Mr. Cobbett's little book called COTTAGE ECONOMY." What a difference between the *race that write* and the *race that plat*. Not less than the difference between the gall of the ink and the milk of the grass. It is now about eight-and-twenty years since I began to write for the Press; the vile race that write have been robbing me all the time. Robbing with attempt to murder, too; for, I could, if I had the time, find hundreds of instances, in which the ruffians stole my thoughts, stole my facts, stole my arguments, stole my words, and, therewith, dressed out an essay; and have, before they have finished that essay, heaped upon me the basest of calumnies. There is a ruffian

in Dublin, who, in defiance of the law, regularly pirates my Register weekly; and as regularly pours out blackguard abuse upon its author. It is well known to every reading man in England, that, more than sixteen years ago, I not only asserted, but proved, that the Pitt Sinking Fund *had no tendency to pay off the Debt*. This proposition was most elaborately dwelt on, and most clearly established in *PAPER AGAINST GOLD*, which was first published in the Register in 1810 and 1811; which was, in 1812, published in two volumes, octavo; which was, in 1817, republished in octavo, and in stereotype; which has undergone, since that time, several new editions, from the same stereotype; of which work, in short, more, I believe, than FORTY THOUSAND copies have upon the whole been sold. What, then, will the race that *plat think* of the Scotch Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, who, the other day, in speaking of the Pitt Sinking Fund, observed with all the savoury-like coolness imaginable: "It is truly curious, that the inefficiency of this Sinking Fund for paying off the Debt, should never have been seen by any one till it was pointed out by a SCOTCH Schoolmaster."

Talk of *Irish brass!* Give me *Scotch brass*, if I am to have something too hardened for the devil himself to make blush. This Scotch Schoolmaster is called Doctor HAMILTON, I believe; and I do not know that he is not a very worthy man, and that he has not written a very worthy book. His book may contain proofs of much greater ability than I may

possess; but, I thought upon the matter, and wrote upon the matter, and thirty thousand copies of my work were circulated before he wrote upon the matter. Twenty years ago I insisted on it that the Sinking Fund of Pitt was a humbug. Sixteen years ago I most fully proved it in the Register; but it is twelve years since I have been selling a book upon the subject. A great part of that book consists of matter, written expressly for the purpose of proving to the nation, that the Pitt Sinking Fund had no tendency to lessen the National Debt. And after all this, here is a Scotchman writing in London, who has the impudence to tell the people of England, that this idea never had an existence till it was engendered in the enlightened mind of a Scotch Schoolmaster. The Scotch are, in general, very good fellows; but they hang together like burs, through thick and through thin: they think it no immorality to lie, and even to steal (whether *Essays on Political Economy*, or *Exotic Plants*), if the object be the transfer of merit from any other nation to the Scotch. No matter what the commodity. The *BANK-SIA GRANDIS*, the *PAPER against GOLD*, or the *INVINCIBLE STANDARD*! No matter who is to be robbed, so that the thing stolen be given to a Scotchman, or to a band of Scotchmen; and really, when I think of the act of shameful pillage committed upon poor Lutz, who took the Invincible Standard, I cannot but contrast the conduct of those who were guilty of that act, with the conduct of Mr. MUIR, who writes to the Society of Arts from Greenock in Scotland, and tells

the Society, that in his neighbourhood, they owe it to Mr. Cobbett's little Book, that *one thousand five hundred* women and girls are now in employment, who would, otherwise, have no employment.

The race that plat, then, for me; for even a Scotchman can be candid, when he is connected with that race.

People should recollect, that the time for sowing *Spring Wheat* is now arrived. It can be sowed as long as Barley is sowed, and in the same manner, but, perhaps, the earlier the better. Those Gentlemen that have written to me for seed shall have it sent in a few days.

AMERICAN APPLE AND PEAR GRAFFS.

A PRETTY large cargo of these things have arrived at Liverpool. The cargo contains some of all the sorts which I had last year, and the following ones besides. I have not time now to insert the whole of the list. I shall do this next week. The following descriptions are, in part, taken by my Correspondent, from Cox's Account of American Fruit Trees, and in part written by himself.—I shall make PACKERS to contain some cuttings of every sort of Apple and Pear. There will be about twenty sorts in all. And I shall put into each packet fifty cuttings, and a small quantity of the seeds or pips of apples imported from America, along with these Graffs. I imported some Apple Seeds last year, and have got about two thousand plants

from them. I do not know that seedlings from American seed will be better than seedlings from our seed; but I think it likely that they may be better; and I know that the thing is worth trying.—The season for grafting will be here soon. Those Gentlemen, therefore, who wish to have the Graffs, will please to write to No. 83, Fleet-street (*paying the postage of their letters*), without loss of time. Grafting with these Graffs may be carried on until the tenth of May; but the sooner the graffs are in the possession of the parties the better. The Graffs will be done up as they were last year, covered first with hay and then with coarse cloth, sewed up and properly directed. The fifty Apple Cuttings, together with the Apple Pips, will be a sovereign. Last year I put but twenty in the packet, and but eight sorts, now there will be about twenty sorts and fifty cuttings. I expect the Graffs to arrive in London in about seven or eight days' time. Gentlemen should observe, that where they have not young stocks; they may put the Graffs upon *any Apple Trees*; and, indeed, this is the quickest way to get apples.

THE BELLFLOWER is a large beautiful and excellent apple for the dessert and for cooking. It is of a pale but bright yellow colour the cheek next the sun has sometimes a blush, but more frequently is without any red. The form is oblong, somewhat pointed at the blossom end, the ends are deeply indented. The flesh is rich, juicy, tender, and sprightly; it ripens late in October, and keeps well till February. From its beauty and excellence, it is the most popular apple in Philadelphia.

market. The tree grows very large and spreading; it should be trimmed high, or the limbs will touch the ground when in full bearing.

THE BARRACK APPLE (for Cider) takes its name from the circumstance of the original trees having sprung up alongside of a barrack. It grows now on the farm of a Mr. SQUIRE, South Orange, New Jersey, who has planted out a pretty large orchard, the young trees of which are all engrafted from this excellent tree. The few grafts that I have of this sort, I bought of Mr. Squire; he cut them from the *original tree*. I could not induce him to cut me any more; he would not cut his young trees on *any account*. The apple is smallish, about the size of a hen's egg, or less; oblong form; red colour; rather more sweet than sour. Most excellent for Cider, for which purpose only it is cultivated; mixed half and half with the *Hanison*, the Cider is inferior to none in the world. So says Mr. Squire.

THE CAMPFIELD (for Cider) or **NEWARK SWEETING**, is next in reputation as a cider fruit to the *Hanison*, and it is usually mixed with that apple in equal parts, when ground. The size is middling, the skin smooth, and with small indistinct yellow spots. The side from the sun, a greenish yellow. The flesh is white, firm, sweet and rich. The form is round, flattened, and somewhat sunk at the ends. The cider is very strong and highly flavoured, yielding fourteen-quarts of spirit from a barrel. The tree grows vigorously, and is uncommonly fruitful.

THE CONGRESS APPLE is of about a pound weight. Greenish yellow, slightly streaked with red toward the sun, a little tapering to the crown, deeply indented at the end, and has a short stalk. It is a fine, tart, juicy apple, good for cooking and for dessert, excellent for drying, ripe in September, keeps well till New Year. The grafts of this that I have sent, are from the original tree, therefore a great number of grafts, I should suppose, cannot be obtained until the lapse of some years at least.

DOCTOR APPLE is a very large, fair and beautiful apple. The form is rather flat; the skin smooth, with a yellow ground, clouded and streaked with shades of red, with a few dark spots or clouds. The stem is very short, and both ends deeply indented. The flesh is tender, juicy, and highly flavoured, remarkably breaking; it ripens in October, and keeps well for several months.

HANISON, (for Cider). This is the most celebrated of the cider-apples of Newark in New Jersey; it is cultivated in high perfection, and to great extent in that neighbourhood, particularly on the Orange Mountain. The shape rather long, and pointed toward the crown; the stalk long, hence it is often called the Long Stem. The ends are deeply hollowed; the skin is yellow, with many small but distinct black spots, which give a roughness to the touch. The flesh is yellow, rich, firm, and tough; the taste pleasant and sprightly, but rather dry. It produces a high coloured, rich, and sweet cider, of great strength, commanding a high price at New York, frequently ten dollars and

upwards, per barrel, when fine for bottling. The trees are certain bearers; the apples fall about the first of November; they are below the middle size, remarkably free from rot, and will keep well. Ten bushels are required for a barrel of cider. One barrel will produce 14 quarts of spirit. One tree of this kind, in the year 1817, in an orchard in Essex County, produced upwards of 100 bushels, 87 of which were gathered when full ripe, the others were fallen fruit, carefully measured to ascertain the quantity.

PENNOCK, a very large, fair, red apple, much admired as an early winter fruit. The form is singular. When standing on its end, the axis of the fruit inclines twelve or fifteen degrees from the perpendicular line. The shape varies, but is generally flat. The skin a deep red, with small indistinct streaks of dull yellow and small black clouds, and light spots on the side next the sun. The flesh is pale yellow, rich, tender, juicy, and sweet; keeps well. The tree grows large and regular, spreading finely, with great beauty. It is a great and constant bearer. The apples command a high price in Philadelphia market.

POUND SWEETING is about the colour of the *Doctor*. The ground of a deeper yellow than the *Doctor*; it is also larger. It ripens early; is *VERY SWEET*. It is used to make apple sauce, (or apple butter, as the people call it,) for which purpose it is most excellent, as it requires no sugar; it is of course good for baking. In the neighbourhood of Yankees, they call it the baking apple. It sometimes weighs a pound.

RED STRIPE (for Cider.) The fruit is rather small, the form oblong, flattened at the ends. The stem and crown both sunk; the skin is red, faintly streaked, and spotted with yellow. The flesh is yellow, rich, firm and dry, it hangs late, and requires to be matured by housing, to make the finest Cider. The character of the Cider, when properly made, is very high both for strength and flavour. The apple keeps well through the winter, and is much esteemed as an excellent kitchen fruit in the latter part of the winter. This tree is of a handsome regular growth, and a great bearer; the opinion of dealers is, that this Cider is difficult to fine fit for bottling, when perfectly clear, amongst our first finest liquors.

TENDER SWEETING (for Cider). Green, pretty good size, good for cooking, requires no sugar, makes good apple butter, and is good for Cider. It is very tender, almost as tender as a peach. Keeps well till Christmas.

NEW JERSEY SEEK-NO-FURTHER, is a red apple, of a pretty good size, of a very fine flavour.

[*I must complete the list in my next.*]

SEEDS,

Sold at No. 183, Fleet-Street.

I HAVE some Swedish Turnip Seed, sowed under my own direction, and from plants of my own selecting, in Hampshire. I will pledge myself for its being as good as it can possibly be. I have some Mangel Wurzel Seed, grown by

a man on whom I can place perfect reliance ; I sell the former at fifteen - pence a pound for any quantity under ten pounds, and at a shilling a pound for any larger quantity. The Mangel Wurzel Seed at eighteen-pence a pound for ten pounds, or any quantity above it ; and two shillings a pound for any quantity smaller than ten pounds. If I send to the Country, I shall send in linen bags, besides a bag of paper. The linen bags will be sewed up ; and I shall charge nothing for the bags or for the booking at the coach-office.

Also, early York Cabbage Seed.—Sugar-loaf Cabbage.

(From America.)—Fine Melon Seed.—Pumpkin Seed.—Early Indian Corn.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BYRNE.

Mr. Bell	-	-	£1	0	0
Homo	-	-	2	0	0
Lewes Flanigan, Esq.			5	0	0
Mr. Cobbett	-	-	1	0	0
Crispin	-	-	0	2	6
Thomas Hardy	-	-	0	10	0
C. W., Maidstone	-	-	0	10	0
Bell's Life in London			2	0	0
J. B.	-	-	1	0	0
J. G. D.	-	-	1	0	0
R. B.	-	-	0	10	0
E. D. Esq.	-	-	2	0	0
Z.	-	-	0	10	0

Mr. Harmer	-	-	£2	2	0
A Lover of Fair Play			1	1	0
George Fordham	-	-	1	0	0
H. P.	-	-	1	0	0
R. L.	-	-	1	0	0
G. H.	-	-	0	10	0
E. H.	-	-	0	10	0
H.	-	-	2	0	0

This day is published, Price 2s. 6d.
Boards,

A RIDE of Eight Hundred Miles
in FRANCE; containing a Sketch
of the Face of the Country, of its
Rural Economy, of the Towns and
Villages, of Manufactures, and
Trade, and of such of the Manners
and Customs as materially differ
from those of England : ALSO, an
Account of the Prices of Land,
House, Fuel, Food, Raiment, La-
bour, and other Things, in different
parts of the Country; the design
being to exhibit a true picture of
the present State of the People of
France. To which is added, a
General View of the Finances of
the Kingdom.

BY JAMES PAUL COBBETT,
STUDENT OF LINCOLN'S INN.

Published by C. Clement, No 188,
Fleet-street.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 13th March.

	Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat	65	7	
Rye	44	0	
Barley	36	10	
Oats	25	8	
Beans	41	3	
Peas	30	4	

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 13th March.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	a. d.
Wheat.. 6,098 for 20,609	1	7	Average, 68	7
Barley 2,042 ... 3,991	5	1	.....	30 1
Oats.. 12,141... 16,622	3	2	.....	37 4
Rye.... 60 163	5	0	.....	41 3
Beans .. 1,440 ... 2,906	10	2	....7	40 1
Peas.... 684 ... 1,806	6	2	.....	40 10

Friday, March 19.—The arrivals of all sorts of Grain this week have been liberal. Wheat sells very heavily and is 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower than on Monday last. Barley is unsaleable, although offered at 1s. to 2s. per quarter reduction from Monday's terms. Beans sell heavily. Peas are rather lower. Oats have fallen in value 1s. to 2s. per quarter since Monday last; but at the close of the market, a considerable clearance was made at this reduction.

Monday, March 22.—The arrivals of all kinds of Grain last week were particularly good, and this morning there are fair quantities of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, fresh up from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk. There are also several more vessels fresh in from the North with Oats. Since last Monday, the Wheat trade has been in an excessively dull state, and the prices have declined full 2s. per quarter, notwithstanding some shipping orders.

Our distillers at present purchase no Barley, and the demand for Malting is only limited, but the trade is extremely dull, and prices have given way since this day seenight full 2s. per quarter. Beans are declined 1s. per quarter. White and Grey Peas are also reduced 1s. per quarter. The Oat market continues to be overdone with quantity, and the prices have declined during last week full 2s. per quarter, with many parcels left on hand unsold. Flour is at length fallen 5s. per sack.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old)	64s. to 72s.
— white, (old)	50s. — 78s.
— red, (new)	44s. — 50s.
— fine	52s. — 56s.
— superfine	58s. — 64s.
— white, (new)	50s. — 54s.
— fine	54s. — 63s.
— superfine	66s. — 69s.
Flour, per sack	55s. — 60s.
— Seconds	50s. — 56s.
— North Country	46s. — 50s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 11d. by the fall-priced Bakers.

**ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From March 15 to March 20, both inclusive.**

<i>Whence.</i>	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Flour.
Aberdeen .....	.....	.....	230	.....	.....	.....
Aldbro'	895	2730	28	15	586	.....
Alemouth .....	.....	.....	.....	820	.....	.....
Banff .....	.....	.....	.....	244	.....	.....
Berwick .....	.....	.....	.....	2049	.....	100
Boston	120	.....	.....	6240	.....	.....
Blidford .....	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	.....
Bridlington	160	.....	.....	190	.....	.....
Clay .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	300
Dundee	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester	593	322	1160	36	208	998
Harwich	424	274	1265	10	121	960
Leigh	1164	309	.....	125	579	54
Maldon	1023	71	134	223	890	1555
Gainsbro' .....	.....	.....	.....	404	.....	220
Hastings	72	37	.....	26	13	25
Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	650	.....	.....
Inverness	20	220	1913	.....	.....	.....
Ipswich	90	.....	175	.....	10	632
Kent	2708	618	.....	424	859	1870
Louth .....	.....	.....	.....	580	.....	.....
Lyme .....	.....	122	50	100	.....	.....
Lynn	58	1065	858	.....	.....	49
Newcastle	50	.....	.....	600	.....	.....
Newhaven .....	.....	20	.....	.....	10	470
Newport .....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	104
Poole .....	.....	20	57	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth .....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
Scarborough .....	.....	.....	.....	805	.....	13
Stockton .....	.....	.....	.....	365	.....	290
Southwold	300	255	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells	15	60	.....	.....	.....	120
Weymouth .....	.....	739	100	172	.....	.....
Wisbeach .....	.....	.....	.....	1704	.....	10
Whitby .....	.....	.....	.....	620	.....	.....
Woodbridge	251	1563	420	16	114	639
Yarmouth	80	403	2139	74	.....	3331
Cork	120	40	.....	2395	.....	24
Dublin .....	.....	9	.....	885	.....	.....
Waterford .....	.....	.....	.....	3560	.....	140
Youghall .....	.....	.....	.....	1895	.....	40
Total	8220	9158	8302	26037	3390	12010

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week :

Rye, — ; Pease, 1937 ; Tares, 177 ; Linseed, 32 ; Rapeseed, 50 ;

Brank, 240 ; Mustard, 11 ; Flax, — ; and Seeds, 577 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

<i>Price on board Ship as under.</i>		s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	60	102	
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	57	88	
— red English, ditto ..	68	100	
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	62	86	
Rye Grass	per qr...	26	48
Turnip, new; white .. per bush.	10	12	
— red & green .. ditto ..	10	16	
— yellow Swedes ditto ..	9	11	
Mustard, white .. ditto ..	7	11	
— brown..... ditto ..	8	14	
Carraway	per cwt	50	52
Coriander	ditto ..	10	13
Sanfoin	per qr...	30	42
Trefoil	per cwt	24	32
Ribgrass	ditto ..	35	54
Canary, common .. per qr...	38	40	
— fine .. ditto ..	42	52	
Tares	per bush.	6	8
Hempseed	per qr...	40	45
Linteed for crushing			
Foreign	ditto ..	32	42
— fine English			50
for sowing	ditto ..	42	
Rapeseed, 25 <i>l.</i> to 27 <i>l.</i> per last.			
Linseed Oil Cake, 11 <i>l.</i> per 1000			
Foreign ditto, 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per ton.			
Rape Cake, 7 <i>l.</i>			

Monday, March 22.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 781 firkins of Butter, and 3,570 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign ports, 2,365 casks of Butter.

City, 24 March 1824.

BACON.

A good deal of Bacon is now coming in; and as no profit can be made by drying it off for immediate consumption, those who buy for their own trade are reluctant to give the present prices. But the speculators are very busy, and seem determined, if they can do no good for themselves, to do mischief to others.—On board, 52*s.* to 53*s.*; which, with the expenses of bringing, is 56*s.* to 57*s.* landed.—Price landed, 54*s.* to 55*s.*

BUTTER.

For every thing fine there is a ready sale; but the proportion of that description is so very small, that the trade, upon the whole, may be said to be very dull.—Carlow, 80*s.* to 84*s.*—Dublin, or Waterford, 68*s.* to 75*s.*—Limerick, or Cork, 72*s.* to 75*s.*—Dutch, 110*s.* to 112*s.*

CHEESE.

The high price of Cheese has nearly put an end to the consumption. Some Factors and Agents are said to have accumulated very large stocks; if so, we think they will be very fortunate, if they shall be able to sell them; and miraculously so, if they get paid. No variation in prices.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 22.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4
Mutton	3	8	—	4
Veal	4	8	—	5
Pork	4	6	—	5
Beasts	2,730		Sheep	16,680
Calves	130		Pigs	200

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	6	to	3
Mutton	2	8	—	3
Veal	3	8	—	5
Pork	3	8	—	4

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	4	to	3
Mutton	3	0	—	3
Veal	3	4	—	5
Pork	3	4	—	5

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.

Ware	£ 2 5 to £ 3 15
Middlings.....	1 15 — 2 0
Chats.....	1 15 — 0 0
Common Red..	0 0 — 0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware.....	£ 2 10 to £ 3 15
Middlings.....	1 15 — 2 0
Chats.....	1 10 — 1 15
Common Red..	2 10 — 3 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....70s. to 110s.
Straw...40s. to 48s.

Clover..80s. to 106s.

St. James's.—Hay....72s. to 120s.
Straw...39s. to 52s.

Clover..90s. to 126s.

Whitechapel.—Hay....80s. to 110s.
Straw...40s. to 48s.

Clover 100s. to 128s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.
	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.
Aylesbury.....	52 68 0	32 37 0	23 27 0	23 43 0	41 43 0
Banbury.....	56 66 0	33 36 0	21 27 0	36 40 0	0 0 0
Basingstoke.....	48 74 0	30 34 0	21 24 0	40 46 0	0 0 0
Chelmsford.....	52 70 0	33 37 0	22 30 0	32 42 0	34 38 0
Derby.....	64 80 0	30 44 0	22 31 0	30 56 0	0 0 0
Devizes.....	48 72 0	30 37 0	25 30 0	34 48 0	0 0 0
Dorchester.....	50 80 0	27 35 0	20 25 0	42 48 0	0 0 0
Exeter.....	54 72 0	28 36 0	21 24 0	40 44 0	0 0 0
Guildford.....	52 73 0	30 36 0	23 30 0	40 48 0	38 41 0
Henley.....	52 80 0	30 37 0	22 30 0	38 43 0	40 46 0
Horncaastle.....	58 66 0	27 36 0	15 24 0	37 47 0	0 0 0
Hungerford.....	51 76 0	25 35 0	19 33 0	34 45 0	0 0 0
Lewes.....	60 68 0	31 38 0	23 25 0	0 0 0	32 39 0
Lynn.....	48 65 0	30 36 0	22 25 0	39 42 0	38 50 0
Newbury.....	44 70 0	25 34 0	21 28 0	40 44 0	36 48 0
Newcastle.....	52 74 0	40 42 0	23 30 0	40 44 0	40 50 0
Northampton.....	54 64 0	31 34 0	20 27 0	32 48 0	0 0 0
Nottingham.....	62 0 0	39 0 0	26 0 0	44 0 0	0 0 0
Reading.....	55 78 0	30 38 0	20 27 0	35 42 0	37 42 0
Sherborne.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Stamford.....	55 72 0	33 42 0	22 33 0	35 52 0	0 0 0
Swansea.....	68 0 0	40 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Truro.....	65 0 0	35 0 0	24 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Uxbridge.....	50 74 0	32 39 0	23 31 0	34 42 0	34 43 0
Worminster.....	42 72 0	24 39 0	22 30 0	38 48 0	0 0 0
Winchester.....	48 70 0	29 35 0	18 26 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Yarmouth.....	60 66 0	30 34 0	24 28 0	36 40 0	36 44 0
Dalkeith *	32 38 0	25 33 0	18 27 0	21 25 0	21 25 0
Haddington*	20 37 0	23 33 0	20 38 0	21 25 0	20 24 0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool, March 16.—The arrivals of Grain since this day se'nights having been moderate (with favourable winds for importation), yet, when added to those of the preceding week, they have been found too excessive for purchasers, and sales, in consequence, were effected to a limited amount only, at a depreciation in value on Wheat of 3d. to 4d. per 70 lbs., and on Oats, 1d. to 2d. per 48 lbs., in which decline or dullness all other articles in the trade have more or less partaken. And at this day's market, although pretty numerously attended, and the trade apparently wanting supplies, yet they were so very tenacious in making purchases, that but few sales were made of either Wheat or Oats, at the decline previously noted. Flour is 1s. to 2s. per 280 lbs. lower, as are Beans 1s. per quarter, and Malt 3d. per nine gallons.

Imported into Liverpool from the 9th to the 15th of March, 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 3,582; Oats, 11,987; Barley, 654; Malt, 806; Beans, 471; Peas, 247; and Rye, 8 quarters. Oatmeal, 658 packs, per 240 lbs. Flour, 2,647 sacks, per 280 lbs., and 900 barrels Foreign Flour.

Norwich, March 20.—Our market was again well supplied with Corn, but the merchants were not at all disposed to purchase, but at a reduction in price from last week. Best Wheat fetched 62s. per quarter; Barley 34s. per quarter. No material alteration in the price of other Grain.

Bristol, March 20.—The Corn markets at this place are exceedingly dull, the supply considerable, and few sales are effected, at about the following rates:—Best Wheat from 9s.; inferior ditto, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.; Barley, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 9d.; Beans, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d.; Oats, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; and Malt, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 3d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

Birmingham, March 18.—A heavy trade, at a decline of 4d. per 60 lbs. on Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter on Oats and Barley, and 1s. to 2s. per sack on Flour, upon the currency of this day se'nights. Beans, Peas, and Malt, maintained recent quotations. Tares are still almost nominal. The business done in Clover Seed is very limited.

Ipswich, March 20.—Our market to-day was very scantily supplied with all Grain, and the sale was dull, at lower prices, as follow:—Wheat, 56s. to 68s.; Barley, 30s. to 36s.; Beans, 40s. to 41s.; Peas, 36s. to 38s.; and Oats, 27s. to 29s. per quarter.

Wisbeach, March 20.—The sale of every kind of Grain was very dull, and also much under last week's prices, say, Wheat from 2s. to 3s.; Oats 4s. per quarter, and Beans the same; of course little business was done.

Boston, March 18.—This day's market produced but very few samples of Grain: business in this department seems to be on a stand still, as there was no briskness in the market. Prime samples were a little asked for, but without any advance in price since last week's market, and sold as follows:—Wheat, 60s. to 70s.; Oats, 19s. to 25s.; Barley, 36s. to 41s.; and Beans, 36s. to 42s. per quarter.

Wakefield, March 19.—We have an abundant supply of all kinds of Grain for this day's market, with a tolerable appearance of buyers, notwithstanding fine Wheats are dull, at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per qr.; second and inferior sorts are unsaleable at present.—Mealing Oats are 1d. per stone, and Shelling, 2s. per load lower, and sales very dull at that decline. Beans, both old and new, are heavy at a decline of 2s. per quarter; the same may be said of Maple Peas; from the overwhelming supply and warm weather, that article is very dull at a decline of full 2s. per quarter on the finest qualities; inferior samples unsaleable. Rapeseed is full 2*s.* per last lower. In Malt and Flour no material alteration—Wheat, 60*s.* to 74*s.* per quarter; Mealing Oats, 14*½d.* to 15*d.* per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 35*s.* to 36*s.* per load of 261 lbs.; Barley, 36*s.* to 40*s.*; Beans, old and new, 44*s.* to 56*s.* 63 lbs. per bushel; Maple Peas, 62*s.* to 54*s.*; Tares, 50*s.* to 64*s.* per quarter; Malt, 46*s.* to 50*s.* per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 58*s.* to 60*s.* per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 28*s.* to 30*s.* per last.

Malton, March 20.—Our Corn market this week was very dull, and prices lower.—Wheat, 64*s.* to 74*s.* per quarter, five stone per bushel. Barley, 35*s.* to 38*s.* per quarter. Oats, 13*d.* to 13*½d.* per stone.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended March 13, 1824.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	67 8....38	8....27	8
Essex	66 10....38	7....27	0
Kent.....	66 8....39	3....26	4
Sussex.....	64 1....35	1....24	4
Suffolk.....	65 7....36	10....26	2
Cambridgeshire	62 2....35	0....23	2
Norfolk	64 4....36	3....25	1
Lincolnshire	66 2....37	5....24	3
Yorkshire	65 2....37	1....24	2
Durham	66 8....36	0....27	0
Northumberland	62 8....38	9....27	9
Cumberland	63 1....38	3....28	8
Westmoreland	68 0....38	0....28	3
Lancashire	70 7....36	5....28	6
Cheshire	66 11....46	5....26	7
Gloucestershire.....	63 11....33	6....23	5
Somersetshire	67 3....32	4....20	1
Monmouthshire	64 1....38	0....23	4
Devonshire	66 9....33	11....20	2
Cornwall	64 1....35	7....23	3
Dorsetshire	64 3....31	6....22	5
Hampshire	62 10....33	4....23	9
North Wales	67 9....42	4....22	4
South Wales	62 7....35	8....20	4

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, March 20.—A considerable show of stock of all descriptions, especially of Bullocks, both fat and lean, but business was very slack; by far the greater part of stock returned unsold.

Hornastle, March 20.—Beef, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 8d.; Pork, 5d. to 6d.; and Veal, 7d. to 8d. per lb.

Bristol, March 18.—Beef, 5d. to 5½d.; Mutton, 6d. to 6½d.; and Pork, 4½d. to 5d. per lb. sinking offal.

Malton, March 20.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef 4½d. to 6d.; Mutton 4½d. to 5½d.; Pork 4½d. to 5½d.; and Veal 5d. to 7d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 13d. to 14d. per lb. Bacon Sides, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.; Hams, 7s. to 8s. 9d. per stone.

At Morpeth market on Wednesday, there was a very great supply of Cattle and Sheep; there being many buyers, prime fat sold readily at last week's prices.—Beef, from 5s. to 5s. 9d.; and Mutton, 6s. to 6s. 9d. per stone, sinking offals.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the
BOROUGH.

Monday, March 22.—In Hops there is no alteration in price.

Maidstone, March 18.—There has been some little inquiry this week for a few Hops, and we rather anticipate a little revival in the trade: the accounts certainly extend of the bad state of the stock on many grounds, but more particularly the Golden Hop, which are considered as much injured.

COAL MARKET, March 19.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.
25 Newcastle ..8d..33s. 0d. to 39s. 0d.
10 Sunderland, .7d..31s. 6d.—41s. 3d.

OILS, per Ton, of 252 Gallons.

New Greenland Whale	£ 19	0
Pale Seal	26	0
Spermacetti	40	0
Linseed	26	10
Pale Rape	34	0
Galipoli, per 236 gallons	50	0

COTTON MARKET.

Friday, March 19.—The Cotton market this week has considerably improved, the demand both for home consumption and by speculators having been pretty general; the business done will exceed 1,800 bales, at steady prices, principally of India, with some Bowdes for export.

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**COBBETT'S
WEEKLY REGISTER.**



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MR. ROBINSON'S HOUSE: OR, “THE WISDOM OF PARLIAMENT.”

“Be it enacted, by the King's
“Most Excellent Majesty, by and
“with the consent of the Lords
“Spiritual and Temporal, &c. . .
“. . . That, in every case in
“which a verdict or judgment by
“default shall be had against any
“person for composing, printing,
“or publishing any seditious libel,
“TENDING to bring into ha-
“tred or CONTEMPT, either
“HOUSE OF PARLIA-
“MENT, &c. . . the per-
“son so convicted shall, for a
“second offence, be adjudged, at
“the discretion of the Court,
“either to suffer such punishment
“as may now by law be inflicted,
“as in cases of high misdemea-
“nors, or to be BANISHED
“FROM THE UNITED
“KINGDOM, and all other
“parts of His Majesty's dominions,
“for such term of years as the
“Court shall order.”

Six-Acts, passed December 30, 1819.

Kensington, 30th March, 1824.

I CALL it Mr. Robinson's House by way of double compliment to that Gentleman and to that House. My readers cannot have forgotten the lofty eulogium, pronounced by that Gentleman upon that House; how he praised it for its wisdom, how he extolled it for all the blessings which we enjoy; how he lashed the Radicals for having calumniated and vilified that House; how he said that the House had made the country joyous, smiling in plenty, happy and contented; how he made us go upon our marrowbones in expressing gratitude to the Great House that had showered down blessings upon us; and (Oh Lord!) how he received “LOUD AND LONG-CONTINUED CHEERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.”

One single newspaper, published on Friday the 26th March, contains reports relating to proceedings in this same House. These proceedings appertain to four distinct subjects; the Game, the Poor, the Turnpikes, and the

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Slave Trade. Well, then, seeing that the House was so praised, and that it so cheered the praiser, let us take a look at the proceedings to which I have just alluded. I may observe in the way of preliminary, that the Ministers themselves, particularly Mr. CANNING, have recently declared in the House, that *great advantages result from the publication of the debates*. I am of a contrary opinion, if advantage to the nation be meant. The reasons for this opinion, it is not, at present, my business to state. I take the thing as it is; but, if the Minister approve of the publication of the debates, and if the House (the Great House itself), silently give its assent to such publication for ages and ages; if this be the case, we have surely a right to comment upon the debates. I think it impossible to deny us this right; for if this be denied us, this publication of debates is a very pretty thing after all. We are to keep our ears open, but our mouths are to be shut: we are to enjoy the charm of reading the delightful speeches, but the affair is too sacred for us to offer an opinion upon!

However, this will not do! This it is impossible to stand. Better be banished right away, and even

in the Irish fashion. I remember, that that venerable personage the Lord Chancellor, said that the Bill was *spoiled*, when the banishment was put in instead of the *transportation*! O God! I thank thee for certain circumstances which affect this man! I will name thee circumstances another time. These who know him well will know what I mean; and if they be just persons, they will with me, rejoice at those circumstances. What! TRANSPORT a man, because he may have written words having a tendency to bring into contempt that House which passed the Marriage Act of 1822, which passed Peel's Bill, which passed the Small Note Bill: but, why need I cite instances of this sort? Transport a man for this! What must we not comment, then, on the publications put forth as the Debates of this House? Are these the laws of England? Yes, faith, they are, though the brutal blackguards of the London Press did, until I almost thumped the breath out of their bodies, boast of English freedom of the Press, as compared with the state of the Press in France and Spain. The two Letters, one from the People of France, and the other from the People of Spain, to the People of

England, did infinite service. They made the base toad-eaters of the London Press hang their heads. They have never since been so bold.

Comment on these reports we must, however, or we are the very basest slaves that the world ever saw; and yet, if we do comment on them, in any other way than that of *eulogium*, we are liable to be banished for it. If we call the debates, debates of the House of Commons, and if we say anything in disapprobation of any part of the debates, we say that which has a tendency more or less direct to bring the House into *contempt*: and this subjects us to the liability to *banishment*, and for life, too. It is not correct, perhaps, to call the thing *debates*. It is a report of proceedings in the House. Mr. CANNING says it is of great use to publish those proceedings. Of what use can it be, unless we are freely to give our opinions upon those proceedings? If our opinions differ from those of the House; and if we state them clearly and ably, and show that the projects of the House are absurd and impracticable, and ludicrous into the bargain; does not all this tend, and immediately, tend to bring the House into *contempt*? Certainly it does.

We incur the risk of banishment, then; by this commentary; and yet there are reptiles base enough to say that the Press is *more free* here than it is in France! The Chancellor said he thought that the Bill was spoiled when the transportation was taken out of it. Most people think that the banishment clause is pretty well for a "*free press*." However, I shall not comment on any thing as proceedings of Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON's House. I shall comment on nothing as the productions of legislators from GATTON and OLD SARUM. I deal only with these stupid devils of newspapers. They have put forth certain publications. I know not who are the real authors of these publications. They call them speeches, and they say that these speeches were made in the House of Commons. I know nothing of that. I find the stuff (and glorious stuff it is), in the newspapers; and as such I remark upon it; beginning with the following extract relative to the Game, which extract I take from the Morning Chronicle of the 28th March.

On the motion of Mr. S. Wortley, the House resumed the consideration of the Report of the Committee on the Game Laws Amendment Bill, and the Bill was recommitted.

The Preamble was postponed.

The first Clause, repealing certain

parts of former Acts relating to Game, was agreed to.

On the second Clause, a discussion of considerable length ensued. The clause is as follows:—

" And be it further enacted, That all hares, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, grouse, black game, heath and moor game, bustards, woodcocks, snipes, quails, landrails, wild ducks, teal and widgeons, and the young and eggs thereof, found in or upon any inclosed land, are and shall be deemed to be the property of the person or persons, body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, seized of, or entitled as owner or owners thereof in possession (and not in reversion) to, the land on which the same shall be found; and all hares, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, grouse, black game, heath and moor game, bustards, woodcocks, snipes, quails, landrails, wild ducks, teal and widgeons, found in and upon any stinted pasture, uninclosed common, or waste land, are and shall be deemed to be the property of the lord or lady, lords or ladies of the manor, lordship or royalty within which such stinted pasture, uninclosed common or waste land shall be situated; and it shall be lawful for the person or persons, body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, so entitled to the property of the Game within their own lands, and for the lord or lady, lords or ladies of the manor, lordship or royalty so entitled to the property in the Game on such stinted pasture, uninclosed common or waste lands respectively, to demise and let the Game to be found therein."

Sir J. Shelley objected to the clause that the proprietor of the soil could take or kill game upon it, but could not give the right of doing so to another person.

Lord Milton asked whether, if this clause were agreed to, it would preclude the right of making any remarks on the new descriptions of game introduced in it? He observed in the enumeration contained in the clause that woodcocks, which are not

game by the common law of the land, are made so by the present measure, and that rabbits, teal and widgeons are also included. This was an enormous extension of the system of the Game Laws, of which the people of England complained 'so justly as a grievance. The object of the Bill was, as he conceived, to mitigate that grievance, and to diminish the mass of crime which every man complained of from one end of the country to the other [hear, hear!]. It was therefore inconsistent with the object which they professed, to extend the operation of the Game Laws to a great variety of animals not heretofore included. He objected to the whole clause, and the Bill altogether, though he was prepared with no plan of his own upon the subject. On the contrary, what he wanted was to get rid of legislation. They had already legislated too much on that as well as on other subjects. By the present Bill, they would have half a dozen lords of the manor where they had but one before. He objected particularly to that clause which vests in the occupier of fifty acres of land a property in things not capable of being made property. As to the sale of game, he approved of it, and was favourable to the principle of doing away all penalties on the sale of game.

Sir John Sebright said, that the Game Laws were unpopular, because they confined to an exclusive class the privilege of shooting game. But was it unpopular, he would ask, to open this privilege to other classes, who had been hitherto exposed to considerable penalties for sharing in this amusement? For his own part, he looked to the measure as attended with many conveniences. As the law stood at present, he could make no return to many of his neighbours for civilities; his wish would be, not to give them game, for they could buy it, and would continue to buy it, however that House might accumulate laws to the contrary; and, he would say, they ought to buy it when they could, and how they could, in

spite of all legislative enactments; his wish would be to make them the compliment of a day's shooting, but that he could not do in many instances, for some qualified gentleman, or some pauper in the workhouse who happened to be the son of an Esquire, might object to *the amusement of the respectable tradesman*, who had perhaps waited with great patience for his bill [a laugh.] Notwithstanding the objections of the Noble Lord, he had no hesitation in saying that a more popular measure could not be brought forward. As the law now stood, a man could not shoot a hare in his own defence [a laugh:] and no one could persuade him that it was not just and reasonable to mitigate a system so fraught with illiberality and injustice.

Mr. *Bernal* expressed an apprehension, that by making game the property of the landowner, a person who had taken game away would be guilty of felony. Before he could agree to the clause which made it property, he would wish to hear a satisfactory answer to that doubt.

Mr. *Monck* said, that the person guilty of such an offence would be a trespasser, and liable to punishment as such by the common law. He thought, however, that it would be better to leave out the enumeration of birds not considered as game by the existing Statutes, and therefore he would move an Amendment to that effect.

Mr. *R. Smith* objected to the extension of the laws of property to game, as it might have a tendency to increase the rigours of the system, and to excite bad feelings between the higher and lower classes of the community.

Mr. *S. Wortley* declared himself willing to agree to the omission of all the words after the word grouse.

Mr. *Monck* wished to know whether it was certain that no action or indictment could be maintained for that kind of property. His own opinion was that it could not.

Mr. *S. Wortley* said, that as the

penalty was stated in subsequent clauses, the punishment was defined.

The Amendment was then agreed to, as were also several verbal Amendments.

Mr. *Bernal* repeated his question.

Lord *J. Russell* concurred with him in opinion, that an action might be maintained if game should be made property.

Mr. *S. Wortley* said he would make inquiries on the subject, and if he found it was the case, it would be easy to propose a clause providing that no other penalty should attach to the offence than those contained in the subsequent clauses.

The clause was then agreed to.

Mr. *Goulburn* opposed the clause. He said that at present lords of manors, he believed the majority of them, enjoyed the right of shooting over their manors, although they were not the owners of the soil. He was himself in this case; he was a Lord of a Manor, and owner of the tithes, and for him his rights as Lord of the Manor were as perfect, as far as shooting was concerned, as if he were the owner of the land; pass this Bill, and his rights would be entirely destroyed. It was an invasion of a very ancient right, and he should oppose it.

Mr. *Bernal* defended the clause. Manorial rights were only by sufferance; and Gentlemen who made themselves respected in their neighbourhood would, after the passing of this Act, have the same privileges and enjoyments as before. Manorial rights were of no value.

Sir *John Wrottesley* agreed with Mr. *Goulburn*, that this clause would be an invasion of very ancient rights, and he wished to see those rights his ancestors bequeathed him preserved. He had long appointed two gamekeepers, which this Bill would deprive him of.

Sir *John Sebright* said, he believed the Hon. Baronet who had just sat down, was allowed only to appoint his gamekeepers by sufferance. As to what had fallen from the Right

Hon. Gentleman opposite, he would observe, that his possessing the tithes gave him a great power over the property of the parish — a power which was indeed so great, that he (Sir J. Sebright), though a great tithe-holder himself, thought no man ought to possess it.

Sir J. Wrottesley explained.

Alderman Heygate contended manors were good property. He had known one purchased from Government which had no other quit rents but 5*l.* a year, and no other common belonging to it than a few acres, and for this manorial right 1600*l.* had been given. If this Bill were now to pass, this person would be cheated out of 1400*l.* He trusted the House would protect the rights of lords of manors, which were not so imaginary as some Gentlemen supposed.

Mr. Cripps opposed the clause.

Mr. S. Wortley defended the clause. He had, he admitted, taken something from the lords of manors by his Bill, but he granted them a great deal more than he had taken from them. By this Bill they would have the absolute property in all the game which was found in unenclosed lands. There was so much division of opinion on this clause, that he hoped some Honourable Member would take the sense of the Committee on it.

Lord Milton thought the Bill was a very considerable violation of the right of property, such as ought not to take place without some good reason assigned; and it being clearly made out that great public advantages would ensue. The evils of the Game Laws were not any of those trifling discrepancies in the Qualification Act, of which Gentlemen complained, but the numerous commitments which took place under the Game Laws. Our gaols were filled with persons guilty of no other crime but violations of these laws, and this it should be the great object of the House to remedy. He did not think the Bill of his Honourable Friend at

all calculated to effect this object. It would extend the Game Laws to many manors now not subjected to them, and thus rather tend to increase than diminish the number of crimes. But this was not all. It would make game more valuable, more preserves would be established, and as it would never be possible to make the wild animals of the woods respected as property, in the same manner as other species of property, before he agreed to the clause, he must see its advantages, which he did not at present; on the contrary, he thought it would increase poaching and commitments.

Mr. Secretary Peel said, he had long deliberated whether it would be right to revise the Bill of last Session, permitting the sale of Game, and leaving the whole law of qualification untouched, or whether it would be better to make at once the extensive alteration proposed by his Honourable Friend; and after long consideration, he must confess he was not yet prepared to come to a decision. The Noble Lord appeared to him to express a wish to have all penalties abolished, and to have the Game Laws altogether set aside—(Lord Milton dissented.) He (Mr. Peel) really thought that that was the meaning of the Noble Lord. Such a principle as that would indeed be strange and alarming. It would have the effect of putting arms in the hands of the entire population, and of giving them the right of traversing the country with those arms in their hands, and to kill game wherever game might be found.

Mr. Stuart Wortley said he voted for the Bill of the last Session, because he looked upon it as a step towards the removal of all the Game Laws. It would be the highest act of injustice and oppression to authorize the sale of game—to make game property, leaving that property in the hands of the Lord of the Manor—to say to a man that he should not sell the game which he had on his own land, but that another person, to his

exclusion, should have the right to sell it, was what would be too monstrous to endure.

Mr. Peel said that he wished the experiment to be limited in the first instance.

Sir John Sebright said, that to make game saleable for the benefit of one class of the community, to the exclusion of the other, was what *the country would not bear*.

Mr. William Banks said, that the House ought to pause before they throw open to the great class of the people a right, which, from the numbers, the power, and disposition of that class, they never afterwards could recal. He was one of those who considered that a species of property, which had been enjoyed for ages, ought not to be lightly dealt with. He did not conceive that the proposed alteration would have the effect of making the gaols less full, or the people more moral or more contented.

Lord Binning said, that the state of things under the Game Laws was so abominable, that any measure which would afford a chance of escaping from that state he was disposed to consider a benefit. If he were convinced that legalizing the sale of game, without introducing the principle of property, would prove effectual, he would willingly agree to it; he could not indulge that hope. He could not help saying, that what had fallen from the Honourable Member for Yorkshire, had gone a great way to reconcile him to the clause.

After a few words from *Lord Milton*, *Sir John Shelly*, *Mr. Evans*, and *Sir John Wrottesley*, the House divided on the clause.

Ayes, 82.—Noes, 29.—Majority, 53.

On entering the gallery, we found *Mr. Bernal* upon his legs, proposing an Amendment to the clause which gave to landlords the power of sporting over the grounds of their tenants in all cases, whether such a reservation of right were or were not made in the leases. The Honour-

able Member considered this provision most unjust towards the occupiers of farms, as it not only deprived them of a right they now possessed, but conferred it upon their landlords.

Mr. J. Smith supported the Amendment. If tenants were thus deprived of vested rights, some compensation ought to be given to them.

Mr. S. Wortley vindicated the clause as it stood, contending, that if it were not inserted, landlords would in all cases be warned off their own estates by their tenants.

Alderman Heygate insisted, that to pass the clause as it stood, would work most scandalous injustice; it would place the landlord in a far better situation than that he occupied at present.

Mr. Goulburn supported the rights of Lords of Manors.

Colonel Davies agreed with the Honourable Proposer of the Amendment. If it were agreed to, tenants would be just as ready to allow their landlords to sport, as they were under the existing law.

Mr. F. Lewis suggested, that if a tenant were legally qualified to kill game, he ought to be allowed to possess the right, notwithstanding this Bill, in any case where it was granted by his lease. The Lord of the Manor ought to enjoy a concurrent right. A clause, he thought, might be worded to avoid the difficulty at present started.

Sir J. Shelley instanced his own case, arguing that if the clause passed, as now worded, he should be ousted of an important right, for which he had paid a considerable sum.

Mr. Bernal could not consent to any compromise like that proposed by the Honourable Member for Beaumaris.

Colonel Wood was of opinion that if the landlord possessed the right of shooting now, he ought not to be deprived of it. Nevertheless he supported the Amendment, because it was only just to preserve equally the right of the tenant.

Lord Binning said, that as the

question was intricate, it ought to be left for decision on a future day.

Sir J. Wrottesley maintained, that there was no intricacy at all in the point. It would be a monstrous injustice to tenants to pass the clause, as it would give landlords a power they never designed to possess.

Sir T. Acland thought that it was necessary to give landlords some protection, or they would be not in a better, but in a worse situation. He was inclined to leave the parties as nearly as possible in the state in which they at this moment stood: he would not confer upon the landlord any new right, nor allow the tenant, upon whose farm the owner might at present come under the terms of the lease, to 'warn off' the owner. He wished that a declaratory clause upon the subject, should be introduced into the Bill. In leases in general, the landlord reserved the right to sport; but old ladies, and infirm persons, did not always insert a clause for this purpose. As the law stood, the landlord enjoyed certain valuable privileges, and the House ought not, with a suicidal hand, to destroy them.

Mr. J. Martin had supported the Bill in principle originally, but if this clause were inserted without Amendment, he would vote against the measure in every future stage.

Mr. S. Wortley expressed his readiness to postpone the further consideration of the clause until another day. He was satisfied that it ought to be introduced into the Bill in its present shape, in order that justice might be done to all parties. He proposed that the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow (this day).

Mr. B. Wilbraham supported this suggestion.

Mr. Brogden accordingly left the Chair, and the House resumed; he brought up the Report, and obtained leave to sit again to-day.

Thus, then, though the Bill had gone through a first and a second reading. Though a great majority of the House, had at the second reading, approved of that which the slang calls, the principle of the Bill; though the Bill had been amended in the Committee before; notwithstanding this, here goes, *smack*, black game, heath and moor game, bustards, woodcocks, snipes, quails, land-rails, wild ducks, teal and widgeons, *out of the list of property*. The amended Bill had swept them out of the list of *Game*; but here they are swept out of the list of *property*; and (hear it, ye gods who preside over Country Gentlemen's brains!) rabbits are left in the list of property, though it is notorious that they feed upon one man's land and sleep upon another's, and that they are no more under the control of any owner than a snipe or a widgeon is.

"The principle of the Bill" is a sort of slang; and you always find that the slang which the newspapers put into the mouths of Members of Parliament; for, observe, it is as much as my life is worth to say that slang ever comes out of their honourable mouths: this slang is the very thing that all your *political prigs* delight in; all your conceited asses, who affect

to be familiar with things which their modest neighbours make a subject of inquiry. I have heard of a prig or two of this sort, down in the Country, who, with straightened-up neck and half-shut eyes, and voice and manner of London footman, talking to the carters, upon his return amongst the smock frocks : I have heard of a prig or two of this sort, dressed neither like gentleman nor like farmer, saying that they "*approved of the principle of the Bill.*" Principle of the Bill ! Pray, Mr. Prig, what does the word *principle* mean ? The devil a bit do you know ; and you only make use of the word, in humble imitation of your betters, the newspaper reporters. There are, man, several principles, in this Bill. The first is, that the *privilege* of the landholder ought to cease ; another is, that Game ought to be made an object of purchase and sale ; a third is, (or was, when these prigs approved of the principle of the Bill,) that Game should be made property ; a fourth was, that rabbits, wild ducks, and other things, should be added to the list of this species of property ; a fifth principle was, that this property should be vested in the landowner, and not in the land occupier ; a sixth principle

was, that leases should be openly violated in the face of day, in every case, to the advantage of the landlord and to the injury of the tenant ; the seventh principle was, that a small landowner should neither keep a snare, nor permit his friends to sport on his land, and that a big landowner should do both ; an eighth principle, and the last that I shall mention, was, that, for being in pursuit of Game an hour after sunset, a man might be torn from his family and punished as *a felon* ; and that too, observe, by **JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AT THEIR QUARTER SESSIONS** ; that is to say, by men who are appointed and removed at the will of the ministers of the day ; by that same description of men who sentenced JOSEPH SWANN ; and, which is more than all the rest, by the very men to whom *chiefly the game belongs*.

These are so many *principles*, each of them is a *ground of proceeding* ; a root for detail to grow out of. All these, therefore, the political prigs in question *approved of* ! Some of these principles have already been swept away ; and the Bill can never pass both Houses without the whole of them being swept away ; and yet the prigs in question approved of

the principle of the Bill. It is worthy of public attention. This most likely that by principle of the Bill, they meant the pulling down, in this one respect, at any rate, of the Lords and Squires to their own level. They do not seem to have cared about the transporting of their poor neighbours; and, indeed, they seem to have wholly overlooked the oppressions intended for themselves. In their excessive eagerness to see the privileges of others abolished, they overlooked Clause 6, which would seize them upon the lands which they themselves rented; which would seize them as trespassers in the fields or garden of their own renting; which would punish them for a trespass on one of their fields; which would send them three months to the Tread-mill for such trespass: the prigs forgot this, in their great eagerness to pull down the Lords and the Squires.

It is impossible for imagination to portray what this Bill will be before it be done with. It will be a curious thing, if it should pass at all, to compare the Act with the Bill, as brought in by its author. In the meanwhile, I cannot help remarking on two or three things which occur in this newspaper publication. Sir JOHN SEBRIGG has imputed to him, what is very well

used to be a great man against Jacobins and Levellers, and particularly against Radicals. How changed! How amiable, nay, how humble become! The "respectable tradesman," he wants to see with a qualification to hunt and shoot, that respectable tradesman having, perhaps, waited with great patience for his bill! As I read this speech of Sir JOHN SEBRIGG, who made a monstrous good jest, of the "*Esgaire's son now in the workhouse;*" as I was reading this speech about the "respectable tradesman's amusement;" as I was reading this speech; this amiable instance of self-abasement, I could not help asking myself, what Mr. WINDHAM would have said of it, if he had been alive. Sir JOHN seemed quite weary of all worldly power and superiority, for, in another short speech which he is reported to have made, he took occasion to observe, that, "the possession of tithe gave a man great power over the property of the parish: a power which was, indeed, so great, that he, though a great tithe-holder himself, thought no man ought to possess it!" Well then, this bright member (I do not mean a pun) will, doubtless, surrender these tithes; for, if he be

convinced that they give a power which he ought not to possess, he will hardly continue to hold them. Sir John observed, that, as the law now stood, a man could not shoot a hare, in his own defence, which, indeed, is very true, even if she were going to jump upon him and bite him. This Knight of the Shire for the county of Hertford (a county famous for bright geniuses) added, that a system so fraught with *illiberality* ought to be mitigated; and, indeed, he talked in a very stout style about the right of his good neighbours, the respectable tradesmen. He said they could buy game, that they would buy game, and that they ought to buy game, where they could and how they could, "*in spite of all legislative enactments*;" that is to say, here is a Member of Parliament declaring that the people ought to disobey the law, ought to set the law at defiance, whenever they could and however they could; and this declaration he is said to make at the same time that he is represented as voting for a Bill, which makes it penal to purchase game of an unlicensed person, a Bill, too, which enables justices of the peace to transport men for seven years for being out in pursuit of game an hour after sunset!

The papa of the Bill, is, in the above-quoted report, stated to have said, that he voted for the Bill of last year, as a step towards the removal of *all the Game Laws*. Well! thus goes on the revolution. This relic of the feudal system, as it was called in a late debate, once taken away, other relics will follow. It is manifest, indeed, that the landowners have long been sinking under the Jews and Jobbers; here they come now to make a surrender of a really valuable privilege attached to the land. At the same time that great injustice is contemplated with regard to the tenants and with regard to the labourers, here is a great offering made at the shrine of the mammon of the funds. However, as I observed in my Letter to Sir JOHN SHELLEY, these things follow one another very naturally. Pitt decreed a revolution for England, when he embarked in a war of eight hundred millions of expense.

I shall here leave this Bill for the present; but stick to it I will. It will, by the time that it is done with, enable us to form a just judgment with regard to the wisdom of MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON's Parliament. What shape it may be in before this paper comes from the press, I cannot

tell. It may, before it has done, make mice and rats game, and sparrows and tomtits. One thing appears manifest, however, and that is, that the *transportation* part of the Game Laws is to remain. No man that I have heard of, has yet said a word about taking that away. That is a *new* law, mind. That was enacted, for the first time, only about ten years ago. There is a great deal of tenderness about some persons for lords and ladies of manors; and the bright Knight of Hertfordshire talks about the respectable tradesman being deprived of his amusement by some 'Squire's son, now a pauper in the workhouse, perhaps; but he says not a word about transporting men from the Quarter Sessions, for being merely out in pursuit of game an hour after sunset. That is a great leading principle in the Bill, that sporting after sunset is *felony*. Not a word is said against this. The political prigs that I have mentioned before, approve of this principle, too; and, indeed, by the whole mass of them, the life of a man and his family seems to be nothing in comparison with the life of a hare.

In conclusion, how stands this matter with regard to Mr. Frederick Robinson's House? That

House has made law upon law with respect to the game, within the last thirty years. It has gone on making the law more and more severe. The victims to the Game Laws, who were, when I was a boy, counted by ones and twos, in each county, are now counted by hundreds upon hundreds. The stocks and the few weeks' imprisonment in gaol, have been exchanged for the hulks, for Botany Bay, and the gallows. At last, Mr. Gooch told the House, that there were only forty prisoners for poaching (at a certain period) in one of the gaols in the county of Norfolk. Out of one hundred and fifteen prisoners in the county of Wilts, fifty-three are imprisoned for what is called poaching. The Secretary of State has lately told the House, that from fifteen hundred, to two thousand men are constantly in gaol for offences against the Game Laws. These men, together with their wives and children, amount to seven or eight thousand persons. Besides this, fightings are continually going on between the night-sportsmen and the game-spies, one of whom, as was proved the other day at the assizes, tied a dead pheasant on the limb of a tree on the outside of a cover, in order to entrap first, and then, to convict and transport a

night-sportsman. In short, the Game Laws have made the country a hell. They have made the common people detest and abhor the landowners. The evil is so great, that something must be done to put an end to it or to mitigate it. And what does the House do? Does it propose to retrace its steps? Does it propose to make the law what it was when the country was happy, and when the people did not detest and abhor the landowners? No: no Member proposes any such thing as this; but there is a proposition before the House, still to continue the transporting law, and, of course, to continue all the fightings that are now working such mischief and disgrace; there is a proposition to continue this new and terrible law, and, at the same time, to surrender a privilege, to surrender to the Jews and Jobbers, a privilege which has always belonged to the land.

Thus has worked the House of Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON, and which House Mr. CANNING says works so well. The law itself it is which has produced the necessity of some great change; and the change proposed is precisely that which a real leveller would suggest. Mr. PEEL has not, it seems,

made his mind up yet. In short, he appears to me to be not a little frightened, now that he has bad time to look into this Bill. What Sir JOHN SHELLEY said was very true, namely, that, if they pass this Bill; if they once did away the qualification, there would be *an end of the game*. This is decidedly my opinion, and I am highly amused to see men brought to this state; to a state in which they themselves propose to destroy the thing that they most value, only because they could not, in time, give the people their just share of freedom. To this, as I said to Sir JOHN SHELLEY before, we clearly trace back the present proposition. I think that no Bill will be passed; and then we have the House in this state: having declared the monstrous magnitude of the evil, and having confessed itself unable to find a remedy for any portion of that evil. If I be deceived; if a Bill be passed, containing any one of the provisions at present suggested, the confusion will be such, as has seldom been heard of before, and the end will be the total destruction of the game, after thousands upon thousands of acts of oppression and cruelty.

THE POOR.

This seems to be a standing subject. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on the 25th of March, made a motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the practice of paying wages in the shape of poor-rates. I should observe that Mr. NOLAN had a Bill before the House for making a pauper Militia; but I am afraid that we shall hear no more of that Bill, seeing that a curious adventure appears to have happened to Mr. NOLAN. Mr. NOLAN, who was Member for that delightful spot called Barnstaple; that overripe piece of political fruit; Mr. NOLAN, who was a Member for that precious Bostock, vacated his seat, the other day, upon being made a Welsh Judge. He expected to be re-elected, as a matter of course; or at least, I suppose so. No harm in all this, the reader will say. Oh, no! not the least in the world; but it unfortunately happened that one HODGSON stepped in and got elected instead of Mr. NOLAN! So there is Mr. NOLAN's Poor-law Bill, without a father. Mr. SCARLETT might have taken the orphan under his protection; but that unfortunate indisposition which the crows of the press took for

death, will, I am afraid, prevent us from ever seeing the face of this sweet babe agin, who, like the babe whose death is commemorated by Dryden (and who is said to have got a couple of guineas for the job) just opened its eyes, and, seeing what a wicked world it was coming into, flew back again in haste to the bosom of its creator.

In plain prose, I am cruelly disappointed at this casting of Mr. NOLAN. Could not he wait another year before he were made a Judge! Cruel man! to deprive me of one half of my master's sport. The Rabbit and Widgeon Bill, and the Pauper-army Bill, were counted upon by me, as much as I used to count upon Holy Thursday and Hollentide (as we used to call it) to go to the fair. But, will nobody take Mr. NOLAN's child to nurse? In the meanwhile, however, Lord JOHN RUSSELL is coming on with his Committee of Inquiry. Why there needs no Committee, Lord John. The fact is perfectly notorious. The practice is almost universal. But, before we go any farther, let us see what was said upon the subject in the Great House.

Lord John Russell then rose to make his promised motion for a Select Committee on the Conditions of the labouring Classes. A Commit-

tee had sat upon the subject some years ago, of which Committee a Right Honourable Gentleman opposite was Chairman. In consequence of the Report of that Committee, a Bill was brought into Parliament, and he (Lord John Russell) was free to confess, that in that Bill a right course of legislation was commenced. But, although a right course of legislation was commenced, yet much remained to be done; and more especially with respect to that which in his present view ought to be the principal object of the Select Committee for which he was about to move; namely, the practice which prevailed in some parts of the country of paying the wages of the labourer out of the poor-rates. This was a practice in every way so indefensible, that it was exceedingly desirable that some measure should be devised to stop such a vagrant system. He would, therefore, move that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the condition of the labouring poor, especially with a view to the abolition of the practice of paying the wages of the labourer out of the poor's rates; and that the said Committee do report their opinion thereon to the House, &c.

Mr. Secretary Peel, had no wish whatever to discourage the Noble Lord, in the pursuit of the object which he had in view; but he really thought that the Noble Lord had better limit his motion to the particular object which he desired at present to attain. The Noble Lord now proposed an inquiry into the condition of the labouring poor, generally. It would surely be much better to draw a line, which should define the points to which the Committee were to direct their attention. For, let the Noble Lord consider into what a number of classes "the labouring poor" divided themselves. First, there were the agricultural classes; then, there were those connected with mechanics; then, there were the labouring classes, belonging to towns, not manufacturing; then,

there were the manufacturing classes of labourers. As the Noble Lord's motion now stood, the Committee must inquire into the condition of all these classes; although it was clear from the Noble Lord's own statement, that his object was (and he had taken down the Noble Lord's own expressions) "the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the practice which prevailed in some parts of the country of paying the wages of the labourer out of the poor-rates; and to consider what measures might be effectually adopted for the abolition of such a practice." If the Noble Lord's motion were to be agreed to as it stood, the Committee would be overwhelmed with the multiplicity of its business. Now, nothing could be more unwise than to devolve on any Committee of that House too extensive a labour. It was of all others the worst mode of obtaining any advantageous result. In any case in which the powers of a Committee were found to be too limited, it was very easy to extend them. If the Noble Lord accepted the words which he (Mr. Peel) had suggested, or would substitute others of similar import, he assured the Noble Lord that he would not throw any difficulty in his way; and that he would not hereafter object to any extension of the powers of the Committee, should such an extension be deemed advisable.

Lord John Russell said, he had no objection whatever to adopt the recommendation of the Right Honourable Gentleman [hear, hear, hear!]

The motion, as modified by Mr. Peel, was then agreed to; and a Select Committee accordingly appointed.

Now, this practice is, as I said before, nearly universal. And how will Lord John go to work to prevent it, or, rather, to abolish it, as he calls it. I do not like Mr. PEEL's amendment. It is a very

bad amendment; but, after the *braggery* of Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON, it would not be so convenient, perhaps, to inquire into the condition of the labouring classes. This is a thing that ought to have been done long and long ago. It is a thing, the necessity of which I pointed out three years ago; but it is a thing that the Ministers are afraid of. Loose, general, saucy assertions, like those of Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON, suit them best. Impudent assertions about *joyous country, smiling in plenty*, a people happy, contented and grateful to the great House, these are the things that suit the Government. Let them form a Committee to inquire into the condition of the labouring classes. And what so easy as to ascertain this condition? What so easy as to ascertain the average weight of wages in the different counties, the average price of provisions in the different counties: what so easy as to call up Overseers and Churchwardens from a parish in the North, one in the South, one in the East, one in the West, and one in the centre of each county? What so easy as to bring the surgeons and apothecaries (not being half-pay officers) of those parishes, to describe the state of health of the labourers, to declare what portion

of the ailments and deaths arises from the deficiency of food, deficiency of drink of the right sort, deficiency of clothing, deficiency of fuel; and, in short, deficiency of the necessaries of life. What so easy as all this? How many days of the Session would it occupy a Committee, industrious, zealous, and intelligent as a Committee of law-makers ought to be?

Aye, aye! but this would show England to be peopled by the most miserable set of beings that ever breathed the breath of life, and would, of course, give the lie direct to the incomparable *braggery* of Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON. No inquiry is so necessary, and none could be so useful as this. This inquiry would explain a great deal about the imprisonment for killing game. It is the one thing needful at this moment, and, therefore, it is precisely what we shall not have.

Lord John appears to have been persuaded to believe, that an inquiry of this sort would be attended with great difficulty; but that to inquire into the practice of giving wages in the shape of poor-rates, would be attended with no difficulty at all. None at all, to a certainty, because the thing is notorious; but then this inquiry about the wages, has this circum-

stance belonging to it, that it is impossible to be of any sort of use; for, as Sir JOHN SEBRIGHT says about buying and selling game, farmers will pay wages out of the poor-rates, in spite of every thing that the Parliament can do, as long as those farmers themselves are pushed by their landlords as they now are.

Lord John, Mr. ROBINSON's House has done a good deal in the revolutionizing way; but it must do a great deal more before you can compel a farmer to give higher wages than he chooses to give. You must abolish great loads of taxes; you must take from the Jews and Jobbers pretty nearly what they now get out of the taxes; you must put a stop, Lord John, to the swellings of the WEN; before you can abolish this practice, Lord John, you must cause to disappear that strange sight which we now behold, *crowds of smock-frocks in the streets of London, begging for work:* this you must do, before you can abolish the practice of giving wages in the shape of poor-rates.

Will you let LAWYER SCARLETT propose to refuse relief to men able to labour! Will you thus punish the labourer, because you have made the farmer half a pauper; and will you, at the same

time, tax the labourers all over the country, in order to get money to build churches for the Jews and Jobbers, to relieve the poor parsons of the Church of England, and to build houses of correction for the prostitutes of the Jews and Jobbers? Eh, Good God! how do I know what you will do, or what you will not do? This I know, that you can do nothing to draw your legs out of the tar that you are sticking in, unless you come to my shop and take the recipe, the destruction of the Funding System.

But where was MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON, when you were talking about wages being paid in the shape of poor-rates, in many parts of the kingdom? Where was he, when MR. PEEL assented to the existence of the evil? "What!" might he naturally be expected to say, "wages paid in the shape of poor-rates! Want an inquiry upon a subject like this, in this joyous country, smiling in plenty, a people happy, contented, and grateful to the House!" Your motion, my Lord John, was a pretty tough answer to those "loud and long-continued cheers" which MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON received from *all parts of the House.* If that cheered speech were not a most impudent piece of bragging,

a most disgusting piece of empty boasting, a most gross and filthy and base insult to the public understanding ; if that speech were not all this, what sense can there be, Lord John, in your motion ? That was the most oat-like piece of insolence that ever was uttered, or your motion, though amended so judiciously by Mr. PEEL, can be no more necessary than it would be to set the gas-lights a-blazing at noon, or on Midsummer-day.

But again, how stands the House, as connected with this state of the poor ? Who is it that has *made* this nation of paupers ? Why those who have made the laws for the last forty years, to be sure. England was not a nation of paupers forty years ago. It is a nation of paupers now. So pauperized is it, that you yourself call for a Committee to inquire into the means of abolishing the practice of paying poor-rates in the shape of pauper-pay. The forty millions a-year paid to Jews, Jobbers, and dead-weight ; these are the cause of the paupers. It was the Parliament that made the Debt and the dead-weight ; Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON's Parliament, therefore, is to be looked to as the cause of the paupers ; and to that Parliament he tells us we ought to be *grateful* !

Your Committee, my Lord John, will, I suspect, produce no new information ; and I also suspect that it will produce no measure at all. This is another of the things with which you can do nothing. It is a thing not to be stopped in its progress by little measures of prevention. You must go back to the source of the evil. The Parish Vestry Bill ; all the little attempts of that sort ; any

thing that SCARLETT or Mr. NOLAN could have done ; any thing that you can do in this way, any of these is like running with a spit of earth to arrest a flood which has broken the embankments. The cause of the misery that produces the paupers must be removed, or no change will be produced that will have any sensible effect. Believe me, Lord John, that as long as this Wen keeps swelling ; as long as these bands of Jews and Jobbers suck up the fruit of other people's labour, so long will the pauperism continue to increase, in spite of every thing that can be done to prevent it. MALTHUS's plan, SCARLETT's plan, STURGES BOURNE's plan, Mr. NOLAN's plan, your plan, if you have any ; all your plans will fail. The paupers will, at last, beat you, as the poachers have now beaten the squires ; and the estates, if you keep on paying the Jews and Jobbers, will, at last, be divided between these and the paupers. There is no such thing as killing the paupers. They will live in spite of all that can be done to prevent it by any hard-hearted fellows that have the management of them. They will suffer greatly ; but they will stick to the land longer than the landlords will ; and I think the chances are, that they and the Jews will, at last, divide the whole of the land between them. The present landlords having glided off into the dead-weight, and some of them to the workhouse, a fate which they will most richly have merited.

TURNPIKE LAWS.

I do not know how it is, but, of te, Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON's e ech has been running in my

head like a new song, as the saying is ; and I have always been prone to seek for proofs of the justice of that gentleman's eulogium upon the honourable body to whom he belongs, and who so loudly cheered him when he sang the praises of its wisdom. Amongst the consequences of this proneness of mine has been my strict attention to a passage in the aforesaid Report of the 25th of March, which passage relates to our famous *Turnpike Laws*.

My readers will probably recollect, that a famous General Turnpike Act was passed in the year 1822 ; that is to say, in the third year of the reign of George the Fourth. This Act went into force, in part, on the first of January 1823 ; and a part of it was to go into effect on the first of January 1826. Broad wheels were the fashion of the day. " Straight, all the world was dressed in shoulder knots," says SWIFT, in the *Tale of a Tub*. In our case, straight went to work all the wheelwrights and blacksmiths, to prepare for broad wheels ; and hundreds and hundreds of thousands of felloes (which require long seasoning), were cut out and put to season, to prepare for this Act. The Act went partly into force on the first of January 1823. It was to be complete : it was general : it repealed all the former laws : it came out of the House a spick-and-span new code. We were now to have clear laws relating to Turnpikes, which were to be smooth as walks in Paradise, and secure as Elysium.

Alas ! nothing is perfect here below. For, though MR. FRANKLAND LWSIS had devoted his whole time to the subject during two

Sessions of Parliament, instead of Elysium, this new Act made the country a perfect Pandemonium. All became misunderstanding, litigation, confusion, extortion practised by the cunning upon the ignorant, outrageous swearing of the farmers in the counties of bad roads and narrow lanes, uncertainty amongst the wheelwrights, grumbling upon the part of the poor jack-ass-cart man, who now paid one third more for his donkey, drawing wood or greens, than the Lord paid for his hundred-pound horse in his gig. Such injustice, such capricious cruelty, such unaccountable perversity seemed fairly to astound the people.

Well, this was not to be borne. The Parliament, therefore, as soon as it met again, began, as in the case of the Marriage Act, to undo what it had done before. It passed two little Acts *à la hâte*, that is to say, flying, as it were, the case being so pressing as not to give time for the preparing of a larger instrument. These two little Acts were given to the country, as it were, to *stay its stomach* till a larger one could be got ready. The larger Act was finished in the month of July 1823. It was pretty nearly as large as the great code of 1822 ; and it cut that code all up into mincemeat. It hacked it, it chopped it ; in many cases, it took away the piece ; in other cases, it spliced it ; here it contradicted it, there it made exceptions to it ; and, MR. FRANKLAND LEWIS, it finished, so help me God, by declaring THAT THE TWO ACTS WERE ONE !

Well, but then there is to be no more of it, is there ? The thing

is to end somewhere, is it not? It is not like eternity, to be sure! Reader, look at the following passage, which I take from the report of what passed in this famous House on the 25th of March; and then, perhaps you will be able to say when you think it is likely that we shall come to any thing like *settled law* upon this matter, which interests every body, from one end of the country to the other. Hear what Mr. CRIPPS has to say, and Mr. FRANKLAND Lewis, and, more particularly, Mr. PEEL; and then refuse, if you can, to join in the eulogium of Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON! Mind, there was an Act passed in July 1822, which repealed all former General Turnpike Acts, and made us a span new code. This Act was cut up in August 1823. And, now, then, hear Mr. CRIPPS, whom you may know, but whom I do not know, and of whom I never, that I know of, heard of before. Who he is, what he is, whence he is, who sends him, and on what account, God only knows: but, here I find him; I find a man of the name of CRIPPS actually moving for leave to bring in a Bill, actually beginning "*to legislate*," as the slang is; actually with a motion in his mouth, to "*amend and consolidate* the Turnpike-Road Acts!" Heavens, there is no doing justice to this subject without taking the words of the parties themselves; and here they are:

Mr. Cripps moved for leave to bring in a Bill to *amend and consolidate the Turnpike-Road Acts*. The two Acts of Parliament passed in 1822, under the auspices of his Hon. Friend the Member for Beau-maris (Mr. F. Lewis) were ex-

tremely long and elaborate. There were many clauses in them which it was very difficult to understand, and upon which it was almost impossible for Magistrates to act. The maximum of the penalties imposed under these Acts was fixed at 5*l.*, but no minimum was fixed, so that too much was left to the discretion of magistrates. Again, there was no appeal, unless the penalty amounted to 40*s.* or upwards—a circumstance which had induced magistrates, over and over again, to impose penalties of 3*l.* One great merit of Acts of Parliament was their brevity, and the consolidation of these Acts would have this beneficial effect. He suggested the expediency of consolidating the Highway Acts with the Turnpike Acts. He should be extremely happy to withdraw his motion, if his Honourable Friend (Mr. F. Lewis) was himself disposed to undertake the task of amending and consolidating these Acts.

Mr. F. Lewis said he had no wish to take the subject out of the hands of the Honourable Member, but he should be extremely happy to give him any information which he might be able to communicate. The acts which he (Mr. F. Lewis) had undertaken to carry through the House, at the express desire of the Committee which sat on this subject, contained no less than one hundred and fifty clauses. If they were imperfect, it was not from any want of attention which had been given to the subject; they had occupied his (Mr. F. Lewis's) time and attention during three Sessions. He thought the Honourable Member would fail in his object if he attempted to combine the Highway Acts with the Turnpike Road Acts. He agreed with the Honourable Member that it was desirable to consolidate acts for the purpose of shortening them; but the Highway Acts were themselves extremely long and complicated, and the Honourable Member would find the diffi-

culty of *legislating* on this subject greatly increased by attempting to combine them with the Turnpike Road Acts. Under all the circumstances, he advised the Honourable Member to withdraw his motion.

Sir M. W. Ridley said, that considerable improvements had been already made in the Turnpike laws. One very material alteration was that of consolidating all the laws on the subject into two Acts, and it would have been a still further improvement if they had been all comprised in the Act of last Session. A considerable degree of practical information had been already obtained in consequence of the inquiries which have been set on foot, and he would therefore recommend it to his Honourable Friend (Mr. Cripps) to adopt the advice which had been given him, and to withdraw his motion for the present Session. Great improvements still were necessary, but none so decisively as to require immediate alteration.

Mr. Peel entirely approved of the advice given by his Hon. Friend behind him (Mr. Lewis), and by the Honourable Baronet who had just sat down. He should not now enter into any details, but he would recommend his Honourable Friend (Mr. Cripps) to withdraw his motion for the present, on the ground that we should only have, in another year, to be re-enacting a new measure, and that it would be much preferable to wait until we were in possession of some additional information on the subject. If the House were to legislate in their present imperfect state of information, it would require a wagon and seven horses to convey all the Acts of Parliament which would become necessary. He therefore trusted that his Honourable Friend would adopt the suggestion; for he knew him too well to suppose that he had any other object in view than the general interests of the community. [Hear.]

Mr. Cripps said, his motives had been very properly stated by his Right Honourable Friend who had just sat down. As a *Magistrate* and a *Commissioner*, before whom repeated complaints had been made of the inconveniences arising from the present laws, he had felt it his duty to come forward for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Hon. Member (Mr. Lewis) meant to *renew the measure* he had some time back introduced to the House. However, as it seemed to be the general opinion that it would be preferable to *postpone the subject to some future period*, he had no objection to withdraw his motion. [Hear, hear!] The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

So, so! And, thus, we are not to have the *mending* and *consolidating* and *legislating* of Mr. Cripps, whom I now discover to be a "*magistrate* and a *commissioner*," and who so politely says, that he shall be happy to leave the business in the hands of Mr. FRANKLAND LEWIS, who tells the House that he bestowed his "*time* and *attention* during three Sessions of Parliament," in the contriving and framing and bringing forth those very Acts, the second of which cut the first to pieces, and the two taken together form, according to Mr. Cripps, a thing, "*very difficult to understand*, and upon which it is "*almost impossible for magistrates to act!*" Come, now, Mr. Cripps (whoever you be) if such be really the character of Mr. FRANKLAND LEWIS's Acts; if his time and attention, during three whole Sessions, have produced such a result, why would you be "*happy* to see the work of "*amending* and *consolidating* in his hands?" I ask you *why* this would make you "*happy*?" Do you think, that Mr. Frankland

Lewis's mind haas undergone any material change? I am saying nothing about that mind. The honourable personage may, for aught I know, have the clearest head in the world; but, if it be true (and nobody said it was not), that the present Acts are "*very difficult to understand;*" if it be true, that it is "*almost impossible for magistrates to act*" upon them; if this be true, why, my dear Mr. Justice Cripps, why should you be "*extremely happy*" to see this same Mr. Lewis's legislating talents employed again; and that, too, upon this very same subject?

Mr. Lewis would be "*extremely happy*, to give him (Mr. Cripps) "*any information* on the subject." Why, God-a-mercy, Mr. Lewis, you have given us two long Acts of Parliament; and what more can you give us, in this way? If these Acts do not contain the necessary *information*, when and where and how are we to come at it? This I know, that the last Act contains a clause which takes away both *indictment* and *action* for any *extortions*, however impudent and whatever their amount, committed by toll-collectors at turnpike-gates! I know this, and I also know, that Levi, the Jew lessee, said, at Bow-street, that Mr. Frankland Lewis and the Clerk who drew the Bill, AS-SURED HIM, Levi, that he would have a right to take 4*d.* on the Kensington-road, for a one-horse cart, *after the passing of the last Act!* I know that Levi said this: I will swear that Levi said this: I have, in my affidavit, now before the Court of King's Bench, sworn that he said this: I can bring many witnesses to swear, that both Levi and his attorney said, before the magis-

trates at Bow-street, that they were with Mr. Frankland Lewis while the Bill was going through the House (that cheered Mr. Robinson), and that he assured them that they were to continue to take the 4*d.* after the passing of the last Act! This Jew and his attorney might tell a lie: nothing much more probable, the reader will say: but, this is the case; they *must* have lied; or, what would become of the "*information*" possessed by Mr. Frankland Lewis? The Jew must have lied; but, fortunately for him, there is a clause in the last Act, which protects him against *indictment*, and even against *action* for taking (though by force) *any sum too much, as toll!* I have heard of a man who has paid ten pounds too much. He has *no remedy*. They have his money, and they laugh at him. A *Mitcham carrier* complained, at Union-hall, of extortions to a considerable amount. He got a *decision in his favour*; but *no penalty!* For this beautiful Act, this result of three Sessions of *attention*, leaves the magistrate the power, in case of conviction, TO IMPOSE NO PENALTY AT ALL! And, this is what they did at *Union-hall*, in the Borough of Southwark. This is what is called "*legislating!*"

Sir M. W. RIDLEY, has, however, discovered, that "considerable improvements have already been made in the Turnpike-Laws." We have just seen a specimen or two of these "improvements." But this Sir M. W. Ridley is mistaken if he thinks that these laws are "consolidated into two Acts." Mr. Lewis had, in 1822, got them into one Act; but, this Act has already got *three young ones*; so that the whole family now consists of four.

But, if there have been "considerable improvement," what, if Mr. CRIPPS' account be true, must the law (the House's law) *have been* before Mr. Lewis began to "legislate" upon the subject? If it be now "*very difficult to understand;*" if it be such, that it is "*almost impossible for magistrates to act on it;*" if this be true, and if it have been considerably improved by Mr. Frankland Lewis, *what pretty laws must have been passed before* by that House which Mr. Robinson so praised, and by which he was so cheered!

Mr. PEEL is for waiting for additional information. What! Does he want information too? About what? Were not three sessions long enough to make inquiries? And inquiries about what, too? What! Sweep away a whole code, as was the case in 1822, and now say, that you wait for information to know what to do! What a mess it is all taken together! Here is Mr. CRIPPS declaring, that the law, as it now stands, is *very difficult to understand*, and is *almost impossible to be acted on*; and here is Mr. Peel calling on Mr. CRIPPS to wait for some information on the subject; and, hereupon, Mr. CRIPPS agrees to wait: and, thus, we are left with this comforting reflection, that the law is very difficult to understand, and almost impossible to be acted on, and that the House (at present at least) *does not know how to alter it!*

However, I must say, that, if I had been in Mr. Lewis's place, I should have told Mr. CRIPPS, that he ought not to conclude that other Magistrates could not understand the law, merely because he could not. I think I should have kicked a little if I had been in

Mr. Lewis's place. The thing to say, however, is, that here are laws, which are, at best, most shockingly defective, and that it does not appear that the House possesses the capacity to make them better. Three Sessions of Parliament have been spent upon the business. It is acknowledged by the House itself that the law is very defective, and the Minister recommends to wait for further information; that is to say, for more knowledge, lest they should make the thing worse. This is, almost in so many words, acknowledging the incapacity of the House to frame laws even relative to so simple a thing as the Turnpike Roads, which laws shall not be productive of mischief.

Now, my real opinion is, that a Reformed House of Commons would contain one hundred men, each of whom would be capable of drawing up a General Turnpike Act, that every man of common capacity would clearly understand. I know I could draw up such a Bill myself; but, while the House remains what it is, we shall always be hampered and teased and pestered in this sort of way. I know of an old dotard, who brags of the great number of years that he has been a lawgiver, and who skulks into holes and corners to backbite and calumniate me. This man has not, in the course of his whole life, done the country a thousandth part so much service as I have done it by correcting abuses relative to these Turnpike Roads. Fine enough it is to talk about Patriotism and Whigism and CHARLES FOX; very appropriate glory this for a dull sot like him to whom I allude; but let him show us, in all the acts of his whole life, so much

public good as that which has been effected by me by merely skewing up this one set of Jews. Let that oaf understand that *I hear of his calumnies*; and let him understand, also, that, when an opportunity shall offer (and offer it will) I will chastise him for it. I say chastise him, mind, and I will do it as sure as he is alive.

One word more about the Turnpike Acts. They are, it seems, to remain as they are, sine die. But, will nobody move to repeal that clause which I have so often mentioned, and which has been the cause of all the extortions, and which will always be the cause of all the extortions? I ask this question, and there I leave the matter for the present.

TO THE
EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.

SIR,

I noticed, in your Register of the 13th ult. an article on the subject of British Leghorn Bonnets. Perhaps it will be gratifying to you to know, that the Society of Arts have rewarded 17 specimens sent in, out of 21. It is needless to enumerate the successful ones, because the Secretary of the Society will make each claimant acquainted officially with their success; but, Sir, it cannot fail to inspire you with fresh zeal in a cause which you have so laudably and indefatigably taken up, and which, under your able and active pen, promises to add, at no distant day, a new, extensive, and profitable manufacture to British enterprise and industry.

To your early publication of

this discovery in your Cottage Economy, the present successful candidates owe their rewards; and the notice of the above subject in your next Register may stimulate others to compete for the prize in the next Session; and as we have now a whole season before us, I doubt not we shall make great progress towards perfection.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Z.

London, April 1, 1824.

AMERICAN GRAFFS.

They are (*Wednesday*) on their way from Liverpool, and will arrive by about *Monday next*. I hear, that they are in excellent condition. I cannot, until next Register, make out the whole of the List; but, I can now state, that there are *twenty-one sorts of Apples*, and *one*, if not *two*, sorts of *Pears*. I shall put *fifty* *grafts* into a packet; shall pack them in hay; cover them with canvass; and, in short, do with them as I did last year. I think that we shall not be able to get any packets made up before about *next Wednesday*, the 7th April.—Packets may then be had at No. 183, Fleet-street, or by coach, if written for.—The price of a packet will be *a sovereign*.—I cannot make any distinction in the contents of different packets. Every packet must contain the same as every other; for, to manage the thing in any other way would lead to endless trouble and endless mistakes.—The next Register shall contain a complete Catalogue of the sorts, with an account of the several fruits.

SPRING WHEAT.

IN consequence of the number of applications which have been made for the Seed of Spring Wheat, to sow for the purpose of getting the proper materials to make bonnets, Mr. Cobbett has ordered a further supply. Some of this Wheat will be to be had, in the course of two or three days, in Fleet-street, at the same price at which the first lot was sold; namely, ten shillings for a single bushel, and eleven shillings a bushel for a sack, or any number of bushels exceeding that quantity.

SEEDS,

Sold at No. 183, Fleet-Street.

I HAVE some Swedish Turnip Seed, sowed under my own direction, and from plants of my own selecting, in Hampshire. I will pledge myself for its being as good as it can possibly be. I have some Mangel Wurzel Seed, grown by a man on whom I can place perfect reliance; I sell the former at fifteen-pence a pound for any quantity under ten pounds, and at a shilling a pound for any larger quantity. The Mangel Wurzel Seed at eighteen-pence a pound for ten pounds, or any quantity above it; and two shillings a pound for any quantity smaller than ten pounds. If I send to the

Country, I shall send in linen bags, besides a bag of paper. The linen bags will be sewed up; and I shall charge nothing for the bags or for the booking at the coach-office.

Also, early York Cabbage Seed.—Sugar-loaf Cabbage.

(From America.)—Fine Melon Seed.—Pumpkin Seed.—Early Indian Corn.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR
BYRNE.

Mr. Bell	- - -	£1	0	0
Homo	- - -	2	0	0
Lewes Flanigan, Esq.	5	0	0	
Mr. Cobbett	- - -	1	0	0
Crispin	- - -	0	2	6
Thomas Hardy	- - -	0	10	0
C. W., Maidstone	- - -	0	10	0
Bell's Life in London	2	0	0	
J. B.	- - - -	1	0	0
J. G. D.	- - - -	1	0	0
R. B.	- - - -	0	10	0
E. D. Esq.	- - - -	2	0	0
Z.	- - - -	0	10	0
Mr. Harmer	- - - -	2	2	0
A Lover of Fair Play	1	1	0	
George Fordham	- - -	1	0	0
H. P.	- - - -	1	0	0
R. L.	- - - -	1	0	0
G. H.	- - - -	0	10	0
E. H.	- - - -	0	10	0
H.	- - - -	2	0	0
Some Friends at Liver-				
pool, by the hands of				
Thos. Smith	- - -	2	18	6
C. Taylor, Esq. M. P.	5	0	0	
E. Heagren Gibbes, Esq.	1	0	0	
Mr. S—e	- - -	1	0	0
Mr. Hurst	- - -	0	5	0
H. no B.	- - -	0	12	0

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 20th March.

	Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat	65	11	3
Rye	42	4	0
Barley	36	10	0
Oats	25	5	0
Beans	40	7	0
Peas	39	6	2

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 20th March.

Qrs.	f.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Wheat	6,369	for 21,396	5	7	Average, 58	3	
Barley	5,987	....11,271	19	0	.....37	7
Oats	13,656	....17,691	13	11	.....25	10
Rye	8	17	12	044	0
Beans	2,003	....5,651	4	6	.....38	9
Peas	1,306	....3,025	5	10	.....40	2

Friday, March 26.—There are tolerable good arrivals of most kinds of Grain this week. There has been rather more doing in fine parcels of Wheat to-day, but other qualities still remain dull. Barley, Beans and Peas each continue as reported on Monday. There have been good quantities of Oats sold to-day, on terms fully equal to those of the beginning of the week.

Monday, March 29.—The arrivals of Grain last week were tolerably good, but of Oats they were very large. This morning there is only a moderate quantity of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas;

from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, and but few vessels fresh up with Oats, so that the Market to-day is composed chiefly of good quantities of all descriptions of Corn, which remain over from former supplies. The general quality of Wheat is damp, and our Millers neglect such parcels, which therefore may be considered very dull; but prime dry samples have experienced more briskness in sale, though not at higher prices.

The Maltsters have purchased Barley with more freedom to-day, and it is 1s. per qr. higher, but middling and inferior sorts are exceedingly heavy. Beans fully maintain last quotations. Grey Peas are also quite as dear. Boiling and White Peas sell heavily at the terms of this day se'nnight. There is more business doing in Oats to-day, and this trade is the turn dearer. A great clearance has been made to-day of Oat samples. The Flour trade is dull, except for very prime marks.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old)	64s. to 72s.
— white, (old)	50s. — 78s.
— red, (new)	44s. — 50s.
— fine	52s. — 56s.
— superfine	58s. — 64s.
— white, (new)	50s. — 64s.
— fine	55s. — 63s.
— superfine	66s. — 69s.
Flour, per sack	55s. — 60s.
— Seconds	50s. — 55s.
— North Country	46s. — 50s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10*½*d. by the full-priced Bakers.

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From March 22 to March 27, both inclusive.

<i>Whence.</i>	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Flour.
Aberdeen	128	661	.....	1711	.....	.....
Aldbmo' .....	.....	.....	.....	40	14	.....
Alemonth .....	.....	.....	.....	662	.....	.....
Bamff .....	.....	.....	.....	701	.....	.....
Berwick .....	.....	.....	.....	1159	.....	35
Boston .....	.....	.....	.....	6373	.....	.....
Bridport .....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridlington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay .....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	440
Dundee	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester	210	54	405	10	82	597
Harwich	556	300	1539	387	30	500
Leigh	1007	40	.....	114	338	10
Maldon	598	39	20	.....	364	940
Exeter .....	.....	170	.....	170	.....	30
Gainabro .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	100
Grimbsy .....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	3933	.....	280
Inverness	30	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Ipswich	240	280	1091	.....	.....	275
Kent	987	850	226	281	686	945
Lyme .....	.....	160	5	121	.....	.....
Lynn	406	3	.....	1296	.....	365
Newcastle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portsmouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Poole .....	.....	10	20	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth .....	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	.....
Spalding .....	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	.....
Southampton	40	.....	200	.....	.....	100
Stockton .....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	200
Southwold	272	708	.....	.....	104	.....
Wells .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitby .....	.....	.....	.....	260	.....	.....
Wisbeach	323	.....	.....	3684	.....	.....
Woodbridge	408	246	57	60	179	320
Yarmouth	275	130	808	.....	20	400
Cork .....	.....	.....	.....	1115	.....	.....
Dublin .....	.....	.....	.....	825	.....	.....
Dunkald .....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
Waterford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	1915	.....	.....
Total	6675	4471	4374	25868	2123	5645

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:
Rye, — ; Pease, 1050 ; Tares, 940 ; Linseed, 428 ; Rapeseed, 480 ;
Brank, 2975 ; Mustard, 205 ; Flax, — ; and Seeds, 438 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	58	94
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	52	86
— red English, ditto ..	66	92
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	60	84
Rye Grass	26	48
Turnip, new, white.. per bush.	10	12
— red & green .. ditto ..	10	16
— yellow Swedes ditto ..	9	11
Mustard, white	7	11
— brown..... ditto ..	8	14
Caraway	per cwt	50
Coriander..... ditto ..	10	13
Sansoin..... per qr ..	30	42
Trefoil	per cwt	20
Ribgrass	ditto ..	35
Canary, common .. per qr ..	40	44
— fine	ditto ..	46
Tares	per bush.	5
Hempseed	per qr...	40
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign	ditto ..	30
— fine English for sowing	ditto ..	42
Rapeseed, 25 <i>l.</i> to 27 <i>l.</i> per last.		50
Linenseed Oil Cake, £1 <i>l.</i> to £1 <i>11s.</i> per 1000		
Foreign ditto, 6 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> per ton.		
Rape Cake, 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> per ton.		

Monday, March 29.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 90 firkins of Butter, and 1,140 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign ports, 1,420 casks of Butter.

City, 31 March 1824.

BACON.

This article has declined about 1*s.* per cwt. since our last quotations; owing, probably, to the necessity of selling, on the part of some holders.—On board, 5*l.* to 5*2s.*—Landed, 5*3s.* to 5*4s.*

BUTTER.

The present sharp weather has had a favourable effect upon the Butter market: the demand has increased, and rather better prices are obtainable.—Carlow, 80*s.* to 85*s.*—Waterford, 70*s.* to 76*s.*—Dublin, 68*s.* to 74*s.*—Cork, or Limerick, 74*s.* to 76*s.*—Dutch, 102*s.* to 106*s.*

CHEESE

Is advancing in every part of the country; and the factors seem confident, that the shortness of the stocks will cause the prices to be maintained.—Old Cheshire, 90*s.* to 90*s.*; New, 65*s.* to 80*s.*—Double Gloucester, 66*s.* to 72*s.*; Single, 56*s.* to 66*s.*—Chedder, 80*s.* to 88*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 29.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	4	4
Mutton.....	4	0	—	4
Veal.....	4	8	—	6
Pork.....	4	4	—	4
Beasts	2,735		Sheep	14,780
Calves	140		Pigs	210

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	4	to	3
Mutton.....	3	0	—	10
Veal	3	8	—	8
Pork.....	3	8	—	4

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	4	to	3
Mutton.....	3	0	—	10
Veal	3	4	—	4
Pork.....	3	8	—	4

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.

Ware	£ 2 5 to £3 15
Middlings.....	1 15 — 2 0
Chats.....	1 15 — 0 0
Common Red..	0 0 — 0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware.....	£ 2 5 to £3 15
Middlings.....	1 15 — 2 0
Chats.....	1 15 — 0 0
Common Red..	2 10 — 3 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—	Hay....75s. to 110s.
	Straw...40s. to 50s.
	Clover..90s. to 120s.

St. James's.—	Hay....70s. to 110s.
	Straw...42s. to 61s.
	Clover..90s. to 120s.

Whitechapel.—	Hay....80s. to 110s.
	Straw...40s. to 48s.
	Clover 100s. to 130s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat. s. to s. d.	Barley. s. to s. d.	Oats. s. to s. d.	Beans. s. to s. d.	Pence. s. to s. d.
Aylesbury	52 68 0	32 35 0	23 28 0	30 43 0	42 43 0
Banbury	52 68 0	30 36 0	20 30 0	32 46 0	0 0 0
Basingstoke.....	50 71 0	30 34 0	20 25 0	39 46 0	0 0 0
Chelmsford.....	58 68 0	34 38 0	22 28 0	28 40 0	32 36 0
Derby.....	60 80 0	38 42 0	23 31 0	36 56 0	0 0 0
Devizes	46 69 0	29 37 0	25 30 0	34 48 0	0 0 0
Dorchester.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Exeter.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Guildford.....	52 72 0	32 36 0	23 31 0	38 50 0	40 42 0
Henley	52 80 0	30 37 0	22 30 0	38 43 0	40 46 0
Hornastle.....	60 66 0	27 37 0	18 27 0	35 50 0	0 0 0
Hungerford.....	48 66 0	26 33 0	18 30 0	34 44 0	0 0 0
Lewes	57 58 0	30 36 0	23 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Lynn	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Newbury	42 64 0	19 33 0	21 30 0	36 46 0	38 42 0
Newcastle	50 74 0	38 40 0	23 30 0	40 44 0	40 48 0
Northampton.....	57 64 0	30 34 0	22 27 6	30 37 0	30 36 0
Nottingham	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Reading	48 76 0	28 37 0	19 26 0	35 42 0	37 43 0
Sherborne	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Stamford.....	60 68 0	32 38 0	20 30 0	37 50 0	0 0 0
Swindon	68 0 0	40 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Truro	64 0 0	35 0 0	26 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Uxbridge.....	50 73 0	32 38 0	23 31 0	34 42 0	34 43 0
Warminster	40 70 0	23 39 0	20 28 0	34 48 0	0 0 0
Winchester	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Yarmouth.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dalkeith *	26 35 0	26 38 0	20 28 0	22 27 0	22 27 0
Haddington*	25 37 0	24 31 6	22 30 0	21 25 6	20 24 0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool, March 23.—Although the importations have been very far from excessive; yet, from the business done in the Grain and Flour trade during the past week, they have considerably exceeded the demand, and in consequence a further reduction of 3d. per 70 lbs. on Wheats, and 1d. to 2d. per 45 lbs. on Oats, may be justly noted. Of the decline during the above period, Flour and Oatmeal have partaken in about 2s. per sack, Malt 3d. per nine gallons, and Beans and Peas 1s. 6d. to 2s. per quarter from the prices of this day sc'nnight. The market of this day was extremely heavy and dull, and the few sales effected were quite corroborative of the general reduction in prices of Grain, Flour, and Oatmeal, since Tuesday last.

WHEAT, per 70lbs.			OATS, per 45lbs.			FLOUR, per 280lbs.						
s.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.				
English	9	0 to 1	0	English	3	10 — 4	2	English	52	0 — 53	0	
Scotch	9	0 — 1	1	Scotch	3	10 — 4	2	Irish per				
Welsh	9	0 — 1	1	Welsh	3	10 — 4	2	280lbs. 48	0 — 54	0		
Irish ..	8	0 — 10	3	Irish	3	3 — 3	10	OATMEAL, 240lbs.				
Foreign	0	— 0	0	BEANS, per qr.	English	48	0 — 52	0	English	33	0 — 37	0
				Scotch	47	0 — 48	0	Scotch	32	0 — 35	0	
BARLEY, per 60lbs.	English	5	0 — 6	6	Irish	47	0 — 48	0	Irish	33	0 — 32	0
Scotch	5	0 — 6	6	Dutch	47	0 — 48	0	INDIAN CORN per				
Welsh	5	0 — 6	6	P. A. S.E, per qr.	Balling	46	0 — 52	0	quar.	0 — 0	0	
Irish	4	10 — 5	4	Grey	38	0 — 46	0	RAPE SEED, per				
Per 9gal. 8	3 — 9	6						last	227.			

Imported into Liverpool from the 16th to the 22d of March, 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 4,360; Oats, 13,826; Barley, 1,605; Malt, 1,706; Beans, 1,463; Peas, 428 quarters. Flour, 2,286 sacks, per 280 lbs.; American Flour, 7,838 barrels.

Norwich, March 27.—There was a very dull market for the sale of Corn to-day; best Wheat with difficulty fetched 6s. per quarter; and Barley, of the best quality, did not exceed 34s. Oats, 24s. to 29s. per quarter.

Bristol, March 27.—Very little business is doing here in Corn, &c. The sales that are made may be quoted nearly as follows:—Best Wheat from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; inferior ditto, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.; Barley, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 7d.; Beans, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d.; Oats, 2s. to 3s. 6d., and Malt, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 3d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

Ipswich, March 27.—We had to-day a very short supply of all Grain, and prices were rather higher for Barley, but lower for other Grain. General currency as follows:—Wheat, 66s. to 67s.; Barley, 30s. to 38s.; Beans, 37s. to 39s.; Peas, 34s. to 36s.; and Oats, 27s. to 29s. per quarter.

Wisebeach, March 27.—We had rather a brisk sale for Wheat, which sold freely; the best runs fetched from 62s. to 64s. per quarter; a prime sample or two as high as 66s. Beans were a trifle higher. Oats without alteration.

Boston, March 24.—This market continues to be thinly supplied with samples of Grain, which continue heavy on sale, at the following prices:—Wheat, 60s. to 66s.; Oats, 17s. to 23s.; Barley, 34s. to 38s.; and Beans, 35s. to 40s. per quarter.

Wakefield, March 26.—We have again a very large arrival of Grain, particularly Wheat, fine samples of which have been offering at a decline of full 2s. per quarter, but if extensive sales are made, a further decline must be submitted to; second and inferior sorts are nearly

unsealeable. Mealing Oats are 1d. per stone, and Shelling, 1s. per load lower. Malting Barley of every description is dull, at a decline of full 2s. per quarter. Beans, both old and new, are 2s. per quarter lower, and little doing at that decline. Maple Peas are 3s. to 4s. lower; Malt 2s. per load of six bushels, and Flour 1s. to 2s. per bag cheaper. Rapeseed dull at a decline of 1s. per last.—Wheat, 60s. to 72s. per quarter; Mealing Oats, 13d. to 14½d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 36s. to 38s. per load of 261 lbs.; Barley, 36s. to 40s.; Beans, old and new, 40s. to 50s. 63 lbs. per bushel; Maple Peas, 48s. to 52s.; Tares, 48s. to 60s. per quarter; Malt, 44s. to 48s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 56s. to 58s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 27s. to 28s. per last.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended March 20, 1824.

	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
London	68 7...39	1....37	4
Essex	67 11...38	8....27	3
Kent.....	65 7...38	9....27	5
Sussex.....	62 11...34	3....24	1
Suffolk.....	66 6...36	10....27	3
Cambridgeshire	64 8...34	9....21	4
Norfolk	64 10...36	5....26	1
Lincolnshire	65 6...37	8....24	4
Yorkshire	65 3...37	3....23	9
Durham	66 10...37	8....28	7
Northumberland	63 1...39	6....27	2
Cumberland	64 4...36	5....29	2
Westmoreland	63 2...39	0....28	6
Lancashire	70 7...36	0....29	6
Cheshire	66 10...46	6....25	1
Gloucestershire.....	69 6...33	5....23	9
Somersetshire	68 5...33	9....22	5
Monmouthshire	65 1...36	8....24	0
Devonshire	67 8...32	9....20	11
Cornwall	63 6...35	0....24	0
Dorsetshire	68 0...32	0....22	6
Hampshire	63 0...34	3....24	6
North Wales	72 4...41	6....22	10
South Wales	63 1...35	9....21	8

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, March 27.—There was a good show of prime stock here to-day, and a great deal of business transacted: Fat Scots fetched 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; lean Beasts, from 4s. to 4s. 3d. per stone; Mutton, 6s. 6d. per stone; Hoggets fetched from 27s. to 34s. per head; fat Pigs, 6s. 6d. per stone. Good Horses are very scarce, and cart Horses and Colts have advanced full 30 per cent. since last Michaelmas.

Horncastle, March 27.—Beef, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 5d. to 6d.; and Veal, 7d. to 8d. per lb.

Bristol, March 25.—Beef, 5d. to 5½d.; Mutton, 6d. to 6½d.; and Pork, 4½d. to 5½d. per lb. sinking offal.

At Morpeth market on Wednesday, there was rather a short supply of Cattle, but a good many Sheep; there being fewer buyers, prices continue much the same.—Beef, from 5s. to 5s. 9d.; and Mutton, 6s. to 6s. 9d. per stone, sinking offals.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the BOROUGH.

Monday, March 29.—In Hops there is no alteration in price.

Maidstone, March 25.—The Hop-trade remains just as last advised, and will most probably continue so until the appearance of the bine. The accounts continue bad as to the stock, and the opinion is generally against the duty.

COAL MARKET, March 26.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.
66½ Newcastle.. 42 .. 32s. 0d. to 40s. 6d.
36 Sunderland 27½.. 31s. 0d.—40s. 9d.

OILS, per Ton, of 252 Gallons.

New Greenland Whale £. 19	0
Pale Seal	26 0
Spermaceti	40 0
Linseed	26 10
Pale Rape	34 0
Galipoli, per 236 gallons ..	50 0

COTTON MARKET.

Friday, March 26.—This week the inquiry for Cotton has been general, without leading to so much business as was done last week; the sales are about 800 bales, at our previous currency, taken chiefly by the trade; good Bengals continue in request for the country, and at present are rather scarce. By public sale this forenoon, 1,052 bags Egyptian Cotton, very good quality, duty paid, were chiefly sold 11½d. to 11¾d.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

BLUE AND BUFF AND POOR MR. JAMES.

Kensington, 9th April, 1824.

I HAVE always ridiculed the idea of expecting to find any thing like truth in any book, relating to the conduct or character of our kings, their families, our ministers, their broods, our parliament, its nests, our church, our army, our navy, or, in short, relating to any thing in power, or at all connected with the THING; that is to say, if such book were written, or published, in England, Ireland, or Scotland, or in any country or place under the command of the THING. I have always said, that no man would, under such circumstances, and relating to such matters, venture to say what was true, if the truth were displeasing to the THING, or to any of the THING's people. This opinion of mine has just received the stamp of experience; a stamp being, it is said, deeply impressed on the head of Mr. JAMES!

There is, it seems, (but I never heard of it before), a Mr. JAMES, who has been writing a book, called *Naval History of Great Britain*, or called by some such name. This book contains, they

say, an article which drove a *Sir George Collier* to commit *suicide* a few weeks ago. This was a droll story to tell, and especially after the Coroner's Jury had brought in a verdict of *INSANITY*! Mr. James must have been innocent; or, what becomes of the character of this Jury? I read the passage of Mr. James's book which was said to have produced the death of the "gallant officer;" and, I could discover in it nothing, which, had it related to female chastity, ought to have made the party uneasy. There was *no censure* on this well-paid Knight, whether censure were deserved or not. The Knight (if the passage did affect him) seems to have known more than the historian had dared to express. In short, this poor man, JAMES, appeared to me to have made up a *maudling mess*, calculated to flatter the vanity of the nation, to swell out the cheeks of the BLUE AND BUFF, to disguise the truth from the people of this country, to excite the contempt of foreigners, (especially the Americans), and to assist in paving the way for that *complete humbling*, which I am convinced we have to experience.

This mess, however, maudling as it was, seems to have had something in it that displeased a CAPTAIN PHILLIPSON, who is, it seems, one of the numerous Knights that

C

sprang up out of the war of eight hundred millions, which war has left a dead weight of a hundred and fifty millions. Accordingly this hero went, as the newspapers tell us, to the house of the poor historian, and gave him as sound a beating as the Yankees so often gave to the *Blue and Buff*.

This is something new. Those of us who have any sense know how we stand ; we know what our state *really is*. But, for them to come and beat us, in our own houses ; for them to come with our pay in their pockets, and lay the stick on us, if we dare to express any doubts as to their courage or skill ; this is something new, at any rate. The whole of the passage of Mr. James's book that gave offence to this hero, has been published in the Morning Chronicle. I have read it ; and, so far from its being injurious to the character of this PHILLIMORE, it is, in my opinion, unjust in its praise of him ; that is to say, looking at the facts of the case, I can see no ground for the praise bestowed on him by this flattering, this truly "national historian."

'This I must regard as an open declaration of war, on the part of *Blue and Buff*, on us of the quill. For my part, I shall not surrender to *Blue and Buff*. I shall treat them as to me seemeth good. But, first of all, I must insert the account of this attack upon the unfortunate historian. This account I find in the police proceedings at Union-hall, which proceedings appear to have taken place on Saturday last, the 3d inst. We find here Doctor PHILLIMORE and a Mr. PHILLIMORE along with the Captain. This Dr. PHILLIMORE was, I believe, the author of the

famous Marriage Act. The other PHILLIMORE is said to be a Barrister. However, here is the account as I find it given in the Morning Chronicle ; and I beg the reader to go patiently through this account, particularly that part of it which is given to us as the defence of this PHILLIMORE.

UNION HALL.—At eleven o'clock yesterday, Sir John Phillimore, R.N., C.B., accompanied by his brothers, Dr. Phillimore, M.P., Mr. Phillimore, the barrister, Mr. Whitmore, the solicitor, and about a dozen Naval Officers, appeared at Union Hall to answer the charge of assault brought by Mr. James, the Naval Historian. They were accommodated with seats near the Magistrates. After waiting an hour, some of the gentlemen betrayed impatience, and at twelve o'clock Mr. James entered the office, attended by Mr. Harmer his solicitor. The latter apologised for the delay, and stated their momentary expectation of the arrival of Mr. Adolphus, the barrister, who was engaged for the prosecution.

At a quarter past twelve o'clock, Mr. Adolphus not having then arrived, the Magistrates (Messrs. Allen and Chambers) said they were ready to proceed to business. Mr. Harmer seemed still anxious for a few minutes' delay.

Sir John Phillimore said, that they had been waiting an hour and a half, and that he did not understand why they should be detained any longer. He came there, he added, to tell the real truth.—Mr. Harmer : So do we ; but I am disposed to apply for a short adjournment, for there was some other individual with Sir John Phillimore when he committed this unprovoked assault, and who declined to give his name ; that person we expected to have found here this day. We have been looking out for him, and I applied to Sir John Phillimore, but his answer was, "that Sir John declines giving it." I ought, therefore, now to apply for a warrant against a person, who is personally known, though of his name we are ignorant, and then we could offer a reward for his apprehension.

The Magistrates saw no ground for the adjournment alluded to. Mr. James then took his place in front of the Magistrates' table, was sworn, and having called for and received a glass of water, as he said he had been for several days indisposed, Mr. Harmer proceeded to interrogate him,

Are you, Mr. James, the Author of the Naval History? I am, Sir.

Have you had any occasion to speak of Sir John Phillimore in that work? Yes, I had.

Pray state what occurred between you and Sir John Phillimore in consequence?

Mr. James made the following statement, occasionally with very excited feelings, while Sir John Phillimore stood near him, occasionally making significant gestures during the recital. Mr. James said: On Friday last, at half past two o'clock, I was asleep in my study, not having been well for some days, and over fatigued from want of rest on the previous night, when I was awoken by a loud knocking at the door of my house. It was neither a Gentleman's nor a footman's knocking, but as if the parties wanted to break down the door. My servant opened the door, and in came Sir John Phillimore and another Gentleman (I suppose I must use that term), whom I wish I could now see in this office—they entered my parlour, and I requested them to be seated; but Sir John (whom I never saw before) was quite furious in his manner, foaming with rage, slobbering in the mouth, and all I could understand from him was, "I came here about your scoundrelly, rascally book." I repeated my request that he would sit down, while I got the book for him to point out what part he complained of. I took the book down, and opened it for him; but he was like a man let loose from Bedlam, while the poor inanimate man who was with him (for such he was, or else he would have tried to calm his companion) stood by, and said nothing. Sir John opened the book; but his rage so agitated him, that, instead of pointing to the chapter of The Eustoma, he pointed out that of The Loire. He said, however, "How dare you say this about the gams? You are a scoundrel—rascal." I replied, either "It is a lie," or "You are a liar for saying so. I am no more a scoundrel than you are," or some such words. He immediately struck at me with a stick, and his friend then held me back, while Sir John repeated his blow; but I had closed with him, put him on his knees, and would have made him rue the day he attacked me, had I not heard a scream in the passage from my wife, whose health is bad, and who ran into the room, and seized the top of Sir John Phillimore's stick, which he afterwards wrested from her; I was unsevered in the presence of my wife, and at that moment received from the stick the severest blow of all, which cut my head. My wife, alarmed at what she saw,

called out to the serpent in his speech, stable; Sir John ~~must~~ be extremely friend, a man I suppose. He said he immediately ran off, and Sir ~~in~~ merits of ran from the door, brandished circum-~~at~~ me, and they ran off like madmen. On suppose they would have been stopped, from a cry of "stop thief," had not the people thought by their dress, that they were different people; they went into a coach near Vauxhall Chapel, and drove rapidly off towards Stockwell; that is all I have to say, Sir.

The Magistrate. I have not read your history, Mr. James, and allow me to ask you, was your account in it respecting Sir John Phillimore correct?

Mr. James. Undoubtedly, Sir, I thought so; I have published nothing which, at the time, I did not believe to be correct.

Mr. Harmer. Perhaps it would be as well, if you would read to the Magistrate the terms in which you have spoken of Sir John Phillimore in your book.

Mr. James here read the chapter respecting the engagement between the Eustoma and Clorinde, and dwelt with much emphasis on such parts as alluded to the intrepidity of Sir John Phillimore and his crew.

Mr. Harmer said, when Mr. James had finished, "Is that an account for which the gentleman who gives it is to be assaulted with a bludgeon in his own house, and called I don't know what?"

Mr. Phillimore (who is a Chancery barrister) then wished to cross-examine Mr. James, which, after a few words from Mr. Harmer, was agreed to.

When Sir John Phillimore and his friend called upon you, did they not ask if you were the Author of the Naval History? I believe so.

Did he not say that he was Sir John Phillimore, and that he came to question you about what you had published of him? Not at the time, I believe; but after the assault.

Do you swear he had a stick under his coat? I presume so, for I did not see it when he entered; he must, therefore, I think, have had it somewhere.

Have you not a recollection that he struck the stick on the ground, when he spoke first to you? No, I have not.

Will you swear he did not? No, for I did not see him.

Will you swear it was a bludgeon? What is the difference between a large stick and a bludgeon? I cannot draw the line.

Did not your servant shew him in? No, he came in the moment the door was opened.

Did he not point out to you the passage respecting the guns of the Eurotas? No, he did not; perhaps he might have intended to do so, but his passion was so great, he pointed out the wrong place, and it was I who pointed out to him the chapter about the Eurotas.

Did he not point out to you the difference (alluding to the weight of metal) between English and French lbs.? No, he did not; that was already explained in my book.

Did you not say that you would not be answerable for the correctness or incorrectness of your publication? No, I did not; I believe I might have said that I took it for granted the official returns were correct.

Did he not ask you whether you were not aware that his guns were experimental ones, and that they were the first of the kind ever tried in any action? No, he did not; he was choked with passion, and I could only catch occasional words from him.

Did you not say to him, in answer to his question about the experimental guns, How was I to know that? Undoubtedly I did. Did he not say, Why did you not apply to me for information before you published? No, he did not.

Did he not say, Why did you not apply to me before you published such false and scandalous statements? No; he only spoke by snatches and catches at a time.

After he spoke to you, and told you what I have stated, did you not say that there was no false statement in your book? I might have said I knew of no false statement in the book, for that was the fact. I have given an account of 600 actions, and have not heard that three mistakes were among them; but I am here, in what I say respecting Sir John Phillimore, confining myself to the Eurotas.

Did you not, after my brother had shown you the objectionable passage, say that it was not a false statement? I do not recollect that I did. I said I was not aware of any false statement.

Did you not say to my brother, You are a liar; there is not a lie in the whole book? No, I did not; I did not say "You are a liar," till after your brother had called me a scoundrel.

Did you not, I repeat, say to my brother, You lie, Sir—you are a liar—there is not a lie in the whole book, and you are no gentleman? Not, I again distinctly say, till after he called me a scoundrel. I did not say there was not a mis-statement in the whole book. All I said was, that I was not aware of any mis-statement affecting Sir John Phillimore; and I am quite satisfied that there was not an in-

tentional mis-statement throughout the book.

Can you say whether Sir John Phillimore did not apply the word scoundrel to the book, and not to you personally? Undoubtedly, the word was applied to me personally, and not to the book: I could not have misunderstood it.

Did you not say that Sir John Phillimore was no gentleman? Not till he called me a scoundrel, and then I certainly did signify that such was my opinion.

Re-examined by Mr. Harmer: The observations you made were provoked by the language of Sir John Phillimore himself? Undoubtedly.

Mr. Allen now asked if Mr. James had any witnesses?

Mr. James said his servant was in attendance.

Elizabeth Bourchier was then called, and examined by Mr. Adolphus, who had arrived. She stated that on Friday last, about half past two, she was alarmed by a violent knocking at her master's door, which continued until she opened it. She never heard such a knocking at her master's door before. She ran to open the door, and two gentlemen entered. One of them was Sir John Phillimore. He asked if Mr. James was at home? She said, yes. Mr. James was in his study, and opened the door into the passage, when he heard the noise. Mrs. James was in a bad state of health, and had been so for some months. Mr. James invited the gentlemen into the parlour. She heard a violent discourse when they went in. Heard something said about guns, and heard somebody say, "It is a rascally book!" "You are a scoundrel!" "You are no Gentleman!" She was frightened, and stood outside of the parlour-door. When the gentlemen went into the parlour, her master asked them to sit down; they walked in with their hats on; she never saw gentlemen do so in her master's house before. She heard one of the persons say, "You are a — scoundrel to write such a book; you are no gentleman." She heard her master called a — scoundrel more than once. She then heard a blow inflicted on her master's head; she screamed, and her mistress ran down and went into the parlour; saw her mistress try to catch hold of the stick which Sir J. Phillimore had lifted up; and heard her mistress scold the other gentleman for dragging her master away from Sir John Phillimore when he had him down; when she first admitted the gentlemen into the passage she did not see a stick in either of their hands. The stick she saw in the study

was a long stick with a crook at the end of it, about as thick as her finger. [A stick about half an inch in diameter was produced by Sir John Phillimore.] She could not swear whether that was the stick or not. She knew it had a crook, and was covered with knots (a black-thorn). Her mistress told her to go for a constable, and when the gentlemen heard this they went away; when they were gone, she saw her master's head bleeding, and his ear was cut. The gentlemen ran, and did not walk, to a coach which was waiting for them at the top of the street.

Cross-examined by Mr. Phillimore: Were you in the room to see what passed? No.

Was the door shut? Yes.

You say that the gentlemen had their hats on all this time. How do you know this, if you were not in the room? They walked in with their hats on, and when my mistress entered the room they had their hats on still.

Did you see them run away? Yes, I did.

Did they come in a coach? The coach waited at the top of the street.

Did you not hear Sir John Phillimore say to Mr. James that he would take him wherever he pleased? No, I did not.

Did not Sir John Phillimore knock on the ground with his stick? No.

Did you perceive a stick in either of the persons' hands? No. I did not observe any stick till after I got into the parlour.

Will you undertake to swear that Sir John Phillimore had not a stick in his hand when he came to the door? He had not, that I saw.

Mr. Phillimore here observed that Sir John Phillimore carried the stick in his hand, and could not have concealed it under his coat from its length.

Mr. James. I saw no stick in his hands, and whether it dropped from the clouds, or where it came from, I know not.

Mr. Allen now observed, that as the excuse urged by Sir John Phillimore for the conduct he had pursued, was that an attempt had been made to take away his character; he was ready to hear any explanation he might choose to give, although such a course was not quite consistent with his duty.

Mr. Adolphus said he had no objection to this course; but he desired to state, that no attack whatever had been made or imagined towards Sir John Phillimore's character; and he must protest against such a mode of criticism upon Mr. James's work.

Sir John Phillimore then addressed the Magistrates at some length. He has a

considerable impediment in his speech, and, when irritated, must be extremely indistinct in his utterance. He said he had no wish to enter into the merits of the case, but merely to state the circumstances under which he had acted. On his arrival from the West Indies and Mexico, he was in the company of several Naval Officers, who began talking of Sir George Collier's death, and of the cause to which it was attributed. Severe comments were made on the cruelty of being exposed to the attacks in Mr. James's book, and it was said that he (Sir John) was brought in also. He had not then seen the book, but he went to a library in the evening and read it over, and found it all incorrect. He knew that men would sometimes make a little mistake—but when he saw in the list of the killed and wounded, in the action between the Eurotas and the Clorinde, that the French loss was only stated thirty killed, and forty wounded, when the French officer himself told him they had lost 100 in the Clorinde, he could not but be astonished. He was not less surprised to find an assertion that the equilibrium between the Eurotas and the Clorinde was destroyed by the former having 24-pounders. When every body knew that the use of 24-pounders was merely experimental, and that they were found utterly inadequate to the purpose for which they were intended. Mr. James, in another passage said, "that the ship had not been quite ten months in commission, but even that was sufficient for the men to have had a few practical rules in gunnery." Was not this comment calculated to detract from the character of an officer? Did it not impute gross negligence; could it be borne with patience by any honourable man? He would appeal to Captain Randolph, who was in the Eurotas with him, and to Sir Pulteney Malcolm, whether he had not used every exertion in his power to instruct his crew in all the duties of their situation, and whether, in fact, any effort was wanting on his part to render them perfect in those duties? But Mr. James went on and observed, "Deficient as the crew of the Eurotas may have been at their guns, they were by no means so at the various other duties of their calling. The quickness with which the seamen refitted their ship, was as great a proof of their spirit as it was of their skill." And he then made an allusion to the "additional capabilities of the men, after their preceding day's two hours' practice." Was not this casting a great reflection on a commanding officer, and was it not doubly aggravating, when he (Sir John) recol-

lected that the merit attributed to the men was actually due to the officers, who, by their personal example and exertion, enabled them to effect what had been accomplished in so short a time toward the reftiment of the vessel? *Every person knew* that to the statement in Mr. James's book, the *late unfortunate death of Sir George Collier was attributed*; when, in fact, that statement had been procured, not from well-founded authority, but from a marine officer who had been three times put out of the ship. He would ask, was he to suffer his character to be taken away by such a man? Upon consideration, he thought the best way would be for him to go to Mr. James's to explain to him what were the real facts of his own case, and to call upon him as a man of feeling and honour to correct the mis-statement he had made; thinking, of course, that Mr. James would listen to him as one gentleman would to another. Before calling upon him, however, Mr. James threw himself back in his chair, and in a very insolent manner, told him he might sit also. He (Sir John) then told him of the mistake under which he laboured; upon which Mr. James exclaimed in a very offensive tone, "how the h—ll am I to know that?" and further, when he (Sir John) pointed out the falsehood of his statement in other respects, he called him "a liar." It was not till the use of this epithet that his patience forsook him, and that he used his stick, which he had brought openly in his hand, and not concealed, as had been insinuated.

Sir John Phillimore's brother here suggested the expediency of closing his address, and he sat down.

Mr. Adolphus then desired to say a few words in answer to what had fallen from Sir John Phillimore. Every man, he said, must admire and respect that feverish jealousy of national reputation which existed in the minds of the naval officers of this country—a feeling, upon the existence of which mainly depended the maintenance of its glory. He was willing to give Sir John Phillimore credit for the possession of this feeling, but at the same time he would not permit him to run down the character of a work which was in itself highly meritorious, and which had received the sanction, and its accuracy had been acknowledged by persons of the highest rank in the navy, among whom were the Duke of Clarence, Sir Christopher Cole, Sir P. B. V. Broke, and other persons of equal respectability. The Learned Counsel then proceeded to state, that if any inaccuracy had crept into that work respecting Sir John Phillimore, it was to be attributed, not to

any design or intention to give offence, on the part of Mr. James, but to those public documents from whence he had gleaned his information. He (Mr. Adolphus) personally knew enough of history writing to be satisfied that the most attentive author might be led into an error; but the existence of such an error could not justify the extraordinary attack which Sir John Phillimore had made upon Mr. James in his own house, and in the presence of his wife.

Mr. Adolphus then referred to the work itself, and, on reading the passages, submitted that, so far was Mr. James from wishing to detract from the merits of Sir John Phillimore, he was most anxious to pay him every tribute which his well-known gallantry demanded. The Learned Counsel, in conclusion, said, there was but one course for the Magistrate to pursue, and that was, to call upon Sir John Phillimore to find bail to answer for the assault at the Quarter Sessions, by which time, he trusted, a better understanding would prevail among all parties.

Mr. Allen remarked, that in this case it must be admitted on all hands, whether right or wrong, Sir John Phillimore had acted under the influence of a painful irritation in going to Mr. James's house in the manner in which he had done. It was also clear, in his opinion, that there was nothing of premeditation in the conduct of the Gallant Officer, and that he made no attempt, as had been insinuated, to conceal his stick; but whatever might have been the provocation, he was not justified in taking the law into his own hands. Mr. James must be protected from such attacks; he should, therefore, call upon Sir John Phillimore to find sureties.

Mr. Chambers said, it was much to be lamented, that such a circumstance had taken place. It could not be justified, but at the same time he hoped, that the matter might be adjusted, and that Mr. James would be satisfied, on Sir John Phillimore's paying 20*l.* or some other sum to a charity.

Mr. Adolphus said he could not consent to such an arrangement on the part of his client.

Mr. James desired to state, that so anxious was he to avoid errors and correct mistakes in his work, that he had given the following public notice of his wishes:—

"It being, undoubtedly, still in the power of Naval Officers to point out errors and supply omissions in a work of the nature of mine—a work valuable only from the accuracy and fulness of its details—I respectfully intreat them to ad-

dress me on the subject; the communication even of an Officer's Christian name, so as to establish his identity, will be thankfully received."

He added, that his Corrigenda to the last four volumes of the History distinctly showed this disposition, for in the case of the Terpsichore and the Semillante he felt proper to supply the following fact:

"P. 284.—Owing to age and weakness, the Terpsichore had left on shore at Madras, by the orders of the Commander in Chief on the station, all her quarter deck and forecastle guns but two, along with a proportion of her men; consequently, when she engaged the Semillante French frigate, the Terpsichore mounted no more than 28 guns, and had on board but 180 men and boys. This fact greatly enhances the merit of Captain Montagu; and I sincerely regret that it did not reach me in time to be inserted in its proper place in the work."

With regard to the Eurotas, he was informed at the Navy-office, that she carried 24-pounders on her main-deck, and in *The Naval Chronicle*, No. 31, page 184, a similar statement was made, and had not been contradicted.

Mr. Chambers, under all the circumstances, hoped Mr. James would be more cautious in future. He was sure that he felt more than any human being, the late unfortunate occurrence (the death of Sir George Collier) which there was no doubt had been occasioned by the contents of his book, and it was to be expected that his corrigenda would be very copious, as well as correct, with a view of preventing a repetition of such events.

Mr. James observed, that the worthy Magistrate had indulged in an assumption which was by no means warranted. In proof of the accuracy of his publication, he referred to certain testimonials.

If this account be true; if this be a correct report, a more impudent and base assault never was committed. It is in vain, I dare say, to call upon this naval historian to make a proper stand upon this occasion. I care so little about this historian, or about the beatings that he may receive, that I should not have said a word about the matter, had it not been for a passage, upon the subject of the beating, which passage appeared in the base Courier news-

paper of the 5th April. The writer in that detestable paper, first gives an account of the beating, and then he proceeds thus:—"We regret this event, but we confess we are not surprised at it. We know how acutely sensitive our Naval Officers are on the subject of their professional reputation, and that they feel the slightest imputation as a deep wound. We know how much they have achieved for us, and that by their great and individual exertions they have laid the foundations of the greatest naval glory any country, ancient or modern, ever enjoyed; and now that we are reposing upon the fruits of their exploits, we cannot but deeply lament that statements should be given to the world, as in the present instance and in that of Sir GEO. COLLIER, (both individuals being covered with wounds in their country's service, and both of them Officers of acknowledged skill and valour) which detract from their fame and embitter the recollection of their well-earned laurels. This is not English gratitude, and we say so to the rather, because we have reason to believe that there are many other most distinguished officers suffering, from statements in the work to which we have alluded. We sympathize with them, and we wish Mr. JAMES would call in his publication and publish another edition, in which he might reject all statements which are not derived from authentic sources."

To be sure we may hope that any thing so perfectly base as this will never come from any body, but a set of wretches who were the first to asperse and blacken

the unfortunate Queen. Here this audacious assault is not only apologized for, but justified, and the miserable historian is called upon to cancel his book!

However, what has chiefly attracted my attention in this base paragraph is, that these officers have achieved a monstrous deal for us. The base caitiff who puts this upon paper does not attempt to prove the truth of what he says: that he, doubtless, deems unnecessary in so plain a case. However, I deny that they have achieved any thing FOR US; and I shall produce something like proof for that which I say.

We carried on a war during twenty-two years; and at the end of the war we owed seven hundred millions of money more than we owed when we began. Neither Army nor Navy, therefore, achieved any thing for us; for our loss during the whole of the war was enormous. Besides this Debt, there is a *Dead Weight*, of which the Navy has its full share. We have probably a million a year to pay to this department for past services. This base writer forgets, too, the millions upon millions received by the Officers of the Navy in the shape of *Prize Money*; and that prize money, let the caitiff slave recollect, was acquired by ships, guns, ammunition and men, paid for out of the sweat of the people of England! What *gratitude*, then, I should like to know, is to prevent an Englishman from writing freely

his opinions concerning the character and conduct of these officers of the Navy! Where are we to look for the grounds of that gratitude, which is to be so great as to make us lay our fingers upon our lips at the approach of one of these heroes?

I deny, too, that they have achieved any thing for us in the way of glory; and I will make good my denial to the teeth of any blue and buff that ever squared his shoulders upon the quarter-deck. I by no means deny, that numerous officers of the Navy discovered wonderful courage and skill during the progress of the late wars. I never forget NELSON's conduct towards the unfortunate and gallant Neapolitan Admiral; but NELSON's achievements were great; many, many others distinguished themselves also. But, upon the whole, instead of gaining naval glory, we lost naval glory by that war, which ended with victories over our navy even more decided, even more disgraceful to us than had been disgraceful to the French or Spaniards, any victories that we had gained over them.

I suppose that the historian JAMES has touched with a very light hand, the naval war between England and the *United States*. I will endeavour to supply the deficiency in a small degree. The following table will show how we stood with Jonathan in the month of August, 1814.

The Ships of War taken from us stand thus:—

Vessels Names.	Rate.	Mounted.	Vessels Names.	Rate.	Mounted.
Frigate Java.....	38 guns.	49.....	Constellation	44.....	52
Java.....	38.....	49.....	United States	44.....	52
Macdonish.....	38.....	49.....	Constitution	44.....	52
Guerrier.....	38.....	49.....	Wasp	18.....	20
Sloop of War, Frolic....	18.....	24.....	Hornet	18.....	20
Peacock..	18.....	20.....			

Vessels Names.	Rate.	Mounted.	Vessels Names.	Rate.	Mounted.
Sloop of War, Epervier	18.....	22	Peacock	18.....	22
Reindeer	18.....	20	Wasp	18.....	23
Avon	18.....	20	Ditto	18.....	22
Gun-brig, Boxer	14.....	16	Enterprise	14.....	16
Dominica	10.....	17	Decatur (Privateer)	.....	7
Bellahoe	8.....	10	Perry (Ditto) .....	.....	6

The following Captures made by us:—

Chesapeake.....	36.....	48	Shannon	38.....	49
Argus	16.....	20	Pelican	18.....	22
Essex	32.....	44	{ Phebe 36..... 42 Olmutz .. 20..... 48 }	56.....	77

Thus, then, all the vessels taken by us from the Americans carried fewer guns than ours carried that took the American ships. Mark that. Mark, too, that several of the vessels taken *from us*, carry *more guns* than the American ships which took them. Mark, too, that the aggregate of the guns on board of our ships amounted to 512, while those of the enemy had only 486, making a difference of 46 guns *less* on board of the Americans.

So much for the glory that was gained for us in individual cases. On the Lakes, there were two battles, in which several vessels were engaged on both sides. In both cases, the force of the enemy was inferior as to number of guns. In both cases, not only were the Americans victorious, but, they took the whole of the British squadrons, except in one case, when the gun boats got away.

Now, must we leave consequences out of view. The defeat of our squadrons on the Lakes led to disgrace, distress, and loss enormous in our army. Sir George Prevost had fifteen thousand British troops; and these even retreated before seven thousand five hundred Yankees, six thou-

sand of whom were militia. This retreat was the inevitable consequence of the defeat of the Navy upon the Lake. The relative force upon Lake Champlain stood thus: our fleet had ninety-three guns, and one thousand and fifty men, while Jonathan had but eight-six guns, and eight hundred and twenty men. Sir George Prevost was compelled to retreat the moment that the fleet had been beaten. I cannot help reverting to a passage in the Register of 29 October, 1814; after relating what had taken place, I concluded thus: "Our fleet was all taken but the gun-boats, carrying sixteen guns amongst them all. And yet the naval people are praised, while Sir George Prevost is censured. Whence arises this injustice? Whence this security of the Navy from all censure, and even from all criticism? Do we feel that to censure any part of it is to dis-cover to the world that it is not always infallible? Do we suppose that, in discovering our fears of its inferiority, in point of quality to that of America, we shall make the world perceive the lamentable fact? Are we fools enough to hope that the history of this battle can be hid-

"*des from France and the rest
of Europe?*" What a clear
and just view of the matter I had,
even then! On Lake Erie, the
Americans had *fifty-six* guns, and
we had *seventy*, as will be seen
by reference to the Register, vol.
26, page 684. Where, then, is
this harvest of naval glory which
these men have achieved for us?

While the beating of our ships
by the Americans was going on,
all manner of lies were put forth
to amuse the besotted public of
the Wen. DINDIN was dead, I
believe, but other coiners of brag-
gery were constantly at work;
and, to read our villainous news-
papers one must have concluded,
that the Americans were every-
where fleeing before us like hunted
deer. Still, however, it was not
in the power of this infamous press
to suppress all knowledge of the
capture of our frigates and other
ships of war. But, then, the in-
vention of strange lies came to
break the fall. The American
frigates were represented as *se-
venty-four gun ships*; and this
was conspicuously the case, when
the news arrived of the Macedo-
nian having been taken by the
American Captain DECATUR. Upon
this occasion the villainous
newspapers actually asserted in
the most positive terms, that Cap-
tain Decatur's frigate was a *se-
venty-four* in disguise, and the
cajoled nation believed them. In
such a case, what are you to do?
Why, do as I did, and a specimen
of my doings I here give to the
public, who, I thank God, are no
longer humbugged. STEPHEN,
who is now a Master in Chancery,
had, at the time here alluded to,
written a pamphlet to justify the
confiscation of American vessels.
This pamphlet he had entitled

"*War in Disguise.*" The name
of the Captain of the Macedonian
was CARDEN. This preface is
enough.

"*WAR IN DISGUISE;*"

OR,

An Apology for His Majesty's Navy.

One STEPHEN, a Lawyer, and once a *Reporter*,
Of war and of taxes a gallant supporter,
In some way or other to WILBERFORCE kin,
And a Member, like him, for a Borough brought
in,

Who a Master in Chancery since has been made,
Wrote a Pamphlet to shew, that JONATHAN'S
TRADE, [son,
Which was then carried on, on all parts of the
In bread, meat and clothing, and sugar and tea,
Was a "*war in disguise;*" which, though
strange, at first sight, [right;
Events have since prov'd may have been but too
For, when CARDEN the ship of the Yankees
DECATUR [her,
Attack'd, without doubting to take her, or beat
A frigate she seemed to his glass and his eyes;
But, when taken himself, how great his surprise,
To find her "*a seventy-four in disguise!*"
If Jonathan, thus, has the art of disguising,
That he captures our ships is by no means sur-
prising;
And it can't be disgraceful to strike to an elf,
Who is more than a match for the devil himself.

This was the way to deal with
things so absurd and impudent.
But I am not for letting off the
subject so lightly. Here is an
assertion on the part of this vil-
laneous writer in the Courier, that
we owe these men gratitude, be-
cause they have, by their great *in-
dividual exertions*, achieved for
the country great naval glory.
I have before given an exact
statement with regard to the indi-
vidual engagements with the Amer-
icans. I will now give a state-
ment, equally exact, as to the re-
lative force.

*Engagement on Lake Erie, on the
11th Sept. 1813.*

AMERICAN.

VESSELS.	GUNS.
Lawrence (Com. Perry).....	20
Niagara.....	20
Caledonia	3
Ariel	4
Scorpion	2
Somers	4
Tigress	1
Porcupine	1
Tripe	1
 Guns	56
 BRITISH.	—
Detroit (Com. Barclay)	22
Queen Charlotte	18
Lady Prevost	14
Chippawa	3
Hunter	10
Little Belt	3
 Guns	70

*Engagement on Lake Champlain,
on the 11th Sept. 1814.*

Vessel.	Guns.	Men.	Killed.	Wound.
Saratoga	26	210	26	20
Eagle	20	120	13	27
Ticondorga	17	110	6	6
Phoebe	7	30	1	1
10 Gun-boats	350	3	3	3
 81	 820	 49	 57	 —
 BRITISH.	—	—	—	—
Large ship	39	300	50	60
Brig.....	16	120	20	30
Growler	11	40	6	10
Eagle	11	40	8	10
11 Gun-boats	550	2	—	—
 93	 1050	 86	 110	 —

Several of the gun-boats struck (says the American official report); but the sinking state of the large vessels called us away from them, and they saved themselves by flight.

I would lay my life that Mr JAMES has not touched on these affairs. Here are, in these two

cases, more guns as well as more men, on the side of the British. Yet they were beaten, and the whole of them killed or captured in both cases, except some of the gun boats which saved themselves by flight. I should like to see Mr. JAMES's book, in order to know how he manages these little matters. He has had, it seems, the approbation of the Duke of Clarence and some other officers given to his book. I beg some one, who has had money to throw away upon such a book, to tell me how Mr. JAMES manages this affair.

At any rate, manage it as he will, here we have the true story about the glory which these men have achieved for us. The fact is, and we all feel it, that the American Navy has taken its place above ours. The vile London newspapers begin to talk of the "Two Great Naval Powers"? These are the very wretches that talked of the "six frigates with bits of bunting flying at their mast-heads." These two "Great Naval Powers," are talked of by the very slave, who says that these men have achieved for us the greatest naval glory!

We are told, that "we are now reposing upon the fruits of their exploits." Reposing we are with a devil to it! Reposing under a debt of eight hundred millions, a dead weight of a hundred and fifty millions, and under a pauper debt of two hundred millions. These knights may repose, indeed; but what repose is there for the oppressed and starving people of England, Ireland, and Scotland? Vile miscreant! It is pretty repousing, when there is at this moment a Bill before Parliament having the following Preamble:

"Whereas, in many agricultural places, labourers have been unable to procure work in the winter season, whereby able-bodied men are left to subsist in idleness and on parochial relief, which it is expedient as much as possible, to prevent." Look at this, you prostituted wretch, and then say, whether we be reposing or not! We are now in the height of the sowing season; yet the labourers of the country keep flocking in all directions up to this all-devouring Wen. Within one month, more than a hundred and fifty agricultural labourers, with smock-frocks upon their backs, and, in most cases, without the means of purchasing another meal, have come to ask work of me alone. On every road leading to the Wen, the case is the same. Are we then, you impudent beast, in a state of repose!

This *repose* that we are enjoying, we owe to the deeds of the late war; we owe to the enormous Debt, and the immense battalions of idlers that it has created. We owe this *repose*, in part, to the enormous cost to us of those prizes which fill the pockets of the officers of the Navy; and, are they to come and beat us if we dare to write freely a history of their exploits? Let them go and beat the Yankees! Let them go and do that first; and then we may allow them to come and complain of us if we speak slightlyingly of their deeds. Look at the above detail of battles, when the enemy was a Yankee. Look at the detail when the other Great Maritime Power was fighting against us. And, are we to be beaten, knocked about like stock-fish in our own houses, by these men, who come, too, with

our pay in their pockets! Let them, I say, go and beat Jonathan, and not come and beat us.

As to Mr. JAMES, we shall see him, I dare say, *hushing the matter up*; for, mind, if he does not do that, he *does not sell his book*. All these Military and Naval things are bought by the Army and Navy. All men of sense know what fulsome lying rubbish it is, and no more think of putting it in their libraries, than they would think of putting there JOSHUA WATSON's or COLLINS's religious tracts. Therefore, I should not be at all surprised to hear, that the historian had adopted the suggestion of the *Courier*, and withdrawn his book, and published a new edition; or that he had followed the advice of Mr. CHAMBERS, the Magistrate, and made very "*copious corrections*," in order to "*prevent such events in future*." Of one thing, however, I can assure Mr. CHAMBERS, and that is, that if Mr. James attempt to retract any thing that he has published, I will undertake to have published a full and true History of all the Naval Fights between Jonathan and Blue and Buff. It would be right to do this, without any provocation whatever; for if we, until the next war come, keep on disinguing from ourselves the important facts relating to the American navy and its deeds, we shall fall all at once, and that, too, without knowing the cause. My belief is, that we never can face the Americans in war, unless we have a new organization of our Navy; and this I am convinced we never shall have, until the Parliament be reformed.

EXTRACT
Worthy of our best attention.

" We well know, that at this moment there is scarcely a Power in Europe that is not collecting from the capitalists of Great Britain the sinews of war—there is scarcely a single Power that does not look for resources to the Exchequer of our Exchange. (Hear, hear!) I do not mean to justify the moral character of such Loans; but we all are aware that our monied men lend indiscriminately to all parties; and if, in former times, English Captains have led adverse fleets into action, so those, who are now the Captains' Captains, 'the true Lords of Europe'—I mean the Bankers of this metropolis—(hear, hear!)—are furnishing arms to those who are contending against each other.—(Hear, hear!)—Therefore, let me not be told, that if I throw away the Foreign Enlistment Bill, and the Alien Bill, I may look for security in the morality of our money-lenders. (Hear, hear! and laughter.)—No, no; let Ferdinand himself, tomorrow, show signs of strength, and a determination to fit out an armament, and the troops and fleets of Spain, raised by British capital, will sail from your ports, to strangle infant liberty in South America.—(Hear!)—I defy you to prevent it, and I defy you to show any thing in the morality of late pecuniary transactions to insure you against such an event."

The reader will imagine that I quote from my own writings. No: I quote from a speech of Mr. CANNING, made in the House of Commons on the 2d instant. This is the

very first time, that I have ever heard, from either side of the House of Commons, or House of Lords, any thing wise relative to the hellish funding system. I do not see how the *Alien Bill* or *Foreign Enlistment Bill* can be made to work as an *effectual* check against the operations of the base *money crew*; but, they may possibly be made to have some such effect; and, if this be the case, I say, *let them remain*.—This very evil, these very sentiments, I have stated in print more, I dare say, than five hundred times.—Mr. CANNING agrees with me, then, as to the nature and magnitude of the evil: will he not agree with me as to the necessity of *removing the cause*?—But, really, I must write a whole Register to "my Right Honourable Friend, (if he will allow me to call him so)" on this subject. Some people will affect to *laugh* at him on his having gained me for a *friend*: but, he knows pretty well that it is full as well to have me for friend as for enemy. At any rate, these sentiments are worthy of a man of talent and of public spirit, and I beg him to accept of my thanks for having uttered them.

"**PRACTICAL BOTANY;**"
AND THE
SWEET JURY.

I BEFORE published an account of the Trial of ROBERT SWEET; but, I had not then a *List of the Jury*. I have it now; and I insert it at the end of an account of the Trial, taken from the *Official Report* of the *Gaol Delivery*, for London and Middlesex; taken in short-hand, and published by authority of the

Corporation of the City of London.—I have not, as yet, got at the *places of abode* and the *callings* of the Jurors. These I shall endeavour to get as soon as possible; and, as soon as I get them, *I will publish them also.*

ROBERT SWEET was indicted for feloniously receiving, on the 29th of January, seven plants, value 7*l.*, and seven garden pots, value 6*d.*, the goods of our Lord the King, which on the same day, at Kew, in the County of Surrey, had been feloniously stolen, he well knowing them to have been stolen.

SECOND COUNT, stating them to be the property of William Townsend Aiton.

MESSRS. ADOLPHUS and LAW conducted the prosecution.

John Smith. I am assistant to Mr. William Townsend Aiton, who is gardener at His Majesty's gardens, at Kew. On Thursday, the 29th of January, between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, my attention was called to the propagation-house; the first window was about two inches open; a plant called Banksia Grandis, which had been placed within three inches of the window, was gone. I looked round the house, and missed one Jacquinia Mexicana, one Seerah Koah, one Eugenia Mallaccensis, one Gustavia Augusta, and two Calamus Nigers, from different places in the pits; the persons must have gone all round the pits to take them. I went to the front of the house, and saw foot marks; they could not have been taken out through the window. I informed Mr. Aiton, who took me to Bow-street, and I accompanied Ruthven to Mr. Colvill's nursery, at Chelsea. I went first to the prisoner's house, and saw him; Ruthven stepped forward, and said, "I am Ruthven, of Bow-street, I want the box you received this morning from Kewbridge;" he stood about two minutes, appeared struck, and said nothing. Ruthven then told him

that he knew all the circumstances of the case, and it was of no use to hesitate, and there was only two ways for him, either to go to the watch-house, or deliver up the box; he said he would go and show us the box; he took us to Mr. Colvill's house, adjoining the nursery ground. He (Sweet) asked for Colvill, and told him that we were come about the box that came that morning; before Colvill answered, Ruthven stepped forward, and told him his name; Colvill said to the prisoner, "You know nothing about the box, and I know nothing about the box." —Ruthven said it was of no use, for that Sweet had brought him there to receive the box, and he would search all the gardens over, but he would find it, and it was of no use to hesitate. I was sent to fetch a coach to take him to the watch-house, and brought one within twenty yards of colvill's door; I found the garden door open when I returned, and no person there. I knocked at the house door; Colvill came running down the street opposite, and spoke to me.

Q. Did you afterwards go to a house in Colvill's garden.—A. Yes; Ruthven and Mr. Sweet were there; the door was locked. Colvill found a key after some difficulty, and let us in. Ruthven then said to Sweet, "Now, where is the box?" He looked round the shed, and could not find it. Ruthven then asked where the plants were; the door of the plant-house was opened—we all entered, and went along the passage. Sweet took a plant down, and asked me if that was one. I said, No; he then took another, and asked if that was one. I said, No; I did not want that at present, but we had lost that plant some time ago. I suspected that it belonged to the gardens. Ruthven said, "Come and look here," where Sweet was looking; I did so, and immediately recognised two plants, the Gustavia Augusta, and a Calamus Niger. I said to Sweet, "I want a small plant of Banksia Grandis;" he went to an adjoining house, took it off

a back shelf, and gave it to me. I knew them all well—all these three were under my care, on Wednesday, the 28th. I then said to Sweet, "I want an *Eugenia*, of the species *Mallaccensis*;" he said that was, in another house. We went to that other house; it was with some difficulty the key was found by Mr. Colvill. Sweet picked the plant out from among other plants. I then said, there was a *Jacquinia*. Colvill said, "We have different species of them." I described it as having pointed leaves, and Sweet produced it. I then described another plant, with large leaves and glands on the foot-stalk, which I have no name for but *Seerah Koah*, the native name; it comes from the East Indies. Sweet took us to a house, and found it among other plants, after some difficulty. I said, there was another plant. Sweet said, "No; did you not get the two *Calamus Nigers*?" I said, No; we had only got one. We went back to the first house, and found it in the same place as the others. I knew them all on seeing them; they were in larger pots than when they were at Kew. They are of great value, and are not to be found in this country, except at Kew. The *Calamus Niger*, *Seerah Koah*, and *Banksia Grandis*, have been previously taken from Kew, and there are now some of them. One Michael Hogan was a gardener employed at Kew on the 28th; he absconded on Friday, the 30th, six days' wages were due, which he has not called for.

Cross-examined by Mr. ALLEY.
Q. How long have you been employed at Kew?—A. Two years. There are a great many workpeople there at times.

Q. Has not Mr. Aiton the privilege of buying? and does he not part with some of the plants at times, without consulting any body?—A. I do not know; he may allow cuttings to be given to growers; he has given plants away, but by what authority I do not know; he has ordered them to be packed up and sent away. We often

receive plants at Kew without any letter intimating from whom they come.

Q. Is not that the constant habit of botanists?—A. Yes; we receive boxes which remain for a week before we open them to see what is in them, because we do not know where they come from. The prisoner was in Mr. Colvill's service; he has a most extensive nursery, part in King's-road, and another is called the Grosvenor nursery; we found the plants at the Grosvenor nursery. The prisoner lives five minutes' walk from there. I told the prisoner that the box came from Brentford, or Kewbridge, they were both mentioned. Ruthven said, "I have come for the box you received from Kewbridge, or Brentford," I am not certain which. Colvill strongly denied knowing any thing of the box, and then Sweet denied it. Handcuffs were then put on him, and I was sent for a coach.

Q. You mentioned to the prisoner the plants you came in quest of, and he produced some to you of the same description?—A. He produced the plants I wanted; I saw none of the same species with them.

Q. Did you not claim two plants as stolen from Kew, and afterwards admit that you were in error?—A. I said, there was one I suspected had been stolen from Kew, but in that I might be wrong. Sweet took it down and asked if it was one—I said, "No; we lost that a fortnight ago." I have said, that I may be mistaken in that one. The plants were not in the same pots, or the same mould, as when at Kew.

Q. Does not every botanist prepare mould in his own way?—A. Yes; when we receive plants we put them into our own mould, last we never open the boxes till we are ordered. The prisoner has published a great deal upon botany.

George Thomas Joseph Ruthven. I am principal officer of Bow-street. In consequence of information, I accompanied Mr. Smith to the prisoner's house, Old King's-road, Chelsea.

On Thursday evening, the 29th of January, about ten o'clock, he came to the door; I told him who I was, and that I had come to him for a box brought to him that morning, from Brentford; he hesitated for some time. I told him not to deceive himself, for I knew all the circumstances, and that the man brought it to him about ten, or between ten and eleven o'clock that morning; he hesitated, and then said he had received a box. I asked if he would show it to me; he hesitated, and I told him I must take him to Bow-street; he said he had the box, and would show it to me. I at that time had only asked for the box received from Brentford; he fetched his hat, and walked with me to Mr. Colvill's, which is about one-third of a mile off. As we went along, I told him the box contained plants; that there were five or seven in it, and asked if he had opened it; he said, Yes; but he did not know how many it contained. When we came to Mr. Colvill's house, he rang the bell, and asked for Mr. Colvill, who came; he said I had come about the box; and before Colvill answered, I told him my name, and who I was; Colvill said to Sweet, " You know nothing about the box.—I know nothing about the box." I said that would not do, and turning round to Sweet, said, " Are you inclined to say where the box is?" he said, " No; I do not know." I said that equivocation would not do for me, for he had brought me there to get it; I took him into the house, handcuffed him, and sent Smith for a coach to convey him away, as he would not tell me; and, after some hesitation, he said he would show me. Mr. Colvill said to him again, " You know nothing about them, or where they came from;—I know nothing about them; we have many things sent us, and we do not know where they come from."—I, Sweet, and Colvill, then left the parlour to go into the grounds; it was then nearly eleven o'clock; when we got

outside the door, Colvill separated from us and went out of the grounds; fearing there was something wrong, I took Sweet without a light across the ground to the place where he was going to shew me; he took me to a place called the Sand-house; I asked him for the key; he could not find it. I endeavoured to lift the gate; he said he could open it; which he did; and about that time Colvill came in a direction from his own house, calling " Sweet, Sweet; where are you?" he said " Here;" and immediately he came up, he took him by the arm, and said, " I know nothing about the box; do you know what you are at?" I told Colvill that would not do, that he had brought me there to find the box, and if he did not produce the key, I should find something and break it open. Colvill fetched the key and a light afterwards; we opened the door, went into the sand-house, and there was two boxes; Smith said he did not think it was either of them; we then went into the plant-house, he walked down the paths. I asked him to show the plants, as it would save a great deal of trouble; he pointed to one, and asked if that was one. Smith, who had joined us when Colvill came up, said, " No;" he pointed to another, Smith said, " That is not what we are looking for; that we lost about a fortnight ago." Sweet went to another end of the path; I asked him again to show us the plants, as it would save a great deal of trouble; I asked him two or three times over; he made no answer; but seeing his eye directed to a place over the shelves, I called to Smith, and said, " Take the light, and look there;" he looked, and picked out two pots. Smith asked for another pot; he took us to another house, and in a corner, nearly at the top, Sweet reached the Banksia Grandis: he asked for another, Sweet took us across the ground to another house, in which was found two more; he asked for a sixth; we went to two.

ther house, and found that. Smith then said there was another plant. Sweet said, "Did you get three?" and I said, "No; only two." We went back to where we got the first two; and on the same spot found the third; we then went into the seed shop, and saw one Durdon; and Sweet asked him for the box that came to him that morning. Durdon pointed to a box, but we did not think that was it; he said there had been a second box, which was sent away. Colvill, Sweet, and Durdon, agreed that this was the box (*producing it.*) I said it was too small to contain them; but they said they came in smaller pots. I asked Sweet where the direction was, which was on the box, or if he knew where it was; he said, No. I then began to search him; he then said, "Perhaps I have got it in my pocket; and produced this from his pocket (*handing it in.*) Read, "Mr. R. Sweet, at Mr. Colvill's Nursery, King's-road, Chelsea, to be delivered immediately." He had got one of his hands out of the handcuffs, as he has a small hand; I compared the nail-holes in the direction with the box; but there were no nail-holes in the box; the direction could not have been on that box. On Saturday morning, between King's-road and the Office, I asked him if he knew Hogan, who worked at the King's garden, at Kew; he said, No; he did not recollect. I told him to be careful of his answers, for if he told me what was not true, and I proved to the contrary, it would act against him; and told him I believed there was but one Irishman worked in the Botanical garden; and I meant him, (Philip;) he said, Yes; he believed he had seen him, but did not know him. I said if I proved that he had written to him and was acquainted with him, it would be against him; he said then that he did know him very well; and had talked to him at Mr. Colvill's garden, about plants; and that he knew other workmen at Kew gardens.

Q. This happened on Saturday;

had he been at large?—A. On Friday night I went to the gardens again, and could not get to the Office to appear against him, and he was discharged, and on Saturday I took him again.

Cross-examined by Mr. BRODRICK.
Q. You found him still at his own house?—A. Yes; there was a nursery where he resides. I do not know whether that is Colvill's. There was nothing on the direction of the box to inform him that it came from Brentford; he said he had taken out the plants, but did not know whether there were five or seven.

Q. Why not take the master in whose grounds you found them?—A. I received information that he was concerned; and the box was directed to him. The master could not get away, and I could not take both; there was three of us, and the plants, to go in the coach. Colvill was examined at Bow-street, and held to bail; bail was offered for the prisoner. After the two first plants were found, he pointed out the rest; the box produced had a cover to it; but I have not brought it. I left it at Mr. Aiton's, and do not know what has become of the cover. I am not aware that this is a prosecution from Bow-street. I have given no evidence on any bill against Colvill. I felt it my duty to ask the prisoner the questions I did; it was to ascertain who was the thief.

Q. Did you say to him, "You won't do me to-day, though you got the better of me yesterday?"—A. I said so to the master, who made a false representation to get him at liberty.

Mr. ADOLPHUS. Q. Has the cover of that box any mark or writing on it?—A. None; I think it impossible that the plants could have been put into it.

Mary Ann North. My husband keeps the Waggon and Horses public-house, Brentford; Limpus's Isleworth coach stops there every morning at eight o'clock. On Wednesday the 28th of January, at half-past eight

o'clock at night, Charles Noyes brought a box; it was directed to Sweet: the direction produced was on it (*looking at it.*) I believe it to be the same. I read it, and put the box down in the bar, and next morning our hostler took it out of my hand, and gave it to Oakshot, who was with the coach. I booked it, and have my book here (*ready*)—“Sweet, King's-road, Chelsea, 28th.”

Thomas Oakshot. I am a tallow-chandler. On the morning of the 29th, I received a box from Mrs. North; the direction produced was on it. I put it into the back boot of the coach, and went with it to the White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, and rode with it to the Admiral Keppel public-house, Fulham; I then took it to Mr. Colvill's; knocked at the door, the gardener came; I said, “I have a box for Mr. Sweet;” the prisoner then came; he turned the box round; I asked him if the direction was right? he said, “Yes;” and asked where I brought it from? I said, “from Kew-bridge,” and it came to 1s. 6d., which he paid me: it was a wider box than that produced, not quite so long, but about the same height.

Cross-examined by Mr. PHILLIPS: Q. Was it like that?—A. It was rough, and not made so well; he turned it round, and looked at the direction.

Charles Noyes. I work at Kew-gardens. Hogan gave me this box to take to the Waggon and Horses; he gave it to me opposite the Ferry; he works in the Botanic, and I in the Kitchen garden.

[The prisoner put in a written defence, stating, that he had lived with Mr. Colvill many years, but never had any interest in his stock; that his duty was, when they arrived, to make the necessary arrangement for their nurture and improvement, but he knew nothing of who they came from; and that Mr. Colvill ran the risk of their purchase. That thousands of plants had come directed to him (the prisoner) unaccompanied by any letter or message, and he has

not known for months after who they came from; that they were sent in compliment to him, being a publisher; and that these came like many others, and were transplanted into Mr. Colvill's mould; that he would have produced the direction to the officer, but he said there was guilt in the transaction, and he did not wish to implicate his master.]

A Juror to Mr. Smith. Q. Mr. Sweet is an author, and is not Mr. Aiton one also?—A. Yes.

Q. Has not Mr. Sweet criticised Mr. Aiton's work, and said he was a dunce, and had palmed a publication of others on the world?—A. I have read a publication calling Mr. Aiton a dunce, but do not know who is the author; it was in the Botanical Register. Sweet is not the Editor.

Q. Did you know that the box was to have been sent from Kew before it went?—A. No.

Q. You did not know that it was a trap or plan for Mr. Sweet?—A. No; on my solemn oath, I have not the least idea of anything of the sort; I had suspicions.

Mr. ADOLPHUS. Q. What do you mean by the expression, had suspicions; were your suspicions, that there was a trap?—A. No, suspicions where the plants went to.

Thomas Durdon. I have been clerk to Mr. Colvill for twenty years; the prisoner lived five years with him as cultivator; he is author of the Botanic Register. Plants have been frequently sent to Mr. Colvill, and we not know who they came from.

Q. Is it not the courtesy of the profession, when there is any thing rare, to send it without any communication to another cultivator for improvement?—A. Yes; when plants come, we move them into our composition mould. The prisoner lives at the other nursery. These plants were put in a public place; a number of people constantly come there.

Mr. ADOLPHUS. Q. Do you mean, that you often received plants or cuttings?—A. Plants, cuttings, and seeds; we transplant them the same day, if they are perishable; the pri-

soner was employed at the nursery daily.

COURT. Q. Can you name any one instance in which valuable plants have been sent without an intimation from whom they came?—A. I know that plants have been sent without any message or letter. We have received valuable plants, boxes, and seeds, without any message or letter. I do not know the value of these; they are reckoned valuable. We have received valuable plants from Sir Richard Hoare and Sir Richard Seymour, and have had no advice of them. They are frequently addressed to Mr. Colvill, and frequently to the prisoner. We received a small Indian plant on Saturday, without advice, and do not know from whence it came.

Watty Whiskin. I am a gardener in the employ of Mr. Colvill, and have been so about thirteen months. Sweet is managing man; I am under his direction. I have known boxes and packages to come directed to him without any letter; we constantly receive plants without knowing whom they come from. Sweet is the author of botanical works, and plants come to him for experiments; they are placed in the house according to their proper temperature; these were put into different hot-houses, near those of the same species. We have the Gustavia, Augusta, and Banksia; I think we have plants the same as all of them, but cannot say; I am only there for improvement. Mr. Colvill receives the money the plants are sold for.

MR. LAW. Q. When was your attention called to them?—A. I saw them in the course of the afternoon; they were not shown to me.

Q. Do you mean to swear that you have plenty of the description of all those produced?—A. Yes.

Q. Point out the Jaquina.—A. I do not know them in this state; I know these are plants of the same species, but do not know their names. I have heard them say, when un-

packing them, that they did not know who they came from.

MR. BRODRICK. Q. You are only on improvement?—A. Yes: I saw the place these plants were moved from, and saw plants of the same species about them.

WILLIAM ANDERSON. I am curator at the Apothecaries' Company's garden at Chelsea, and understand botany. I have seen plants of the description of all these in this country except one, which, I think, is the Calamus Niger. I have some of all the others. Plants frequently come to me without advice from various views. My friends at times send me plants to puzzle me—the puzzle is to know who they come from. Mr. Sweet is considered the first practical botanist in Europe; and as his talent appeared, I courted his society, which is for the last seven years. I never knew an imputation on his character. I know that Colvill has plants of the description of both these.

Q. Might a young man know from the look of these plants the species, without knowing their names?—Yes.

MR. ADOLPHUS. Q. You often received plants sent to puzzle you?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you then put them in a place for sale?—A. We have no sale place; they are put into a hot-house for nursing (*looking at the plants*).—Here is a Zanis Spinalis; we are not tied to Kew names. The Banksia is not common, but it is in this country, and has been sold. I have looked over Colvill's collection, and will venture to swear he has Eugenia and the Jaquinia; here is one without leaves, which I cannot speak to. Here are only two of them which I would take to Chelsea, which is the Calamus, and one which I do not know the name of. There is no price but as fancy leads; some of them, I should think, worth 10s. 6d., others 5s.; the value depends on whether they can be propagated.

MR. PHILLIPS. Q. If plants were sent you, you would put them where they would thrive?—A. Certainly.

John Ridgway. I am a bookseller, and live in Piccadilly. I have published several botanical works for the prisoner; he has two periodical works going on now. I do not know that he has spoken of Mr. Aiton in them. The Botanical Register is not his publication. I suppose, within the last five years, I have received fifty or sixty parcels for him; they have come, containing what is considered rare plants, and sent to him to be figured for the Botanical Register;—sent to him without his knowing who they came from; they come in such a state, that the engraver cannot draw them. Mr. Sweet brings them into a state for their beauty to appear.

Mr. Law. Q. In what way do you send them to him?—A. By my own servant. NOT GUILTY.

Names of the Jury, who gave this Verdict.

JOHN THOMPSON,
HENRY JAY,
CHRISTOPHER WHITE,
ROBERT BROWN,
JAMES MAUL,
RICHARD WOODS,
GEORGE WALLIS,
JOSEPH JENKINSON,
JAMES PERRIAN,
JOHN WILSHIRE,
JOHN SADLER,
THOMAS PLAW.

GAME BILL.

This has become an affair such as I cannot truly describe without risking being *banished for life*. It has been hacked, and plucked, and docked, and singed, till there is hardly any part of it left. We shall, by-and-by, see it in its *last form*. Till then, it would be a waste of time to say more about it. I must, however, not omit to insert a Petition of certain Land-owners and Land-occupiers in the Counties of *Surrey* and *Sussex*, against this famous effort of the

mind of the Member for York-shire.—I have also *two letters*, containing *questions* to be put to this great lawgiver; and, upon points, too, of great importance, though apparently overlooked by this modern *Lycurgus*, this *Lycurus* of the North.

To the Honourable Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament Assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Owners and Occupiers of Land, in the County of Kent.

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners see, with great alarm, the Bill now before your Honourable House, for, as its title would import, "Amending the Laws for the preservation of Game;" which Bill begins with declaring that the present laws are oppressive and unjust, and ends with having proposed enactments more oppressive than any, which, as your Petitioners believe, ever existed in any country upon earth.—Your Petitioners could have discovered no evidence of a fair and equitable disposition in the adding of rabbits, woodcocks, snipes, quails, landrails, wild-ducks, teal and widgeons to the list of those wild animals called game; they could have imputed to no very kind and amiable motive this addition, which must necessarily abridge the enjoyments of the great body of the people, for the sole enjoyment of the rich and the powerful; but, how are they to express to your Honourable House their feelings when they perceived, that this addition to the list of forbidden wild animals, that the making of them property, and that all the rest of the proposed enactments, had a manifest tendency to despoil the tenantry, and to depress and injure the landowners themselves, if men of small estates?—Your Petitioners would deem it a great hardship to be compelled, as this Bill would compel them, to purchase a licence in order to kill rabbits and

all the other wild animals above-mentioned on the land they own or occupy; they would deem it unjust that they, as small landowners, should be forbidden, as this Bill would forbid them, to let or sell or give away their sporting as well as the great landowners; they would deem it cruelly oppressive, that they, as small landowners, should be prohibited, as by this Bill they are, from using snares, nets and traps, while that use is freely permitted to the great landowners; but, these things, each of which might, at another time, have inspired them with feelings painful to them to express when addressing themselves to your Honourable House, these propositions, daring as they would have been thought in former days, shrink into nothing, when compared with the direct and barefaced attack on property recommended in the third clause of this Bill.—That the clause just mentioned provides, that, in the case of farms, or lands, held by leases already granted, where the landowners have *not reserved* any right of entry, or any right to kill or pursue game, the leases shall be construed to have reserved such rights, and that the owners shall be able to let the game, and to let a right to enter on the land to pursue and kill game; so that here is a provision for *an actual violation of every existing lease in the kingdom*; a provision to enable every landlord, who has let his land, to do great wrong to his tenant, and, in cases where rabbits are abundant, totally and almost instantly, to ruin such tenant; a provision which violates every lease without a single exception, because where reservation has been made, it has not been made as to that long list of animals, now, for the first time, called game.—*Revolution* and *breach of faith* have, of late years, frequently, in terrific accents, reached the ears of your Petitioners. Let this Bill pass, and English farmers need fear the effects of no future revolution, while their fate may serve as a warning to all those

who stake their capital upon contracts made with English landlords, and subject to the doings of legislators sent from Gattan and Old Sarum.—For reasons, with a statement of which your Petitioners will not fatigue your Honourable House, they will confess that they were prepared for hearing that propositions, not remarkably congenial to freedom and justice, were, as connected with this subject, likely to be tendered to your Honourable House; but, they were not prepared to see laid before you a Bill, which, so far from breathing that spirit of liberality for which your Honourable House has recently been so loudly applauded, would seem to your humble Petitioners to be little else than a dream of despotism in its dotation; a dream, however, on which they humbly pray your Honourable House to fix a mark of your contempt by refusing to pass any clause, sentence, or part of the aforesaid Bill; and convinced that such a Bill never would have been even presented to a House of Commons freely chosen by the people at large, they most earnestly pray, that your Honourable House may be effectually and speedily reformed.—And your Petitioners will ever pray.

The Letters, of which I spoke above, are as follows. I beg leave to present them, with all humility, to the attention of Mr. WORTLEY. They touch, as the reader will see, on matters of great importance; importance by no means inferior to that of many parts of the Bill.

SIR,—I should be greatly obliged to yourself, or to any of your correspondents learned in the law, to inform me through the channel of your Register, whether the intended Act of Parliament "*for the preservation of the Game*," by which I am to become "dealer, Chapman, and Poulterer," will make me liable (not being so already) to the *Bankrupt Law*; for I do assure you, Sir, that although I am a little out at the

elbows, and my finances as a land-owner are considerably abated, my pride and faintly consequence are by no means diminished, at least in my own estimation, and I had rather make a present of all the game on my farms to their worthy tenants than risk an appearance in the London Gazette.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
TIMOTHY HAWTHORN, Esq.
Lord of the Manor of Foolatum.

Decidedly every *game-seller* will be liable to the Bankrupt Laws. There can be no doubt of this; or, at least, I hope so.—But, the following subject is still more alarming!

Welskpool, 1st April, 1824.
Sir,—You will much oblige me by asking Mr. STUART WORTLEY, through the medium of your Register, whether WELSH rabbits are constituted game in his new Bill?

I am, Sir,
Respectfully yours,
DAVID LEEK.

KENTISH TURNPIKE-MEN.

The following paragraph, which has appeared in several of the public papers, states the case, and also what passed at CRANBROOK, very correctly. I have to add, however, that I was very much pleased with the conduct of the *Magistrates* at Cranbrook. They heard us with great patience, and they decided justly. I was very much struck with the decorum, and even dignity, of the proceedings of this bench of magistrates. All the circumstances that surrounded it bespoke a reverence for the laws. There were a great many people assembled, and their behaviour was as decorous as it could have been if the Judges had been sitting on the bench. I have no hesitation in saying, as I did

before the magistrates, that the better half of the motive that took me into Kent, was to convince these saucy toll-men that I was not “*a fool*;” but, my interference was due to the *carriers*: for, they had complained and had incurred expenses, and this they had done, in consequence of what they had read in the Register. It did, indeed, cost me about ten pounds to get RANSOM his *thirty shillings*; but, then, there was “*the fool*” to make these men smart for. Something was also due to Sir RICHARD BIRNIE, who had been proclaimed in this part of the country, as an *ignorant man*. As to the former decision of these magistrates, what *judge* ever, nay, what *court*, is there, who has not (and frequently too) decided erroneously? Here was no acquaintanceship, no reciprocal praises, of the magistrates and the lessees of the tolls. In short, it was plain that there had been no *roguey* at work; but that the former decision arose out of mere mistake.

“ We stated in our Paper of some days back, that application had been made by Mr. Cobbett for summonses against several Toll-collectors, who, as he had alleged, had demanded and taken a greater toll than they were by law warranted in taking. We also stated, that a part of these summonses were returnable at the town of Cranbrook on the 1st of April; and the others at Battle, on the 13th of April. We had further been informed, that the complainant had notified his intention of attending in person at those two places, for the purpose of prosecuting his complaint. The hearing came on, at Cranbrook, on Thursday last, at the Bench, which is there held, we understand, on the first Thursday of every month. Before this Bench Mr. Cobbett complained of two Toll-collectors, G. Munn, of Sandhurst Gate, and Wm. Barnes, of Newen-

den Gate. There were three complaints against each of these men; and the Magistrates (there were six) imposed a penalty of 10s. for each offence, which, together with the expenses of the summonses, and the serving of them, amounted to about 6*l.*; and when this had received the addition of the money paid by these offenders to an attorney (a Mr. Millar, of Goudhurst), who descended to talk a great deal of nonsense for them, and who, therefore, deserved to be well paid, when the penalties had received this addition, and had been further augmented by expenses of attendance, the whole sum would amount to much about enough to make the parties remember having said, that "Cobb it was a fool, and Sir R. Birnie did not know the law;" and, it is to be hoped, that it will have the effect of inducing them and other saucy toll-collectors and their attorneys, to keep a civil tongue in their heads for the future. The penalties were, as far as they belonged to the *informer*, given to Ranson, the Carrier who had paid the over-toll, and who thus got repaid the money which had been unjustly taken from him. It would be improper to conclude this article without observing, that the Parliament ought to reflect well on all acts which it passes relative to *turnpikes*. The local acts are called *private acts*! They are, in fact, amongst the most important *public acts*. They lay *heavy taxes upon the people*, and impose little or no responsibility on the *receivers* and *expenders* of those taxes. Millions must be annually collected under these laws, and can this be a matter proper to leave to the hands of *irresponsible persons*? From Tunbridge to Cranbrook is a distance of *eighteen miles*. The turnpike toll paid for a post-chaise and pair, in going over this distance and back again, is *twelve shillings!* Ought not the Parliament to be cautious how it gives power to take away the old roads (on which the people paid nothing), and to make charges like this? At any rate, ought such power to be lodged in any but *responsible hands*?"

AMERICAN GRAFFS.

THESE are now arrived, and may be had almost immediately, at No. 183, Fleet-street, or by *couch*, if written for to No. 183, Fleet-street, letters postagepaid.—I shall first give a List of the sorts of APPLES and PEARS; and then I shall say how many of each sort will be put into a *packet*. I before observed, that the packets must be *all alike*. There is no other way of avoiding inexpressible trouble and misakes, and confusion without end.—The reader will perceive, that the *first eight sorts* are the same as those which I sold last year.—The numbering is, as the reader will see, broken, and skips from No. 6 to No. 16. The reason is, that I have, in my Nursery, other trees, which are numbered from 9 to 27, inclusive. When once you have indicated a thing by a *number*, the best way is always to keep it to that same number.—This is, at any rate, what I do. It saves a great deal of writing, and a great deal of other labour.

SORTS OF APPLES.

1. DOMINA. A middle-sized Apple, deep red colour, a little flat shaped at the ends, very full of juice and good flavour, and keeps for a whole year if necessary.

2. MATCHLESS. Of a lemon-colour, large, clear skinned, rather pointed at the blo-som end, very fine flavour, but does not keep longer than Christmas.

3. VANDIVERE. Middle size, red skin, flesh deep yellow, form that of an orange, keeps till March very well.

4. SPITZENBERG. Middle size, bright red skin, inside tinged with pink, of a tartish flavour, excellent for pies, keeps till April.

5. GOLDING. Large size, rich yellow colour, very fine flavour, and keeps well till April.

6. RHODE ISLAND GREENING.—Large size, heavy, close texture, green skin, yellow flesh, very fine flavour, and keeps well till March.

7. FALL-PIPPIN. Large size, some-

times weighs a pound, yellowish skin, yellow flesh, very fine flavour, and keeps till Christmas.

8. NEWTOWN PIPPIN. Large as the last, greenish mottled skin, yellow flesh, very fine flavour, and keeps well to the end of March.

28. The BELLFLOWER is a large beautiful and excellent apple for the dessert and for cooking. It is of a pale but bright yellow colour; the cheek next the sun has sometimes a blush, but more frequently is without any red. The form is oblong, somewhat pointed at the blossom end; the ends are deeply indented. The flesh is rich, juicy, tender, and sprightly; it ripens late in October, and keeps well till February. From its beauty and excellence, it is the most popular apple in Philadelphia market. The tree grows very large and spreading; it should be trimmed high, or the limbs will touch the ground when in full bearing.

29. The BARRACK APPLE (for Cider) takes its name from the circumstance of the original trees having sprung up alongside of a *hay*-barrack; that is, a shed with open sides and a roof that is raised and lowered as occasion may require. It grows now on the farm of a Mr. SQUIRE, South Orange, New Jersey, who has planted out a pretty large orchard, the young trees of which are all engrafted from this excellent tree. The few grafts that I have of this sort, I bought of Mr. Squire; he cut them from the *original tree*. I could not induce him to cut me any more; he would not cut his young trees on *any account*. The apple is smallish, about the size of a hen's egg, or less; oblong form; red colour; rather more sweet than sour. Most excellent for Cider, for which purpose only it is cultivated; mixed half and half with the Harrison, the Cider is inferior to none in the world. So says Mr. Squire.

30. The CAMPFIELD (for Cider) or NEWARK SWEETING is next in reputation as a cider fruit to the *Harrison*, and it is usually mixed with that apple in equal parts, when ground. The

size is middling, the skin smooth, and with small indistinct yellow spots. The side from the sun, a greenish yellow. The flesh is white, firm, sweet and rich. The form is round, flattened, and somewhat sunk at the ends. The cider is very strong and highly flavoured, yielding fourteen quarts of spirit from a barrel. The tree grows vigorously, and is uncommonly fruitful.

31. CONGRESS APPLE is of about a pound weight. Greenish yellow, slightly streaked with red toward the sun, a little tapering to the crown, deeply indented at the end, and has a short stalk. It is a fine, tart, juicy, apple, good for cooking and for dessert, excellent for *drying*, ripe in September, keeps well till New Year. The grafts of this that I have sent, are from the original tree, therefore a great number of grafts, I should suppose, cannot be obtained until the lapse of some years at least.

32. DOCTOR APPLE is a very large, fair and beautiful apple. The form is rather flat: the skin smooth, with a yellow ground, clouded and streaked with shades of red, with a few dark spots or clouds. The stem is very short, and both ends deeply indented. The flesh is tender, juicy, and highly flavoured, remarkably breaking; it ripens in October, and keeps well for several months.

33. HARRISON, (for Cider). This is the most celebrated of the cider-apples of Newark in New Jersey; it is cultivated in high perfection, and to great extent in that neighbourhood, particularly on the Orange Mountain. The shape rather long, and pointed toward the crown; and stalk long, hence it is often called the Long Stem. The ends are deeply hollowed; the skin is yellow, with many small but distinct black spots, which give a roughness to the touch. The flesh is yellow, rich, firm, and tough; the taste pleasant and sprightly, but rather dry. It produces a high-coloured, rich, and sweet cider, of great strength, commanding a high price at New York, frequently ten dollars and upwards, per barrel, when fine for bot-

tling. The trees are certain bearers; the apples fall about the first of November; they are below the middle size, remarkably free from rot, and will keep well. Ten bushels are required for a barrel of cider. One barrel will produce 14 quarts of spirit. One tree of this kind, in the year 1817, in an orchard in Essex County, produced upwards of 100 bushels, 87 of which were gathered when full ripe; the others were fallen fruit, carefully measured to ascertain the quantity.

34. PENNOCK, a very large, fair, red apple, much admired as an early winter fruit. The form is singular. When standing on its end, the axis of the fruit inclines twelve or fifteen degrees from the perpendicular line. The shape varies, but is generally flat. The skin a deep red, with small indistinct streaks of dull yellow and small black clouds, and light spots on the side next the sun. The flesh is pale yellow, rich tender, juicy, and sweet; keeps well. The tree grows large and regular, spreading finely, with great beauty. It is a great and constant bearer. The apples command a high price in Philadelphia market.

35. POUND SWEETING is about the colour of the *Doctor*. The ground of a deeper yellow than the *Doctor*; it is also larger. It ripens early; is very sweet. It is used to make apple sauce, (or apple butter, as the people call it,) for which purpose it is most excellent, as it requires no sugar; it is of course good for baking. In the neighbourhood of Yankees, they call it the baking apple. It sometimes weighs a pound.

36. RED STRIPE (for Cider.) The fruit is rather small, the form oblong, flattened at the ends. The stem and crown both sunk; the skin is red, faintly streaked, and spotted with yellow. The flesh is yellow, rich, firm and dry; it hangs late, and requires to be matured by housing, to make the finest Cider. The character of the Cider, when properly made, is very high both for strength and flavour. The apple keeps well

through the winter, and is much esteemed as an excellent kitchen fruit in the latter part of the winter. This tree is of a handsome regular growth, and a great bearer; the opinion of dealers is, that this Cider is difficult to fine fit for bottling, when perfectly clear, amongst our first finest liquors.

37. TENDER SWEETING (for Cider). Green, pretty good size, good for cooking, requires no sugar, makes good apple butter, and is good for Cider. It is very tender, almost as tender as a peach. Keeps well till Christmas.

38. MID-SUMMER APPLE. Fit to eat in July (in Long Island); a very fine Apple, but not very large. It is the earliest apple to ripen.

39. MAMMOTH. The largest of all the apples in America. It weighs from 1lb. to 2lb. It is chiefly used for pies and sauce, for which use it is much esteemed.

40. LONG ISLAND SEEDLING (for Cider). The grafts of this sort were, by my direction, taken from a tree, which came from seed, and which stood (and stands) within a few rods of the house that I occupied in Long Island. The fruit is rather small; but it was excellent for Cider; and it always bore prodigious crops. The tree was straight in the trunk, and looked, in winter, like a forest-tree. I call it the *Long Island Seedling*; because it is necessary to give it a name, and it had none before.

41. LONG ISLAND CODLING.—I speak, in the *Journal* of my Year's Residence, under date of 9 July, thus: "Apples to make puddings and pies, but our housekeeper does not know how to make an apple pudding, she puts the pieces of apple amongst the batter! She has not read PEIER PINDAR!" I have no other authority for calling these apples *Codlings*. They were the finest apples I ever saw for making puddings and pies. They were good to eat also, and they came early. They were the most valuable apples that we had. I never saw any of the sort that I know of, except in the orchard of the house wherein I lived.

I; therefore, sent out to my friend to get me some of the cuttings from that orchard.

42. NEW JERSEY SLEEK-NO-FARTHER is a red apple, of a pretty good size, of a very fine flavour.

PEAR GRAFFS.

43. LONG ISLAND PERRY PEAR. This Pear is a prodigious bearer. A middling-sized tree would *keep an ox for several weeks*. We used to let the oxen and cows help themselves as far as they could reach, and then we used to shake the rest down to them. The cattle preferred these pears to all the other fruits of the orchard. This is a proof that they were more nutritious than the other fruits. It is a hard and very backward pear. Not pleasant to eat raw; but it has more syrup, and is said to make finer Perry than any other pear whatever.

44. LONG ISLAND FALL PEAR. This Pear ripens in October and keeps till Christinas. When ripe, it is of a greenish yellow, and it weighs, upon an average, about ten or eleven ounces. It is, beyond all comparison, the finest pear that I ever tasted.

One or more of the cuttings of each sort of the above Trees, will be contained in each packet. In addition to the Graffs or Cuttings, there will be a small quantity of Apple Seeds. These ought to be sown immediately in very finely-broken ground, and at the depth of about an inch and a half. I sowed some last year, which I got from America, and I have got about 2,000 plants from them. A great number of fine Apple Trees are raised from the seed in America, especially the Cider Apples. I do not know, that the American Apple Seeds will produce better fruit than our own; but, they *may*, and the thing is worth trying. The plants that come from them may be put into shrubberies or hedge rows; and I should think that it would do very well to put such plants (*in good land*) in along with quickset plants, when new hedges are planted. They would grow faster

than the quicksets. They might be trained with a pretty-long stem; and, if at a few rods distance from each other, they would not at all impede the growth of the hedge.

I shall, as I notified before, put these Graffs and Seeds into *packets*, each packet will contain fifty Graffs, at least. These will be numbered to correspond with the above Catalogue. The Graffs can be sent to any part of the Kingdom, with perfect safety; but when they arrive at the place of their destination, they ought to be taken from the packet, and laid in sand, or in the earth.

I cannot help hoping that this project of mine will, in some degree, at any rate, cause a renovation of our Apple Orchards; and that such renovation is wanted, every body seems to allow. It is by no means necessary to have *young Stocks* to put the Graffs upon. They may be put upon the limbs of Apple Trees, however old, that is, indeed, the *quickest* way to get fruit; and, in the meanwhile, *young Stocks* may be provided.—The price of each packet is a Sovereign. The packets may be had at No. 183, Fleet-street, the application being made either verbally or by letter, postage paid.

COBBETT-BONNETS.

(Advertisement.)

THOSE persons who are desirous of learning the art of plaiting, knitting, and making Bonnets, upon the same principle as the Leghorn, or who may wish to have persons sent to teach this art to any part of the kingdom, may hear particulars by applying (if by letter, post paid), to J. COBBING, BARRETT and Co. Straw-Hat Manufactory, next door to the Post-office, BURY SAINT EDMUNDS, Suffolk. Cobbing and Co. have received a notification from the Secretary of the Society.

Arts, that the Ceres Silver Medal has been awarded by the Society for a Bonnet made in their Manufactory.

SEEDS FOR SALE.

IN my COTTAGE ECONOMY, I recommend the cultivation of the EARLY YORK, and of the SUGAR-LOAF, cabbage, as food for cows. See COTTAGE ECONOMY, from paragraph 118 to paragraph 126. In paragraph 121, I say, that 36 rods of cabbages will yield 80 pounds a-day for 200 days; that is to say, 16,000 pounds; or, rather more than seven tons. Now, if 36 rods give seven tons, 160 rods (an acre) will give thirty-one tons. This has, I dare say, appeared incredible to thousands of persons. Well, in my *Ride across Surrey*, last Summer, on the 26th of July, I make (in Register of 9th August, 1823, page 824, the following remark:—“At MERSTHAM there is a field of cabbages, which, I was told, belonged to COLONEL JOLIFFE. They appear to be Early Yorks, and look very well. The rows seem to be about eighteen inches apart. There may be from 15,000 to 20,000 plants to the acre; and I dare say that they will weigh three pounds each, or more. I know of no crop of cattle food equal to this. If they be Early Yorks, they will be in perfection in October, just when the grass is almost gone. No five acres of common grass land will, during the year, yield cattle food equal, either in quantity or quality, to what one acre of land, in Early Yorks, will produce during three months.”

If there were 20,000 plants, and if each weighed 3 pounds, the weight of an acre would be 60,000 pounds; or, very nearly twenty-seven tons.—Now, I have received a letter from MERSTHAM, dated 6th March, 1824, in these words: “SIR, In your Ride from London through this place some time ago, you were pleased to notice a fine piece of Cabbage of Mr. Joliffe’s in your following Register. I accurately measured a square rod of ground, of this piece of cabbages, counted the number of cabbages upon the rod of ground, then weighed them, and the weight of cabbage upon one acre of ground was fifty-five tons eight hundred and eighty pounds.” That is to say, more than double the weight that I guessed the crop at. How odd it is, that people do not cultivate these things more frequently than they do!

Pumpkins are good things for cows. I had eight hundred grow, last Summer, upon two square rods; and this is more than fifty tons to the acre. They kept a cow ten or twelve days. They are excellent to produce milk. But, they are inconvenient to keep; and cannot, in England, be cultivated upon a large scale. They are, however, pretty and curious, and, in almost every gentleman’s garden, there might be a “patch,” as the Yankees call it.

The Swedish Turnip and the Mangel Wurzel are well known. My seeds of both these, and also my Cabbage seed, are of the very best. The Swedish Turnip is 1s. a pound, if the quantity be 10 pounds, and 1s. 2d. if less. The Mangel Wurzel 1s. 6d. If

10 pounds, and 2s. if less. Of Cabbage seed a quarter of a pound to an acre is enough; that is to say, to raise plants enough for an acre. This seed should be sown, and the plants should be managed, as directed in *Cottage Economy*.—Pumpkin seed, enough for a shilling to last twenty years.—A dunghill, or something like it, very often lies idle during a summer. It is full as well to have a ton or two of Pumpkins from it.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ended 27th March.

Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat.....	64	9
Rye	42	7
Barley	36	0
Oats	24	7
Beans	39	6
Peas	39	1

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 27th March.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	
Wheat..	7,892	for 28,117	0	4	Average	71	3	
Barley ..	5,550	....	10,066	11	3	.....	36	3
Oats..	16,634	....	21,072	6	4	.....	25	4
Rye....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Beans ..	2,179	....	4,247	12	9	.....	38	11
Peas....	1,191	....	2,250	19	5	.....	37	9

Friday, April 2.—The arrivals of all sorts of Grain this week are very short. More money has been asked for prime samples of Wheat, but there has not been much business done, and damp samples are

unsaleable. Barley for malting is rather dearer. Beans and Peas are dull, at Monday's prices. Oats sell more freely, on rather better terms.

Monday, April 5.—The quantities of Corn that came in last week were only moderate. This morning the fresh supply consists of small quantities of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, with a few more vessels from the north with Oats. Our Millers direct their attention only to prime dry samples of Wheat, and such found sale at the prices of this day se'nnight; but other qualities were heavy, and damp samples are nearly unsaleable.

There has been a good demand for fine Barley to-day, at 1s. per pr. advance on the rates of this day se'nnight. Dry Beans have sold freely on rather better terms than last quoted. White Peas are very dull. Grey Peas sell freely at last quotations. There is still a good quantity of Oats left in the Market for sale, and prime dry samples maintain last week's prices, though the trade is not brisk, but other qualities are heavy in disposal. Flour is unaltered.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old).....	64s.	to	72s.
— white, (old).....	50s.	—	78s.
— red, (new)	44s.	—	50s.
— fine	62s.	—	58s.
— superfine.....	58s.	—	64s.
— white, (new)	50s.	—	54s.
— fine	56s.	—	63s.
— superfine.....	66s.	—	69s.
Flour, per sack	55s.	—	60s.
Seconds	50s.	—	55s.
— North Country	46s.	—	50s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10*4d.* by the full-priced Bakers.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	per qr.	per bush.	per cwt
Clover, red, Foreign	54	90	
white, ditto	48	82	
red English, ditto	62	88	
white, ditto	56	80	
Rye Grass	26	48	
Turnip, new, white.	10	12	
red & green	10	16	
yellow Swedes	9	11	
Mustard, white	7	10	
brown	ditto	8	13
Caraway	per cwt	50	52
Coriander	ditto	10	13
Sansoin	per qr.	30	42
Trefoil	per cwt	20	28
Ribgrass	ditto	30	46
Canary, common	per qr.	40	45
fine	ditto	46	56
Tares	per bush.	5	7
Hempseed	per qr.	40	45
Linseed for crushing			
Foreign	ditto	30	40
fine English	for sowing	ditto	42
Rapeseed	24l. to 26l.	per last.	
Liensed Oil Cake	10l. 10s. to 11l. 10s.	per 1000	
Foreign ditto	6l. to 6l. 10s.	per ton.	
Rape Cake	6l. 10s. to 7l.	per ton.	

Monday, April 5.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 174 firkins of Butter, and 2,292 bales of Bacon; no arrivals from Foreign ports. The Butter Market is much brisker in demand, and prices rather higher. Bacon is not in brisk demand; prices nearly as before.

City, 7 April 1824.

BACON.

Bacon still continues dull, with little variation in price.—On board, 51s. to 52s.—Landed, 53s. to 55s.

BUTTER..

The cold weather has caused an increased demand for this article, and every thing good sells freely.—Carlow, 80s. to 84s.—Waterford, 70s. to 75s.—Dublin, 68s. to 74s.—Cork, or Limerick, 74s.—Dutch, 104s. to 106s.

CHEESE

Cheshire, 74s. to 90s.—Double Gloucester, 64s. to 72s.; Single, 58s. to 70s.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 5.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	d.	d.	d.
Beef	3	4	4
Mutton	4	0	4
Veal	4	8	6
Pork	4	4	4

Beasts ... 2,627 | Sheep ... 18,000
Calves ... 160 | Pigs ... 200

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	d.	d.	d.
Beef	2	8	3
Mutton	2	10	3
Veal	3	4	4
Pork	3	8	5

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	d.	d.	d.
Beef	2	4	3
Mutton	3	4	0
Veal	3	6	4
Pork	3	6	5

Liverpool, March 30.—The importations of Oats during the past week were somewhat considerable, and those of Wheat tolerably fair; but a similar dullness in demand prevailed as that of the week preceding; Wheat, however, experienced no material change in value, but Malt and Barley were 3d. to 6d. per bushel lower. Flour and Oatmeal gave way 1s. to 2s. per sack, as did Pease and Beans 1s. to 2s. per quarter. This day's market having been pretty numerously attended, sales of Wheats and fine new Oats were effected to a fair extent, on better terms than could have been obtained at the preceding Saturday's market.

Imported into Liverpool from the 23d to the 29th of March, 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 8,236; Oats, 17,838; Barley, 1,393; Beans, 159; and Peas, 102 quarters. Oatmeal, 490 packs, of 240 lbs. Flour, 922 sacks, of 280 lbs.

Norwich, April 3.—Our market was scantily supplied with samples to-day: Wheat, 55s. to 63s.; Barley, 28s. to 38s.; Oats, 23s. to 29s.; Beans, 33s. to 38s.; and Peas, 35s. to 38s. per quarter.

Bristol, April 3.—The same dullness continues in the Corn markets here as did last week, and the sales effected are few.—Best Wheat from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; inferior ditto, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; Barley, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 8d.; Beans, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d.; Oats, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; and Malt, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 3d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

Birmingham, April 1.—On this day se'might every description of Grain, being of dry and good quality, fully maintained the preceding week's currency. To-day the same kinds were much sought after, at an increase in value of 1s. to 2s. per quarter, and the supply of such was inadequate to the demand. Inferior qualities and damp are almost unsaleable. Flour is better sold, and at 1s. per sack advance. Seeds and Tares continue to be dull, pretty much in consequence of the weather being so decidedly unfavourable to the business of sowing.—Wheat, 8s. 4d. to 8s. 8d. per 60 lbs.; Barley, 34s. to 38s. and 41s.; Malt, 60s. to 64s.; and Oats, 25s. to 30s. per quarter; Beans, 16s. to 18s. and 20s. per ten scores; Peas, 36s. to 48s. per quarter; fine Flour, 53s. to 55s.; Second ditto, 48s. to 49s. per sack. Tares, 8s. to 9s. per bushel, almost nominal.

Ipswich, April 3.—Our market to-day was shortly supplied with all Grain but Wheat, of which the supply was pretty good. Barley was 1s. to 2s. per quarter, and Beans 1s. per quarter dearer. Prices as follows:—Wheat, 66s. to 68s.; Barley, 31s. to 39s.; Beans, 39s. to 40s.; Peas, 36s.; and Oats, 27s. to 29s. per quarter.

Wisbeach, April 3.—Our Corn market was rather brisk in the sale of most articles, which rather exceeded our quotations of last week.

Boston, March 31.—Samples of Grain at this market still continue to be thinly supplied, although there has been no decrease in price since last week's market. Beans seem to look upwards, and were rather brisk on sale, and sold as follows:—Wheat, 60s. to 66s.; Oats, 17s. to 23s.; Beans, 35s. to 40s.; and Barley, 34s. to 38s. per quarter.

Wakefield, April 2.—We have a very short supply fresh up the river of all kinds of Grain to this day's market; but a great many chambered samples: having many buyers, fine samples of Wheat sold rather freely

at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per quarter; second and inferior sorts are in more demand, at rather higher prices. In Meling Oats no alteration. Shelling is 6d. to 1s. per load higher. Malting Barley of every description is in good demand, at an advance of full 1s. to 2s. per qr. In old and new Beans, Maple Peas and Malt, no material alteration. Flour may be noted 1s. per bag higher. Rapeseed is dull at last week's prices.—Wheat, 62s. to 75s. per quarter; Mealing Oats, 13d. to 14*1/2*d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 36s. to 37s. per load of 281 lbs.; Barley, 36s. to 40s. per quarter; Beans, old and new, 40s. to 50s. 63 lbs. per bushel; Maple Peas, 48s. to 52s.; Tares, 48s. to 50s. per quarter; Malt, 44s. to 48s. per load of 6 bushels; Fleur, 56s. to 58s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 27*1/2* to 28*1/2*. per last.

Malton, April 3.—The Corn markets here appear rather more lively than they have for some weeks. The following may be considered as nearly the current prices.—Wheat, 70s. to 72s. per quarter, five stone per bushel. Barley, 34s. to 38s. per qr. Oats, 13d. to 13*1/2*d. per stone.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended March 27, 1824.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	68	3....37	7....25 10
Essex	66	8....37	4....27 2
Kent.....	63	6....36	1....25 10
Sussex.....	63	10....33	8....23 9
Suffolk.....	63	7....35	4....26 0
Cambridgeshire	60	1....33	8....23 1
Norfolk	62	10....35	1....25 0
Lincolnshire	64	2....37	1....23 6
Yorkshire	64	3....36	5....23 9
Durham	66	8....40	5....29 4
Northumberland	61	6....39	3....27 5
Cumberland	64	10....39	2....28 5
Westmoreland	66	2....40	0....30 1
Lancashire	69	4....37	1....29 7.
Cheshire	66	2....46	2....28 10
Gloucestershire.....	62	5....33	3....24 2
Somersetshire	64	3....32	10....20 5
Monmouthshire	67	1....37	0....0 0
Devonshire	67	4....33	7....20 9
Cornwall	62	2....34	10....23 4
Dorsetshire	64	4....31	0....22 5
Hampshire	60	10....32	3....23 4
North Wales	71	8....41	3....23 4
South Wales	63	2....36	3....20 9

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, April 3.—There was a good supply of lean and fat Beasts to-day; prime Scots fetched 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; lean Beasts, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per stone; Hoggets, 27s. to 32s. 6d. per head; fat Mutton, 6d. per lb.

Horncastle, April 3.—Beef, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 5d. to 6d.; and Veal, 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bristol, April 1.—Beef, 5d. to 5½d.; Mutton, 6½d. to 6¾d.; and Pork, 4½d. to 5d. per lb. sinking offal.

Malton, April 3.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef 5½d. to 7d.; Mutton 5d. to 6d.; Pork 4½d. to 5½d.; and Veal 5d. to 6½d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 12d. to 13d. per lb. Bacon Sides, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.; Hams, 7s. to 9s. per stone.

At *Morpeth* market on Wednesday, there was a good supply of Cattle and Sheep; there being few buyers, the former met with dull sale. Prices much the same, and part left unsold.—Beef from 5s. to 5s. 9d.; and Mutton 6s. to 6s. 9d. per stone, sinking offals.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the BOROUGH.

against the duty for next year, in consequence of the bad state of the Hop hills in many parts.

Monday, April 5.—Our accounts are daily confirmed as to the weak and cankered state of the Hop-bines, particularly in those districts where the blight was most severe; this has caused more to be done in good old, which are at low prices. Currency remains the same.—1819 and 1820, from 60s. to 75s.; 1821, 84s. to 100s.; 1822, 7l. 10s. to 9l. 9s.; 1823, 8l. 8s. to 12l. 12s.

Maidstone, April 3.—There has not been any variation in the Hop trade since our last, nor is there much expected for some little time. The general opinion about here is

COTTON MARKET.

Friday, April 2.—There is little variation in the demand or in the prices of Cotton; the market is very steady; the purchases reported this week are inconsiderable.

COAL MARKET, April 2.

Ships at Market.	Ships sold.	Price.
4½ Newcastle..	3½..	32s. 6d. to 41s. 6d.
4½ Sunderland..	4..	32s. 0d.— 0s. 0d.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 50.—No. 3.] LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1824. [Price 6d.

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

THE PARSON'S REGISTER.

TO

THE PARSONS.

ON THE KING'S CIRCULAR LETTER FOR COLLECTING MONEY FOR THE SCHOOLS; AND ON THE CIRCULAR OF THE BISHOPS, ORDERING THE MONEY TO BE SENT TO JOSHUA WATSON.

Also, on the Catholic Burial Bill,
and the New Churches.

Kensington, 15th April, 1824.
PARSONS,

You have, in all sorts of ways, been *at me* for a great many years; and the time appears now to be arrived for me to bestow a little time upon you. You shall not catch me at what you call "*blasphemy*." It is your *temporalities* that I mean to confine myself to chiefly, to the corn and to the wool and the *lambs*: lambs, I mean, such as we eat: and I shall take care to leave other

lambs, that you sometimes talk of, to be talked of by *Father in God Jocelyn*, his *soldier, Morelly*, and their like. You have had your full swing at me quite long enough. I shall now attend a little to you, I remember your Address to the King, in 1812, urging him to push on the war. I remember your exultation when the French people were said, and were thought, to be conquered, and to have had tithes imposed on them again; I remember you at Winchester, just as the Power-of-Imprisonment Bill was passing. Parsons, I remember you: I know you well: you have been *at me* personally for years. Before two years be at an end, you shall find, Parsons, that I am neither forgetful nor ungrateful.

At present I have to do with some of your *money collections* for what you call the *National Schools*; and I shall begin by inserting, first, the King's Circular Letter. It is curious enough that we know little of you except in connexion with *money*. You always ap-

E

proach us, accompanied with some money demand. I remember somebody telling me that the late Duke of PORTLAND said, that tithes were absolutely necessary to make the clergy known to the people. I do not know that his Grace, in his wisdom, took the trouble to show, that it was at all necessary that there should be any such men known to the people; that it was at all necessary that we should pay anybody to teach us religion, seeing that we had the Word of God itself in our houses. However, more of this by-and-by. The King's letter, which I am about to insert, is called, "*King's Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury.*" There was one also to the Archbishop of York, of the same tenor and date.

“ GEORGE R.

“ Most Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved Councillor, we greet you well: Whereas the Incorporated National Society, for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the established Church throughout England and Wales, have by their petition humbly represented unto us, that the President and Governors of the said Society have pursued with

“ their best endeavours the design adopted for extending more effectually the benefit of religious education to the growing population of our realm: that they are duly sensible that in no case can the great end of public happiness be so essentially promoted as by cultivating the principles of religious faith and moral duty: that the means for accomplishing their purpose have been supplied already to a considerable extent by the National Society, in the grants for erecting schools upon the model of the Central School; the charge of building rooms of suitable dimensions forming the chief burden of expense in these provisions: that the Returns of the last year have presented the welcome spectacle of the near and distant operation of this comprehensive scheme of education exhibited in 1817 United Schools affording religious culture with every beneficial influence on the minds and manners, the habits and appearance of more than three hundred and fifty thousand children: that the sums contributed by royal munificence and individual bounty in former benefactions have been thus expended, whilst a bare sufficiency remains in annual

" subscriptions for the maintenance of the Central School from which so much benefit is derived to all parts of the country: that the call to be excited under favour of our mandate, for which *the Society make their humble suit*, will be wholly ap- plied, should the prayer of their Address be crowned with a suc- cessful issue, to the furtherance of the same object in all parts of our realm, by multiplying schools, and by lending aids for procuring sites and for building public seminaries: And so much of good having already been accomplished, the said Society, in order to enable the labourers in this prolific field to persevere with increasing vigour, have therefore most humbly implored us that collections may be made in the Churches and Chapels throughout England and Wales in furtherance of this important object: we, taking the premises into our royal consideration, and being always ready to give the best encouragement and coun- tenance to undertakings which tend so much to the promotion of true piety and of our holy religion, are graciously pleased to condescend to their request; and do hereby direct you that these our Letters be communi-

cated to the several suffragan bishops within your province, expressly requiring you and them to take care that publication be made hereof on such Sunday and in such places, within your and their respective dioceses, as you and the said bishops shall appoint; and that upon this occasion the Ministers in each parish do effectually excite their parishioners to a liberal contribution, whose benevolence towards carrying on the said charitable work shall be collected the week following at their respective dwellings by the Churchwardens or Overseers of the poor in each parish; and the Ministers of the several parishes are to cause the sums so collected to be paid immediately to the treasurer for the time being of the said Society, to be accounted for by him to the said Society, and applied to the furtherance of the above- mentioned good designs:—and so we bid you very heartily fare- well.

" Given at our Court at Carl- ton House the second day of July 1824, in the Fourth year of our Reign.
" By His Majesty's Command,
" (Countersigned) R. Parr."

" Buckden Palace, 21st July, 1823.

" REVEREND SIR,

" Inclosed I transmit to you a copy of the King's Letter.—Not doubting your readiness to comply with any command from His Majesty, I feel it almost unnecessary to add my earnest wish that you should use your best endeavours to promote His Majesty's benevolent and pious object.—It is required that publication of the Letter be made in your Church or Chapel on Sunday the Seventeenth Day of August next, and that the officiating Ministers in each Parish do effectually excite their Parishioners to a liberal contribution to the Charity recommended, by such means as are suggested in the King's Letter, and by all others which they may possess.

" I am, Reverend Sir,

" Your faithful Servant,

" G. LINCOLN.

" N. B.—You are directed, as soon as may be after the Collection, to remit the amount by a safe conveyance to JOSHUA WATSON ESQUIRE, Treasurer of the National Society, Barlett's Buildings, London; and you are further requested

" to return by Post the inclosed Form of Account, properly filled up, which is addressed to Mr. Freeling."

I am now to take it for granted, that the readers of this Register will have read the two letters with attention, and will have particularly noted the words which I have caused to be put in italic characters. Let us, then, look at the whole of this thing. I will engage that such a thing never was heard of before in any country in the world. Here is the King of a great kingdom calling upon his bishops to call upon the clergy, to call upon his people in his name, by his *mandate*, to excite the said people to a *liberal contribution*. The clergy are to excite them *effectually*. And the instrument, by which they are called upon to do this, is called a "*Royal Mandate*".

Now, Parsons, this is not *absolute force*: it is not commanding the people to surrender some of their money, and to refuse at their peril. It is not absolute force, such as the tax-gatherer employs; but can any one say that it is voluntary? Can any one say that the far greater part of the people will not look upon it as *resisting the King's command* if they do not give? But, the plain truth is this:

when the churchwardens and other officers go round to the people, and the people know, that they are *not compelled* by law to give them any thing; still they give them out of fear; for these churchwardens, overseers, and other officers, are *also tax-gatherers*; and where is the man who is not always *in debt for taxes?* So that it is *very voluntary work!* The Parson either goes round himself, or he lets it be well known that he wishes people to subscribe. Indeed, he preaches in favour of subscribing. He has power to *raise his tithes*, or to take them in kind. The *Land-lord*, the *Squire*, the *Dead-weight Admiral*, or *General*, or *Colonel*, or *Captain*, (all monstrously pious creatures), *deal with tradesmen* that are called upon to subscribe for pious purposes. Here are *pretty effectual excitements to charity!* In short, impudent, indeed, must be the hypocrite who does not acknowledge, that, upon these occasions, much more is given out of fear than out of love. I was pressed once to subscribe for the relief of the "*German sufferers.*" The subscription collector was also the collector of our assessed taxes. "*Not a farthing,*" said I: "*I wish the French had stripped the slaves of their very skins.*"

Slap went his hand into his pocket, and out he pulled, ready prepared, a *Bill for the assessed taxes that I owed!* "*I thought as much,*" said I; "*but, thank God!* here's your money that I *must pay;* and, *thank God!* I *am in a state to dare to refuse to give my money to the rascally Germans, who have been doing all that they have been able to do to make me as perfect a slave as themselves.* *Here! take your tax money, and carry your subscription-book and present it to the devil:* *at any rate, take it out of my house, and yourself along with it, and that, too, in very quick time.*"

But, though I dared refuse, many of my neighbours, and a very great majority of them, too, dared not to refuse. They gave money to the "*Suffering Germans,*" when they, themselves, wanted money to buy a joint of meat. Yet, there was no letter from the King upon that occasion; no royal mandate; no order from the King effectually to excite to liberal contribution. In the present case, the thing is very nearly a tax. It wants but very little of a tax. The means made use of amount so nearly to compulsion, that it is an abuse of words; and it is, in fact,

a falsehood to call it a voluntary contribution.

What, then, is all this *far?* Strange thing to behold a King calling upon his bishops, and the bishops upon their clergy, to call upon the people at large to subscribe sums of money to be sent up to London to one JOSHUA WATSON, in order that JOSHUA *may employ it in extending religious education to the people!* Good God! The King; that is to say, the royal and sacred head of the church, and all his bishops and all his clergy, issuing mandates; putting forth pastoral letters; preaching sermons, sufficient almost to lull the raging sea to repose; and the churchwardens and overseers going round from door to door, praying and beseeching His Majesty's loyal and pious people to aid in the charitable work. And all for what? To get a parcel of money together to be sent to JOSHUA WATSON *Esquire, and Wine Merchant, of Mincing-lane,* or late of Mincing-lane, which runs down out of Fenchurch-street towards Billingsgate, in the city of London; and this in order that the said Esquire and Wine and Spirit Merchant may lay out the said money in causing to be cultivated the principles of religious faith! Match that, if you can, Roman

Catholics, or any body else. Match that, or "hide your diminished heads." Mind you, Parsons, it is not figuratively that I am talking here. I mean to say, that this JOSHUA WATSON, is, or was some time ago, a wine and spirit merchant, in Mincing-lane aforesaid, and *living in that lane with his family.* For several years, since you began upon me, and especially since Sidmouth began in 1817, I have formed a resolution, that nothing shall be done, under my roof in the way of *drink;* or, at least, in the wine and spirit way. Judge JEFFRIES said, and with reason, that he was afraid of none but sober men. It is long, therefore, since I had any communion with wine and spirit sellers; but, at the time when I was fool enough to suffer people to drink wine and spirits under my roof, I bought wine and spirits of this very JOSHUA WATSON! Aye, this very JOSHUA WATSON, to get money to be sent to whom, all the by law established pupils in the kingdom are put in a state of requisition! What a strange concern is this! The extending of religious faith is to be left to JOSHUA WATSON, wine and spirit merchant of Mincing-lane. The King does not, indeed, name Joshua; but he says, the Treas-

surer of the Society for the time being; and the Bishops say that that Treasurer is JOSHUA. The Ministers might as well have gone a little farther, and advised the King to name JOSHUA at once; for, much lower than the tenor of this paper it was next to impossible to go. When Mr. PEEL's hand was in, he might as well have gone the full length; but, indeed, the production is, as it now stands, a pretty good specimen of what we have to expect from that illustrious family, which the Spinning-Jenny Sire had (as we are told in his pedigree in the Baronetage), "*a presentiment that he should be the founder of*"

But, Parsons, let me come a little closer to you. What is the subscription for? For *what* is this money collected and sent to JOSHUA WATSON? It is, that JOSHUA may lay it out. And what is JOSHUA to lay it out upon? Why, it is to be laid out in something about schools; about buildings, wherein to teach people. And what are the people to be taught, Parsons? I ask, or would ask, if I could get at him, the Right Trusty and Right entirely Beloved Archbishop. I would say I greet you well; and pray tell me now what is JOSHUA WATSON to cause to be taught with this money? But,

Parsons, let me stop here a bit: it is the *growing* population of our realm that is to be taught. Now, pray tell me, Parsons, what this word *growing* means. A most elegant paper this is. It has no full point till it gets to the end. However, what does it mean by *growing* population? Does it mean that the people that are to be taught must be fine *growing* girls and boys; and that no notice is to be taken of those that are *stunted*; or, would it insinuate, that the *number of the people in this country is increasing*; and thus hint at an apology for resorting to these extraordinary means. If the former be meant, it will only call forth a laugh; and if the latter, I have something to say to that by - and - by, when, probably, we shall see that this word *growing* was not stuffed in without a motive.

To return now to the ground that I quitted but a minute ago, I would say to the Archbishop, I greet you well, and pray tell me what JOSHUA WATSON is to cause to be taught to the "*growing population*" of our realm. Is it shoemaking or tailoring? No. Is it lawyering or doctoring? No. Is it discounting or stock-jobbing? No. Is it the Chinese or the French language? No. Is it muf-

tary tactics, or the slang of the blue and buff? No. Well, then, is it writing a fair hand; is it one or all the branches of mathematics? No: it is none of all these.

Pray, then, most Reverend Father in God, what is it that JOSHUA is to have taught by the means of all this money? The most Reverend Father in God would, perhaps, answer: Why, you graceless dog, what do you think it is that he is to teach but the things mentioned in His Majesty's Letter? Well, then, this is religion.—JOSHUA WATSON is to lay out the money in extending *religious education*. In cultivating the *principles of religious faith*, in affording *religious culture*. What, then, ye Reverend Sirs, is it the Mahomedan, or the Chinese, or the Otaheitan; or what religion is it that JOSHUA is to have taught? "No." I think I hear the fire-shovels exclaim with thundering voice, "No, you seditious dog, you accursed wretch, you terrible Jacobinical villain, it is the Christian religion, to be sure." Beg your pardons, Reverend Sirs: beseech your forgivness, spiritual persons; but it must then be, to be sure, the Roman Catholic religion, or the Anabaptist religion, or the Presbyterian, or the Methodist, or the Quaker, or the

Jumper, or the Shaker religion? "No, you rebellious dog; it is the religion of this kingdom, *as by law established*." Graceless wretch that I am, I now see my mistake; for His Majesty in his letter says, that the money is to be sent to the *Treasurer*; that is to say, to JOSHUA WATSON, Esquire, Wine and Spirit Merchant, to be by him laid out in promoting education, in the "**PRINCIPLES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.**"

Good Lord! Did one ever hear of the like of this before? Here the business is to teach religion; to bring children up in a religious manner; to cultivate *religious faith*; to give *religious culture* to the minds of children, to promote *true piety*; and to promote, also, *our holy religion*. And who is to do all this but JOSHUA WATSON, the Wine and Spirit Merchant! We have a King at the head of this holy religion. How much His Majesty receives a year, as Head of the Church, I do not pretend to say. We have forty-four Bishops belonging to this Church, who receive amongst them very little short of **HALF A MILLION A YEAR**. We have a Clergy that receive about **SEVEN MILLIONS AND A HALF A YEAR**, exclusive of a vast deal

of property. Here is a pretty sum of money to be given to support a Church establishment. Here is more money given to this Church, which does not boast of *four millions* of persons that belong to it and frequent it : here is more money given to the Ministers of this Church, than is given to all the rest of the teachers of religion in the Christian world. And, notwithstanding all this ; notwithstanding all the boasting of the learning and piety of the clergy of this Church ; notwithstanding these things, the King himself now tells us that it is necessary to go round with a begging box, to raise money by subscription, to be sent to a Wine and Spirit Merchant in *Mincing-lane*, in order that he may lay the money out in cultivating the principles of "*religious faith*," and in the promotion of *true piety and our holy religion* !

Such a thing baffles all description. No talent can place it in so strong a light as it is placed by a simple statement of the facts. This rich, this Church overgorged with riches ; this Church which is everlastingly bragging of the learning and piety of its clergy ; this Church going begging about for money, in order to send it to a Wine and Spirit Merchant in London, in order that he may lay it out in

"promoting our holy religion," is such a thing as we may boldly say the world never heard of before, and never will hear of again. What are all these persons for ? Why have we Deacons, Priests, Prebendaries, Curates, Vicars, Rectors, Canons, Deans, Archdeacons, Bishops, and Archbishops ? Why have we twenty thousand of these men and their families to keep without work ? Go and get up upon a hill ; see how thickly the spires arise around you in all directions. What are all these men and all these buildings for, if the King must send round a begging box, in order to get money to be sent up to JOSHUA WATSON, that he may lay it out in "cultivating the principles of "religious faith, and in the promotion of true piety and our holy "religion" ?

Ah ! Parsons ! in this transaction we have a tacit confession that those who have contended that this enormously expensive establishment is worse than useless, and ought to be *unestablished by law* ; here we have a tacit confession, that such persons have reason clearly on their side. For what are the churches, if JOSHUA WATSON is to be applied to to cultivate the principles of religious faith, and to promote true piety

and our holy religion? If it be necessary, I say, to raise money to send to JOSHUA WATSON for these purposes, I want to know what the churches are for. Come, now: unlock for once: speak out plainly: tell me what the churches are for. If they are not the places to cultivate the principles of religious faith, and to promote true piety and our holy religion, what are they for? The devil a bit! No answer shall I ever get from you; but I will tell you the uses that I have seen the churches put to, by those who still adhered to the religion of those who built the churches.

Now, hear me, Parsons, and you will see how the begging box and JOSHUA WATSON might be dispensed with. In France, in a village much about as populous as the village of Botley, with a church a little bigger; the population being about equal in amount to that of Botley, I resided for some time. In the month of April, at six o'clock in the morning, I was going (just after I came to reside in the village) across the church-yard. I heard a great many voices in the church. I went in; and there I saw the parson with about forty children of the village, teaching them the

"principles of religious faith:" teaching the principles of religious faith to the *growing* population. Was not this the way to teach religious faith, Parsons? Here was no *schoolmaster* wanted: no begging box; no JOSHUA WATSON; and no "*Tracts*." Here was a parson performing his duty, and in the *proper place*. Every morning at six o'clock, in all the churches of all the villages round about, this was going on. The boys and girls were at home by seven or eight o'clock, ready to go to work. At the time that I am referring to, the priests were preparing the children for the *Feast of Easter*. At other times of the year they were preparing them for other festivals; so that every child, upon arriving at a certain age, had been regularly taught the principles of religious faith. There was no *pay* given to the parson for this. His benefice was his pay; and even that he was expected to divide between his poorer parishioners.

"Go you and do likewise." Get you up in the morning and take the boys and girls to the church, teach them there those principles of religious faith which you want to have them taught, do as those Catholics did who built the churches, and who had them

wrested from them by a series of deeds more unjust and more bloody than any other that the world ever heard of: but, how are you to do as they did? Great numbers of you do not reside in the livings of which you receive the tithes, and with regard to which you have undertaken the *care of souls*. In a large part of Ireland, and in not a few places in England, there are actually *no churches*: the churches have been suffered to tumble down and fall into heaps of rubbish, while you have retained the tithes. In numerous instances, one person attends to seven or eight parishes in Ireland; and, in many instances, to two, three, or four parishes in England. How then can you teach the principles of religious faith to the growing population? How can you do, as the priest did in France, and as they formerly did in England? Your parishioners seldom see you, except merely on the Sunday, and, then, perhaps you do not speak to a single man of them: and, as to the children of the poor, who ever saw you attempting to educate any one of them? Churches were not made to be locked up from week's end to week's end. As far as religion is concerned, the church is the *parish school*, to be sure; and

what is the parson for, if he be not to be the parish teacher.

It is clear enough that this religious teaching ought to be delegated to no Society whatever. There being an established Church, that Church having such immense possessions in land, in house, in all sorts of ways, it is quite monstrous to see the work of religious teaching delegated to a Wine Merchant and his Society. Yet this is no more than acting upon the advice given by the Bishop of Winchester, in his last year's Charge to his Clergy. The Bishop says, in that Charge, that "nothing will be more useful than giving to the young people a selection of those excellent tracts, which are furnished by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge; that correct expounder of evangelical truth, that firm supporter of the Established Church."

This, as I observed at the time, was a putting of the Church under the protection of this Society, a self-created Society; a Society publishing tracts of the most impudent character, full of falsehoods and calumnies. The Bishop recommends the National School people to get their tracts from this Society, and, indeed, this is the source from which the National

Schools are supplied. The Societies are, in fact, as far as relates to publications, one and the same. The School Society appear to pay for the buildings, while the other Society furnishes the books. In a Report of the Society for the promoting of Christian Knowledge, I find several statements respecting the number of children educated in the schools supplied by the Society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge; so that these are to be viewed as one and the same body.

Our friend, JOSHUA WATSON, is Treasurer to the Society for the promoting of Christian Knowledge also, as well as to the School Society; and the rendezvous of both Societies, is in *Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, London*. Now, then, what are the pretty books, which this Society gives to the children to read? They begin with about a score of books abusive of the ancient worship of this country; that is to say, of the Catholic Religion. I am surprised that some Catholic does not, were it only for sport, take up his pen and turn these wretched things into ridicule. Pretty fellows these, indeed, are to talk; pretty fellows to rail against the Catholic Church, or even against any religious sect,

when they are, what the Bishop of Winchester calls the *Defenders* of the *Established* Church: no: its "supporters." What a pretty thing this is, then, an *Established* Church, which stands in need of a numerous band of supporters! Can this be the Church of Christ? He said, "on *this rock* will I "build my Church, and the gates "of hell shall not prevail against "it." This is the text that the Catholics rely upon. They do not want any supporters. Then they are, in Ireland, at the end of more than two hundred and fifty years of most hellish persecution; with all the Churches taken by the Protestants; all the tithes; all the immense glebes; all the offices, civil and military: there they are at the end of two hundred and fifty years, a Protestant Church by law established, and by bayonet upheld; a Protestant army; a Protestant magistracy; a Protestant government; and a Catholic people! And this Society comes out with its catalogue of books for the cultivating of the principles of religious faith, and that catalogue contains, altogether in one place, fifteen publications, some at as low a price as a *half-penny*, "*against popery!*"

And who are the Members of this famous Society? I find that

one of the Members last year was CASTLEREACH, who cut his throat at North Cray. This liberal and pious soul subscribed *fifty pounds* towards the delightful tracts of this Society. Indeed, to balance against this, we have the REVEREND THOMAS JEPHSON, FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. This gentleman appears to be doubly zealous, he subscribes for the purposes of the Society generally ; and then he gives an additional subscription, "*to the special fund in counteraction of infidel and blasphemous publications.*" So that the REVEREND THOMAS JEPHSON, of St. John's College, Cambridge, may be called one of the *Dons* of this Society for the promoting of Christian Knowledge. If I had time, I could make a very pretty collection of names out of this list of subscribers. Unquestionably many of them have subscribed to the old Society with a sincere desire of promoting christian knowledge. But, after the abusive Tracts which have lately come out ; after those false and impudent Tracts which I have so often noticed, whoever continues a Member of this Society, will merit to be dealt with in the roughest manner.

Parsons, do you think that you

will make much progress in getting upholders of the church that the Reverend Mr. MORRITT belongs to ? You have it in evidence, that he sent people to *drive* his parish for tithes. You have it in evidence that five sheep of one poor parishioner were seized, for five shillings worth of tithes, that they were sold at public auction for five shillings, and that the PARSON'S OWN DRIVER BOUGHT THEM FOR FIVE SHILLINGS. You have several other things in evidence. It is perfectly notorious, that, *without a large STANDING ARMY, TITHES COULD NOT BE COLLECTED.* You see a great Kingdom on the other side of the Channel, where the *Catholic religion* exists, where it is, in fact, the religion of the country ; where it is indeed "established by law," and yet, *where it has no tithes.* Now, do you think, Parsons, that JOSHUA WATSON will be able to persuade people, that all this enormous wealth ought to remain in your hands, when your congregations do not consist of more than *a fourth part of the people of the Kingdom?* Oh ! no ! JOSHUA WATSON will be able to do no such a thing. If he still live in Mincing-lane, and deal in wine and brandy, he might, perhaps, if

he chose to bestow a few bottles on his neighbours of Billingsgate, convert them into a *Church and King mob*; but nobody else, be you well assured, in this whole Kingdom.

The character of this church, "*as by law established*," is very sufficiently described in the transactions relative to the *non-residence* of its clergy. To teach the people, you must be where the people are. This is clear enough; and the law, which *established* the church, required, that, generally speaking, you should live along with the people; that is to say, in the same parish with the people, of whose souls you had engaged to have a care, and whose sweat and property gave you a living. In order to compel you to do this; in order to prevent you from being so unjust, as to pocket the pay without rendering any services; and in order to prevent you from carrying away the produce of your livings to spend them elsewhere than in your parish, the law, which gave you the tithes, bound you to residence, under a *pecuniary penalty*. Nothing could be more reasonable than this; for, what right had you to the tithes, unless you resided amongst the people who paid them? In short, you were paid to teach the people, to

give them *religious instruction*, to cultivate in their minds the principles of *religious faith*; and to do all those things, which JOSHUA WATSON, the Wine and Spirit Merchant of Mincing-lane, is appointed to do. If you had all obeyed the law, could JOSHUA WATSON and his *tract-men* have been wanted? What need, for instance, had the REV. THOMAS JEPHSON to make part of a London Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, if he and all the rest of you had resided constantly in your parishes, and had taken care of your flocks? What do you call them *flocks* for; and why do you call yourselves *Pastors*, unless you reside with and take care of them?

Nevertheless, so notorious is your absence from your "flocks;" to such an extent have you disobeyed the law of your establishment and incurred its penalties, that, act after act were passed, from 1799 to 1803, to SCREEN YOU from the just vengeance of the outraged law. New indulgences were granted you in 1803. But, you disobeyed even the new and indulgent law. And, again in 1814, act after act were again passed to SCREEN YOU AGAIN! Does the parliament act thus by any other part of the people?" If

this be to be the case, what law is there to make you do your duty?

It is my intention to write, in a week or two, an essay to show the evils of the Reformation; to show how it has injured England; how it has taken away its freedom and its happiness, and how it has, at last, led to that decline of power and character, which is now actually taking place. I shall then have to speak more fully of these acts to SCREEN YOU. But, I cannot, even now, refrain from mentioning (for, perhaps, the thousandth time) the sums that you have, of late years, received out of the taxes, over and above the amount of all the tithes, all the manors, all the lands and all the houses, which constitute what vulgarly is called "church property;" but which is public property, the use of which is given to you in consideration of your teaching those very things which JOSHUA WATSON is now delegated to teach. The sums, I say, that you have had out of the taxes, over and above the "church property," amounting, as we have before seen, to eight millions of pounds a year. These sums were, 100,000*l.* a year, granted by the people at Westminster, and raised in taxes upon the people.

Sums granted for the "relief of the poor Clergy of the Church of England"! Good God! Two Bishops have lately died, leaving nearly three hundred thousand pounds each! And yet, this wretched, this starving people, is called upon, and compelled, to give money to the "poor Clergy" of this church! This was carried on by the people at Westminster for about sixteen years; and was dropped only the year before last. PERCEVAL began it; and accordingly they of you who belonged to the Diocese of Salisbury did, in 1812, in an Address to the Prince Regent, "condole" with His Royal Highness on what they called the "assassination of that upright Minister, and one of the brightest examples of public and private virtue." They well knew that this same Perceval had been accused of seat-selling; they knew that Mr. Maddocks offered to produce proof of this at the bar of the House; they knew that Perceval dared not deny the fact, and that he besought the House not to hear the evidence; they knew that the House did not hear it: and yet, the Bishop, Dean and Chapter and Clergy of the Diocese of Salisbury, had the front to declare this very man to be "one of the

brightest examples of public virtue"!

But, though he had been charged with *selling a seat*, he had proposed and carried on these grants of money to the Clergy. And, now, Parsons, do you think that this money is not to be repaid? You can find time to be *Justices of the Peace*, while you call on us to send money to the Wine and Brandy Merchant, that *he may teach us religion*. You seem to study the law; and, do you think that this affair, that this long reckoning, will be settled without your being called upon to repay the sixteen hundred thousand pounds, taken out of the taxes, to be given to you? There was a law for it. Oh, yes! And so there was for the works of Exton and DUDLEY. Law for it! Aye, and there is law for banishing men, and for shutting men up in their houses from sunset to sunrise. Law! to be sure; and there is law to "indemnify" all the stern-path people of 1817. Law enough; but do you imagine that we shall ever consent to the reducing of the interest of the Debt in the amount of one single penny, without first making you pay back these sixteen hundred thousand pounds? Total ruin, however, falls on the aristocracy, on those who exulted at the laws

to screen you and to give you our money; total ruin falls on them, unless the interest of the Debt be greatly reduced. And this reduction cannot, will not, shall not, take place, without your refunding the sixteen hundred thousand pounds.

Only mind what a wicked, what an odious, what a detestable act it would be, to take away part of the Debt, until you were made to refund. Where did the sixteen hundred thousand pounds come from? We say, *out of the taxes*, because it was public money. But, the Government was borrowing money and contracting debt every year, during the period that these sixteen hundred thousand pounds were GIVE N to you. If there had been none of the public money given to you there would not, of course, needed so much to be borrowed. Consequently, the money was borrowed to be given to you. These sixteen hundred thousand pounds make part of the debt. And, shall those who lent the money that was given to you, now have their interest taken away from them, while you keep the principal? Oh, no! my good fire-shovel-hat gentlemen. We will show you how we can play at this game. In short, is there any one in human form beast enough to suppose,

that *you are to be suffered to keep all*, while every other description of persons is to be compelled, and must be compelled, to make sacrifices.

You are the great promoters of the *war* and the *borrowing*. When the rest of the nation, when even the *boroughmongers* seemed to wish for peace, *you were for war*. And, can it ever be proposed to reduce the interest of the Debt, without calling upon you to refund? To refund what was *given* to you, at any rate. Aye; and that is *not all*. You will have to refund what you received in the way of *gift*; and you will, moreover, have to *pay off a part* of that great Debt that was *contracted on your account*. It is notorious that the war was to put down *French principles*. And what were *French principles*? Why, that *tities of nobility* and *tithes* ought to be put an end to; and that all that mass of property, called "church property," was *national*, or *public, property*, and ought to be sold for the defence of the kingdom and for the paying off its debts. Now, we went to war, and obstinately persevered in war, and renewed the war, and so went on, till the war had cost (besides the taxes raised and expended) *nine hundred millions* in fund-

holder debt, dead-weight debt, and pauper debt. This cannot now be paid without *transferring the estates away from the present possessors*. We must lop a part off, then. Aye; but not while you, for whom half the expense, *half the debt*, was contracted; not till you have given up what you have, if your all be necessary.

This is what poses, perplexes, embarrasses, torments you! You are become bitter beyond expression towards me, who remind the people of these things, and who say positively, that the *interest of the Debt shall not be reduced*, until you refund the *sixteen hundred thousand pounds* that the people at Westminster gave to you out of the public money. What! get this sum of money as a *gift*, besides all the tithes and other things; and come to us after all this for money to send to the Mincing-lane Wine and Spirit Merchant, that he may lay it out in teaching the children their religious duty! Faith! this thing *stops*: this thing goes no further at this rate. Mr. HUME says, that he does not think, that you (in England) *have too much*. Mr. HUME will not do, then. Mr. HUME will go on one side, like an old garment.

Ten thousand times would I ra-

ther see the Jews in possession of the whole of the estates than see a reduction of the Jew-interest without your being first compelled to refund. If there be no reduction, never can the country again face a foe in arms, though that foe come up the Thames and attack the Tower. And, "so help me God," as Mr. Canning said, I would rather see the Tower attacked; aye, and fall too; and see the country actually conquered, than the "widow and orphan" lose part of their interest, until you had refunded the sixteen hundred thousand pounds. Oh, no! my brave fire-pan hats: never can such a thing be done. I shall not see the Tower attacked: I shall see the interest reduced: and I shall see you refund previous to such reduction.

These, Parsons, are the sayings that you hate me for. At Exeter, about 6 months back, (18th Sept.) there was a PITTC-CLUB Dinner. We shall find something in the report (from the Chronicle of the 24th Sept.) applicable to the subject before us. I will insert it first, and then remark upon a passage or two in it.

"DEVON PITTC-CLUB.—The Members of this Club held their Meeting at the Hotel on Thursday (the 18th inst.), at which Sir Trayton

"Drake presided, with the gallant Sir George Collier as Vice-President. About fifty sat down to a most excellent dinner. On the cloth being removed, the President proposed the health of 'The King,' which was drunk with four times four, and was succeeded by 'God save the King,' verse and chorus. The following toasts were given in succession, with the usual cheering and appropriate glees:—

"The Duke of York and the Army, 'Duke of Clarence and the Navy,' 'The rest of the Royal Family.'

"The PRESIDENT said he had next to propose a toast intimately connected with the object of their Meeting, and which, he was persuaded, would be received by deep feelings of respect. The Minister whose birth they were met to commemorate, and whose name should inspire gratitude in every Englishman's breast, had studied his country's good as his only object; and to his system, which had been followed by succeeding Administrations, was owing to the glorious attitude of England among the nations of the world, which she had maintained amidst the concussion of empires, and still preserved. History could not record a brighter example of statesman-like integrity than that illustrious individual had furnished; and he knew that every heart present would respond in unison with his, in paying a silent

"but sincere tribute of respect, 'To
"the immortal memory of the Right
"Hon. William Pitt.'"

"The Rev. WILLIAM RADFORD,
"Rector of Lapford, said, he should
"do injustice to his feelings if he
"were to remain silent on the men-
"tion of that great Statesman, whose
"transcendent abilities and political
"integrity had, next to Divine Pro-
"vidence, secured the independence
"of these kingdoms, and restored
"liberty to Europe. In the times of
"domestic disturbance, his principles
"operated towards the promotion of
"loyal and proper feelings, and ulti-
"mately restored harmony. But,
"though great danger had been
"quelled, *an evil spirit was still lurk-
"ing about, endeavouring to accom-
"plish by artifice what force could
"not effect.* The jarring principles
"of designing men had been made
"subservient to individual interests.
"He (Mr. Radford) was aware that
"party spirit would carry men even
"beyond the bounds of common
"courtesy; but he never could have
"supposed that individuals of rank
"would have countenanced such
"scoundrels as Carlile, Hone, and Cob-
"bett—wretches who had nothing to
"lose, but every thing to gain, and
"who would willingly play a despe-
"rate game to obtain their object.
"That gentlemen of exalted station
"in society should aid such adven-
"turers, was downright suicide of
"character; and they would do well
"to recollect, that the same principl-

"pies, called into action, which
"brought the unfortunate Louis to
"the scaffold, would ultimately
"draw the life-blood of a Russell
"[hear, hear!]. They were not now
"met under any specious pretence,
"but to indulge in those feelings
"of grateful remembrance which
"were due to a man who equally
"respected the altar, the throne, and
"the people. He trusted they would
"all imitate his worth—his talents
"they could not hope to attain—but
"in *defence* of their country, their
"King, and their God, he was sure
"they would follow his example to
"the latest period of their lives—
"[cheering]."

Well done, *Parson Radford!*
You are a fair specimen; a sample;
a thing for us to judge by.
Now you know very well, that I
dissent *openly* from the notions,
about religion, of Mr. CARLILE.
You do not know any thing at all
of my publications; or, you know,
that I have, in print, expressed, in
a Letter to Mr. CARLILE, my dis-
sent from his opinions, not only as
to *religion*, but also as to *repub-
lican government*. You know this
very well. You know also, that I
have written *Twelve Sermons*, more
of which, perhaps, have been sold
than of all the sermons that the
Charek Parsons ever published
since the "Reformation." You
know, that these sermons are all

founded on passages in the Bible. This you know; and what (if the above report be true)—what a *liar*, what a *malignant wretch*, what a *scoundrel* you must be, PARSON RADFORD! To be sure, I as well as MR. CARLILE, laid on upon the *Right Reverend Father in God, Percy Jocelyn, Doctor of Divinity, and his Soldier*. But, it is not less true, that MR. CARLILE and I do not agree as to matters of *religion* and as to *forms of government*. I do not personally know him; but I have always heard, that he is a very honest and sober and industrious and virtuous man; and I know well, that he and his family and servants have been most cruelly treated, and that I most cordially detest his and their persecutors of every description. And I further declare, that, if I ever have the power, I will do my best towards obtaining for him and his family and servants ample justice. But, still, there is no apology for you, Parson Radford. You knew that you were *inculcating a lie*; that you were *sending a lie about the world*. You, without any provocation, called me *wretch* and *scoundrel*. I will *punish* you for it, Parson, in the only way in which I, at present, can get at you.

And you were one of those, were you, Parson Radford, who called upon the people to give money to be sent up to the Wine and Brandy Merchant, for him to lay out in teaching us the *principles of the established church*. Faith! this was unnecessary, Parson. We know the principles *pretty well*. You and PARSON MORRITT let us see what they are. JOSHUA may hold his peace. What do you mean, Parson, by "*defending*

God!" The God that men in general worship is not supposed to want *defenders*. The God that you talk of must be a poor thing: he never can be the ALMIGHTY. The *all-powerful* can stand in need of no defenders, and especially such poor muckworms as are seen at Pitt-Clubs. You are guilty of base blasphemy, Parson. Yours is real blasphemy; and the writing of MR. Carlile is not. So that you are (if the report of your speech be true) a base, blaspheming blackguard. You are a degree worse than SMYTHIES, the butcher's son.

"*An evil spirit lurking about: designing men.*" Poor fool! How comes there to be such a spirit after all your "*teachings*," all your "*victories*," and all your "*glories*"? Poor sot! a "*spirit lurking about*" indeed! This is like your kidney: at once malignant and nonsensical. And, then, there was the *wise* President and the "*gallant*" Vice-President. They know, I dare say, what they toast and bawl *for*. But only think of their bragging of the "*glorious attitude*" which the country "*still preserves*." This is pretty well, at a moment when the country is really prostrate at the feet of France. Singular enough, too, that the "*GALLANT*" Vice-President should have already figured as a *cut-throat*! There was, I think, quite proof enough of this fellow's being insane, when he was seen, at this Club, a cat's-paw to PARSON RADFORD.

However, you are *tackled*, Parson. The *debt* is your *tackler*. The debt is with us; and you go the way of all flesh. Something about reducing the interest of the

debt; or about *altering the value of money*; something about one or the other *must take place*. I do not care which; and I am in no hurry about either. I am quite ready for either, when it comes; but I do not think, that it would be an advantage to us to have it too soon. I think it would be best, that all the old, stupid, stinking JOLTERHEADS should be ousted by the Jews, *first*; and that the RADICALS should then come and *deal with Mosey!* Squeeze him like a sponge; and settle matters according to principles of justice. The little Jolterheads and fire-pans, who have, for years and years, been place-hunting for their sons and brothers and other relations, are now sadly put to it. They see the spring cut off. There is nothing to give away. The THING begins to be *so tame*, and so *bareboned*, that its former adorers view it with affright. I should like to know, whether JOSHUA, our great teacher, have any *snug corner* in the concerns of the THING. So much *zeal* and *piety* must merit some reward. His BROTHER, indeed, has THREE OR FOUR LIVINGS in that Church, the true principles of which JOSHUA is to teach us. This brother has the livings of DIGSWELL, HACKNEY, and HOMERTON, and he is ARCHDEACON of St. Albans. Well said, brother J. JAMES WATSON! Joshua must be wanted to help to teach some, at any rate, of J. JAMES's people; but, if J. JAMES had but *one living*, and there were *three other parsons* for the others, JOSHUA's services would not be necessary. Aye, but then, brother J. JAMES, the "VENERABLE J. James, Doctor of Divinity," would not get the

tithes and so forth of the four benefices!—Poh! It is nonsense; Parsons, to say any more about it. You know how it is, and we know how it is. Parson MORRITT has given us the *true practical illustration of the thing*: his tithes become "*due*," as it is called; and he, without any disguise, sends *armed men to the spot to enforce the collecting of the money*. The people resist; the armed men shoot; some are *killed and some wounded* on both sides; the battle is bloody; but, at last, the parson gets his tithes; and "*the Church, as by law established, triumphs!*

In conclusion, Parsons, I have two things to mention: FIRST, that I should like to be informed, whether JOSHUA have any of the public money himself, and, whether he have any *sons*, or any other relations, besides brother, the venerable J. James, whose zeal has led them to *serve* their country. I wish for information on this subject. Perhaps some correspondent can give it me. I also wish to know, whether our teacher, JOSHUA, still sells wine and spirits, and whether this traffic, if carried on at all, be still carried on in *Mincing-lane*. SECOND, I have to mention, that I shall, about December next, send JOSHUA, in MANUSCRIPT, a *religious tract*, written by me, for the use of the *National Schools*; and that, if our teacher, JOSHUA, do not cause it to be published, *I will*. And, it is, further, my intention to supply Joshua with *one a month*, during the next winter and spring. In every case, if JOSHUA, do not publish, *I will*. And, then we shall see, what JOSHUA is made of; and, if he refuse to publish, we shall see,

who will distribute the greatest number of tracts, JOSHUA or I.

I must defer, till another opportunity, my remarks on the Burial Bill, and on the grant for the building of new Church of England churches: and, Parsons, "so," as the King says, "I bid you very heartily farewell," for the present, with a promise to return to you with all convenient speed.

Wm. COBBETT.

SPRING WHEAT.

IN consequence of the number of applications which have been made for the Seed of Spring Wheat, to sow for the purpose of getting the proper materials to make bonnets, Mr. Cobbett has ordered a further supply. Some of this Wheat is to be had, in Fleet-street, at the same price at which the first lot was sold; namely, eleven shillings for a single bushel, and ten shillings a bushel for a sack, or any number of bushels exceeding that quantity.

SEEDS,

Sold at No. 183, Fleet-Street.

I HAVE some Swedish Turnip Seed, sowed under my own direction, and from plants of my own selecting, in Hampshire. I will pledge myself for its being as good as it can possibly be. I have some Mangel Wurzel Seed, grown by a man on whom I can place perfect reliance; I sell the former at fifteen - pence a pound for any quantity under ten pounds, and at a shilling a pound for any larger quantity. The Mangel Wurzel Seed at eighteen-pence a pound

for ten pounds, or any quantity above it; and two shillings a pound for any quantity smaller than ten pounds. If I send to the Country, I shall send in linen bags, besides a bag of paper. The linen bags will be sewed up; and I shall charge nothing for the bags or for the booking at the coach-office.

Also, early York Cabbage Seed.—Sugar-loaf Cabbage.

(From America.)—Fine Melon Seed.—Pumpkin Seed.—Early Indian Corn.

AMERICAN GRAFFS.

THESE are now arrived, and may be had almost immediately, at No. 183, Fleet-street, or by coach, if written for to No. 183, Fleet-street, letters postage paid.—I shall first give a List of the sorts of APPLES and PEARS; and then I shall say how many of each sort will be put into a packet. I before observed, that the packets must be *all alike*. There is no other way of avoiding inexpressible trouble and mistakes, and confusion without end.—The reader will perceive, that the *first eight sorts* are the same as those which I sold last year.—The numbering is, as the reader will see, broken, and skips from No 8. to No. 28. The reason is, that I have, in my Nursery, other trees, which are numbered from 9 to 27, inclusive. When once you have indicated a thing by a number, the best way is always to keep it to that same number.—This is, at any rate, what I do. It saves a great deal of writing, and a great deal of other labour.

SORTS OF APPLES.

1. DOMINA. A middle-sized Apple, deep red colour, a little flat shaped at the ends, very full of juice and good flavour, and keeps for a whole year if necessary.

2. MATCHLESS. Of a lemon-colour, large, clear skinned, rather pointed at the blossom end, very fine flavour, but does not keep longer than Christmas.

3. VANDEVERE. Middle size, red skin, flesh deep yellow, form that of an orange, keeps till March very well.

4. SPITZENBERG. Middle size, bright red skin, inside tinged with pink, of a tartish flavour, excellent for pies, keeps till April.

5. GOLDING. Large size, rich yellow colour, very fine flavour, and keeps well till April.

6. RHODE ISLAND GREENING.— Large size, heavy, close texture, green skin, yellow flesh, very fine flavour, and keeps well till March.

7. FALL-PIPPIN. Large size, sometimes weighs a pound, yellowish skin, yellow flesh, very fine flavour, and keeps till Christmas.

8. NEWTOWN PIPPIN. Large as the last, greenish mottled skin, yellow flesh, very fine flavour, and keeps well to the end of March.

28. The BELLMOWER is a large beautiful and excellent apple for the dessert and for cooking. It is of a pale but bright yellow colour; the cheek next the sun has sometimes a blush, but more frequently is without any red. The form is oblong, somewhat pointed at the blossom end; the ends are deeply indented. The flesh is rich, juicy, tender, and sprightly; it ripens late in October, and keeps well till February. From its beauty and excellence, it is the most popular apple in Philadelphia market. The tree grows very large and spreading; it should be trimmed high, or the limbs will touch the ground when in full bearing.

29. The BARRACK APPLE (for Cider) takes its name from the circumstance of the original trees having sprung up alongside of a hay-barrack; that is, a shed with open sides and a roof that is raised and lowered as occasion may require. It grows now on the farm of a Mr. SQUIRE, South Orange, New Jersey, who has

planted out a pretty large orchard, the young trees of which are all engrafted from this excellent tree. The few grafts that I have of this sort, I bought of Mr. Squire; he cut them from the *original tree*. I could not induce him to cut me any more; he would not cut his young trees on *any account*. The apple is smallish, about the size of a hen's egg, or less; oblong form; red colour; rather more sweet than sour. Most excellent for Cider, for which purpose only it is cultivated; mixed half and half with the Harrison, the Cider is inferior to none in the world. So says Mr. Squire.

30. The CAMPFIELD (for Cider) or NEWARK SWEETING is next in reputation as a cider fruit to the *Harrison*, and it is usually mixed with that apple in equal parts, when ground. The size is middling, the skin smooth, and with small indistinct yellow spots. The side from the sun, a greenish yellow. The flesh is white, firm, sweet and rich. The form is round, flattened, and somewhat sunk at the ends. The cider is very strong and highly flavoured, yielding fourteen quarts of spirit from a barrel. The tree grows vigorously, and is uncommonly fruitful.

31. CONGRESS APPLE is of about a pound weight. Greenish yellow, slightly streaked with red toward the sun, a little tapering to the crown, deeply indented at the end, and has a short stalk. It is a fine, tart, juicy, apple, good for cooking and for dessert, excellent for drying, ripe in September, keeps well till New Year. The grafts of this that I have sent, are from the *original tree*, therefore a great number of grafts, I should suppose, cannot be obtained until the lapse of some years at least.

32. DOCTOR APPLE is a very large, fair and beautiful apple. The form is rather flat: the skin smooth, with a yellow ground, clouded and streaked with shades of red, with a few dark spots or clouds. The stem is very short, and both ends deeply indented. The flesh is tender, juicy, and highly

flavoured, remarkably breaking; it ripens in October, and keeps well for several months.

33. *Harrison*, (for Cider). This is the most celebrated of the cider-apples of Newark in New Jersey; it is cultivated in high perfection, and to great extent in that neighbourhood, particularly on the Orange Mountain. The shape rather long, and pointed toward the crown; and stalk long, hence it is often called the Long Stem. The ends are deeply hollowed; the skin is yellow, with many small but distinct black spots, which give a roughness to the touch. The flesh is yellow, rich, firm, and tough; the taste pleasant and sprightly, but rather dry. It produces a high-coloured, rich, and sweet cider, of great strength, commanding a high price at New York, frequently ten dollars and upwards, per barrel, when fine for bottling. The trees are certain bearers; the apples fall about the first of November; they are below the middle size, remarkably free from rot, and will keep well. Ten bushels are required for a barrel of cider. One barrel will produce 14 quarts of spirit. One tree of this kind, in the year 1817, in an orchard in Essex County, produced upwards of 100 bushels, 87 of which were gathered when full ripe; the others were fallen fruit, carefully measured to ascertain the quantity.

34. *FENNOCK*, a very large, fair, red apple, much admired as an early winter fruit. The form is singular. When standing on its end, the axis of the fruit inclines twelve or fifteen degrees from the perpendicular line. The shape varies, but is generally flat. The skin a deep red, with small indistinct streaks of dull yellow and small black clouds, and light spots on the side next the sun. The flesh is pale yellow, rich tender, juicy, and sweet; keeps well. The tree grows large and regular, spreading finely, with great beauty. It is a great and constant bearer. The apples command a high price in Philadelphia market.

35. *POUND SWEETING* is about the colour of the *Doctor*. The ground of a deeper yellow than the *Doctor*; it is also larger. It ripens early; is very sweet. It is used to make apple sauce, (or apple butter, as the people call it,) for which purpose it is most excellent, as it requires no sugar; it is of course good for baking. In the neighbourhood of Yankees, they call it the baking apple. It sometimes weighs a pound.

36. *RED STRIPE* (for Cider.) The fruit is rather small, the form oblong, flattened at the ends. The stem and crown both sunk; the skin is red, faintly streaked, and spotted with yellow. The flesh is yellow, rich, firm and dry; it hangs late, and requires to be matured by housing, to make the finest Cider. The character of the Cider, when properly made, is very high both for strength and flavour. The apple keeps well through the winter, and is much esteemed as an excellent kitchen fruit in the latter part of the winter. This tree is of a handsome regular growth, and a great bearer; the opinion of dealers is, that this Cider is difficult to fine fit for bottling, when perfectly clear, amongst our first finest liquors.

37. *TENDER SWEETING* (for Cider). Green, pretty good size, good for cooking, requires no sugar, makes good apple butter, and is good for Cider. It is very tender, almost as tender as a peach. Keeps well till Christmas.

38. *MISUMMER APPLE*. Fit to eat in July (in Long Island); a very fine Apple, but not very large. It is the earliest apple to ripen.

39. *MAMMOTH*. The largest of all the apples in America. It weighs from 1lb. to 2lb. It is chiefly used for pies and sauce, for which use it is much esteemed.

40. *LONG ISLAND SEEDLING* (for Cider). The grafts of this sort were, by my direction, taken from a tree, which came from seed, and which stood (and stands) within a few rods of the house that I occupied in Long Island. The fruit is rather small;

but it was excellent for *Cider*; and it always bore prodigious crops. The tree was straight in the trunk, and looked, in winter, like a forest-tree. I call it the *Long Island Seedling*; because it is necessary to give it a name, and it had none before.

41. LONG ISLAND CODLING.—I speak, in the *Journal* of my Year's Residence, under date of 9 July, thus: "Apples to make puddings and pies, but our housekeeper does not know how to make an apple pudding, she puts the pieces of apple amongst the batter! She has not read PEIER PINDAR!" I have no other authority for calling these apples *Codlings*. They were the finest apples I ever saw for making puddings and pies. They were good to eat also, and they came early. They were the most valuable apples that we had. I never saw any of the sort that I know of, except in the orchard of the house wherein I lived. I, therefore, sent out to my friend to get me some of the cuttings from that orchard.

42. NEW JERSEY SEEK-NO-FARTHER is a red apple, of a pretty good size, of a very fine flavour.

PEAR GRAFFS.

43. LONG ISLAND PERRY PEAR. This Pear is a prodigious bearer. A middling-sized tree would *keep an ox for several weeks*. We used to let the oxen and cows help themselves as far as they could reach, and then we used to shake the rest down to them. The cattle preferred these pears to all the other fruits of the orchard. This is a proof that they were more nutritious than the other fruits. It is a hard and very backward pear. Not pleasant to eat raw; but it has more syrup, and is said to make finer Perry than any other pear whatever.

44. LONG ISLAND FALL PEAR. This Pear ripens in October and keeps till Christmas. When ripe, it is of a greenish yellow, and it weighs, upon an average, about ten or eleven

ounces. It is, beyond all comparison, the finest pear that I ever tasted.

One or more of the cuttings of each sort of the above Trees, will be contained in each packet. In addition to the Graffs or Cuttings, there will be a small quantity of *Apple Seeds*. These ought to be sown immediately in very finely-broken ground, and at the depth of about an inch and a half. I sowed some last year, which I got from America, and I have got about 2,000 plants from them. A great number of fine Apple Trees are raised from the seed in America, especially the Cider Apples. I do not know, that the American Apple Seeds will produce better fruit than our own; but, they may, and the thing is worth trying. The plants that come from them may be put into shrubberies or hedge rows; and I should think that it would do very well to put such plants (*in good land*) in along with quickset plants, when new hedges are planted.. They would grow faster than the quicksets. They might be trained with a pretty long stem; and, if at a few rods distance from each other, they would not at all impede the growth of the hedge.

I shall, as I notified before, put these Graffs and Seeds into *packets*, each packet will contain fifty Graffs, at least. These will be numbered to correspond with the above Catalogue. The Graffs can be sent to any part of the Kingdom, with perfect safety; but when they arrive at the place of their destination, they ought to be taken from the packet, and laid in sand, or in the earth.

I cannot help hoping that this project of mine will, in some degree, at any rate, cause a renovation of our Apple Orchards; and that such renovation is wanted, every body seems to allow. It is by no means necessary to have *young Stocks* to put the Graffs upon. They may be put upon the limbs of Apple Trees, however old, that is, indeed, the *quickest way*.

to get fruit; and, in the meanwhile, young Stocks may be provided.—The price of each packet is a Sovereign. The packets may be had at No. 183, Fleet-street, the application being made either verbally or by letter, postage paid.

Wm. COBBETT.

Mr. J. Colebrook	£0	2	0
Mr. Thos. Fulligar	- 0	2	0
Mr. T. Adams	- - 0	2	0
Mr. N. Newman	- - 0	1	0
G. Kinloch, Esq. Kin- loch, N. B.	- - 1	0	0
Sir Thos. Beevor, Bart.	1	0	0

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BYRNE.

Mr. Bell	- - -	£1	0	0
Homo	- - -	2	0	0
Lewes Flanigan, Esq.	5	0	0	
Mr. Cobbett	- - -	1	0	0
Crispin	- - -	0	2	6
Thomas Hardy	- -	0	10	0
C. W., Maidstone	- 0	10	0	
Bell's Life in London	2	0	0	
J. B.	- - -	1	0	0
J. G. D.	- - -	1	0	0
R. B.	- - -	6	10	0
E. D. Esq.	- - -	2	0	0
Z.	- - -	0	10	0
Mr. Harmer	- -	2	2	0
A Lover of Fair Play	1	1	0	
George Fordham	- 1	0	0	
H. P.	- - -	1	0	0
R. L.	- - -	1	6	0
G. H.	- - -	0	10	0
E. H.	- - -	0	10	0
H.	- - -	2	0	0
Some Friends at Liver- pool, by the hands of				
Thos. Smith	- -	2	18	6
C. Taylor, Esq. M. P.	5	0	0	
E. Heagren Gibbs, Esq.	1	0	0	
Mr. S—e	- - -	1	0	0
Mr. Hurst	- - -	0	5	0
H. no B.	- - -	0	12	0
Mr. J. Mews	- - -	1	0	0
Mr. J. Wood	- - -	0	5	0

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter from Captain Pechell, relating to the number of guns on board American vessels, will be inserted in the Register of next week.

This day is published, Price 2s. 6d.
Boards,

A RIDE of Eight Hundred Miles
in FRANCE; containing a Sketch
of the Face of the Country, of its
Rural Economy, of the Towns and
Villages, of Manufactures and
Trade, and of such of the Manners
and Customs as materially differ
from those of England: ALSO, an
Account of the Prices of Land,
House, Fuel, Food, Raiment, La-
bour, and other Things, in different
parts of the Country; the design
being to exhibit a true picture of
the present State of the People of
France. To which is added, a
General View of the Finances of
the Kingdom.

By JAMES PAUL COBBETT,
STUDENT OF LINCOLN'S INN.

Published by C. Clement, No. 183,
Fleet-street.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 3d April.

	Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat	64	5	
Rye	47	7	
Barley	34	5	
Oats	24	2	
Beans	38	5	
Peas	37	3	

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c., sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 3d April.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s. d.
Wheat..	6,004	for 19,006	9	6 Average, 65 3
Barley	5,464	....	9,818	6 1.....35 11
Oats..	14,182	...18,000	4	11.....25 4
Rye....	12	....	36 8	0.....44 0
Beans ..	2,007	....	3,731	3 7.....37 2
Peas....	876	....	1,610	10 2.....36 9

Friday, April 9.—The arrivals of all sorts of Grain are moderate, except of Oats, which are again considerable, having several vessels with that grain fresh up from Ireland. Wheat has sold with more freedom, and at rather better prices for the best samples. Barley freely supports the advance of Monday. Beans and Peas are unaltered. Oats are very heavy in sale, and the prices of Monday are not quite supported.

Monday, April 12.—The arrivals of all sorts of Grain last week were moderate, except of Oats, which were again considerable. The fresh supplies this morning of Wheat,

Barley, Beans, and Peas, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, are only small; of Oats there are a few more vessels from the north. There being but little prime Wheat at market, such descriptions have sold readily at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per quarter, and the finest parcels are all sold: there has been more doing in other qualities, on rather better terms than last Monday. Buck Wheat is hardly saleable, and the price is nominal.

Barley for malting sells well, and is rather dearer than last week, but other sorts remain without alteration. Beans have sold with much more freedom than of late, but not at higher prices. Peas of both kinds remain steady at last quotations. The large arrival of Oats from Ireland has operated to stagnate the sales of this article, and although the prices made to-day are considered equal to last Monday, yet there has been a general dullness to-day in the sales, with many parcels left over unsold. Flour is advanced 6s. per sack.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old)	64s. to 74s.
— white, (old)	50s. — 80s.
— red, (new)	44s. — 60s.
— fine	52s. — 60s.
— superfine	58s. — 66s.
— white, (new)	50s. — 54s.
— fine	55s. — 63s.
— superfine	66s. — 71s.
Flour, per sack	60s. — 65s.
— Seconds	55s. — 60s.
— North Country ..	50s. — 54s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 104d. by the full-priced Bakers.

**ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From April 5 to April 10, both inclusive.**

Whence.	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Benns.	Flour.
Aberdeen .....	.....	.....	.....	534	.....	.....
Aldbro'	415	851	22	20	117	20
Arundel .....	.....	119	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banff .....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	.....
Berwick	233	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Boston .....	.....	.....	.....	4149	.....	20
Bridport .....	.....	.....	.....	470	.....	.....
Cardigan .....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
Carmarthen .....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Clay .....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	60
Dartmouth .....	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester	24	28	1057	.....	33	495
Harwich	100	14	1200	.....	31	490
Leigh	914	55	.....	120	273	98
Maldon	678	226	480	.....	336	755
Exeter .....	.....	70	.....	100	.....	.....
Grimsby .....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	3628	.....	50
Ipswich	361	497	2917	.....	135	195
Kent	1634	1668	506	245	786	1093
Louth .....	.....	.....	.....	435	.....	.....
Lyme .....	.....	60	40	.....	.....	.....
Lynn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Newport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poole .....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth .....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
Rye .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Scarborough .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoreham .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spalding	30	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Stockton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
Southwold	729	481	50	.....	10	.....
Wells .....	.....	580	2	.....	.....	.....
Weymouth .....	.....	.....	100	100	.....	88
Whitby .....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....
Wisbeach .....	.....	.....	.....	2308	.....	.....
Woodbridge	97	280	.....	.....	.....	133
Yarmouth .....	.....	1810	1947	.....	.....	2100
Ireland .....	.....	.....	.....	7010	.....	100
Foreign .....	.....	90	.....	215	.....	405
Total	5214	7238	8321	20944	1721	6223 405

**Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week :
Rye, 20 ; Pease, 1263 ; Tares, 1632 ; Linseed, 1084 ; Rapeseed, 6 ;
Brank, 26 ; Mustard, 16 ; Flax, 12 ; and Seeds, 344 quarters.**

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	54	88
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	48	82
— red English, ditto ..	62	85
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	56	80
Rye Grass	per qr..	26
Turnip, new, white .. per bush..	10	12
— red & green .. ditto ..	10	16
— yellow Swedes ditto ..	9	11
Mustard, white	ditto ..	7
— brown	ditto ..	8
Caraway	per cwt	50
Coriander.....	ditto ..	8
Sanfoin	per qr..	30
Trefoil	per cwt	20
Ribgrass	ditto ..	30
Canary, common .. per qr..	40	45
— fine	ditto ..	46
Tares	per bush..	4
Hempseed	per qr..	40
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign	ditto ..	30
— fine English		
for sowing	ditto ..	42
Rapeseed, 24 <i>l.</i> to 26 <i>l.</i> per last.		
Foreign Tares, 3 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>		
Linseed Oil Cake, 10 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 11 <i>l.</i> per 1000		
Foreign ditto, 6 <i>l.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per ton.		
Rape Cake, 5 <i>l.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per ton.		

Monday, April 12.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 43 firkins of Butter, and 2,023 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign ports 3,860 casks of Butter.

City, 14 April 1824.

The speculators are beginning to reap the fruits of their imprudence. We have frequently spoken of the extensive failures amongst the retailers; we have now to announce the stoppage of a wholesale house, one heretofore of the first respectability, and of about thirty years standing. They owe, it is said, nearly forty thousand pounds! This occurrence has alarmed those who are doing extensive business, as there are a great many others who have been carrying on the same sort of trade. The losses in this instance fall chiefly where they

ought to fall—on those who are considered, and justly considered, as intruders in the trade.

BACON.

The demand is not brisk.—On board, 5*l.* to 52*s.*—Landed, 53*s.* to 54*s.*

BUTTER.

There has been an increased demand for Butter of late; but it is too late in the season for any advance in price to take place, unless there had been a shortness of quantity, which is not now the case.—Landed : Carlow, 76*s.* to 84*s.*—Waterford, or Dublin, 70*s.* to 75*s.*—Cork, or Limerick, 74*s.* to 75*s.*—Dutch, 98*s.* to 102*s.*

CHEESE.

The demand for Cheese is a little improved, but no variation in prices.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 12.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	0	4	2
Mutton.....	4	0	4	6
Veal.....	5	0	6	0
Pork.....	4	4	5	4
Beasts ... 3,122 | Sheep ... 18,430				
Calves 170 | Pigs 210				

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	6	3	6
Mutton.....	2	8	3	8
Veal.....	3	4	5	4
Pork.....	3	4	5	4

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	4	3	4
Mutton.....	3	0	3	10
Veal.....	3	4	5	0
Pork.....	3	8	5	4
Lamb.....	5	0	6	8

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Ton.				
Ware	2	5	to	3 15
Middlings	1	15	—	2 0
Chats	1	15	—	0 0
Common Red	0	0	—	0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

BOROUGH.—per Ton.				
Ware	2	5	to	3 15
Middlings	1	15	—	2 0
Chats	1	15	—	0 0
Common Red	2	6	—	3 5

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay				
				75s. to 110s.
				Straw 40s. to 48s.
St. James's.—Hay				
				75s. to 120s.
				Straw 45s. to 54s.
Whitechapel. Hay				
				90s. to 110s.
				Straw 42s. to 50s.
				Clover 100 to 130s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pea.
	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.
Aylesbury	52 68 0	32 36 0	24 30 0	32 42 0	40 42 0
Banbury	56 68 0	33 36 0	21 28 0	36 44 0	0 0 0
Basingstoke	55 64 0	27 34 0	22 25 0	37 45 0	0 0 0
Chelmsford.....	56 72 0	34 40 0	25 30 0	34 42 0	33 38 0
Derby	66 80 0	40 46 0	25 32 0	36 58 0	0 0 0
Devizes.....	50 74 0	28 39 6	26 30 0	34 48 0	0 0 0
Dorchester.....	48 76 0	25 32 0	20 24 0	40 48 0	0 0 0
Exeter.....	61 72 0	26 33 0	19 0 0	40 44 0	0 0 0
Guildford	52 72 0	34 38 0	23 30 0	38 48 0	38 41 0
Henley	52 60 0	30 37 0	22 30 0	38 43 0	40 46 0
Hornastle.....	58 68 0	30 40 0	20 26 0	36 50 0	0 0 0
Hungerford.....	48 67 0	26 33 0	18 30 0	34 44 0	0 0 0
Lewes	52 64 0	34 0 0	23 27 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Lynn	48 64 0	28 36 0	20 25 0	38 40 0	36 48 0
Newbury	48 74 0	24 37 0	21 33 0	32 44 0	40 42 0
Newcastle	50 72 0	35 37 0	21 28 0	40 44 0	38 46 0
Northampton.....	60 67 0	32 36 6	20 29 6	35 39 0	0 0 0
Nottingham	61 0 0	39 0 0	26 0 0	43 0 0	0 0 0
Reading	46 78 0	27 42 0	20 27 0	34 41 0	36 42 0
Sherborne.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Stamford.....	59 70 0	23 41 0	20 30 0	40 50 0	0 0 0
Swansea	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Truro	63 0 0	37 0 0	27 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Uxbridge	46 73 0	32 38 0	23 31 0	36 44 0	34 43 0
Warminster.....	42 74 0	25 42 0	20 33 0	46 50 0	0 0 0
Winchester.....	48 72 0	30 36 0	20 27 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Yarmouth	60 66 0	30 36 0	22 27 0	36 37 0	36 50 0
Dalkeith*	29 35 0	28 33 0	20 26 0	21 26 0	21 26 0
Haddington*.....	37 0 0	25 33 0	20 24 0	20 24 0	19 23 0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended April 3, 1824.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
London	71 3	36 3	25 4
Essex	64 4	35 2	25 3
Kent.....	61 7	36 3	24 0
Sussex.....	58 11	33 6	22 8
Suffolk.....	60 8	32 7	24 10
Cambridgeshire	59 4	28 0	20 9
Norfolk	60 4	33 0	25 2
Lincolnshire	63 3	36 8	22 2
Yorkshire	62 3	35 8	23 1
Durham	65 3	38 0	26 8
Northumberland	61 2	37 9	27 1
Cumberland	64 8	39 0	28 10
Westmoreland	71 5	40 1	29 4
Lancashire	65 5	33 5	28 2
Cheshire	65 7	45 0	26 8
Gloucestershire.....	62 1	33 1	23 8
Somersetshire	63 5	30 11	20 1
Monmouthshire	64 0	34 7	21 0
Devonshire	66 9	33 0	19 8
Cornwall	62 4	34 11	24 6
Dorsetshire	60 2	30 10	19 9
Hampshire	60 8	32 0	23 1
North Wales	70 5	42 10	22 5
South Wales	62 10	36 11	20 1

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended April 3.

Wheat.. 31,188 qrs.	Barley.. 26,456 qrs.	Beans.... 5,602 qrs.
Rye 392 qrs.	Oats.... 29,814 qrs.	Peas.... 2,231 qrs.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, April 10.—There was not so large a show of Cattle here to-day as last week, but more sheep; fat Scots 6s. 3d. to 6s. 9d. per stone; lean Beasts 4s. to 4s. 3d. per stone; fat Mutton 6s. 6d. per stone; fat Pork 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Veal 6d to 7d. per lb.

Horncastle, April 10.—Beef, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton 5d. to 6d.; Pork 5d. to 6d.; and Veal 7d. to 8d. per lb.

Malton, April 10.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef 5d. to 6½d.; Mutton 5d. to 6½d.; Pork 4½d. to 5½d.; and Veal 5d. to 7d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 11d. to 12d. per lb. Salt ditto, 48s. per firkin. Bacon Sides, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.; Hams, 7s. to 9s. per stone.

Malton Palmsun show for Horses commenced the 5th: there has only been a short supply of good Horses this week, but a great many dealers: such as suited for harness, field, and road, obtained great prices; Machiners, and such as suited for the army, were soon bought

up at good prices; inferior sorts more in demand. On this day the show of Cattle was not very large:—Fat Beasts from 6s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per stone. Lean Stock sold at very low prices, and a great many did not meet with purchasers.

The Ottery first great Monthly Cattle Market, which was held on Thursday last, was much more numerously attended than its most sanguine friends had anticipated, and a considerable deal of business was done, at good prices.

The first IIsley (Berks) Sheep Market was held on Wednesday, and the general prices of Sheep were as follow:—Tegs, from 20s. to 30s. per head; Couples, from 28s. to 35s. There was a fine pen of Tegs belonging to Mr. Thomas Pocock, for which he was offered 31s. 6d.

Price of Wheat and other Grain in FRANCE.

Calais Market, March 20th.—Wheats, best white quality, perfectly nimble, 4s. 6d. per bushel Winchester; Barley, 3s. 9d.; Beans, 2s. 10½d.; and Oats, 2s.

Bergue Market, 29th March.—White Wheats, best quality, average, 38s. 9d. per quarter; Rye, 19s. 4½d.; Oats, 15s. 9d. Beans, 24s. 10d.; Peas, (blue), for boiling, 29s. 2d.; ditto, (white), 28s. 10d.; and Bear or Bigg, 20s. 7d.

Average price of Grain taken from the official Government Report at Paris, dated 1st April 1824, reduced into Winchester measure, and English currency.

From the Markets at Arras and Bergues, department du Nord:—Best white Wheats, dry and nimble, 34s. 11d.; Rye, ditto, 20s. 1½d.; and Oats, good ditto, 14s. 9½d.

N. B. Very little Barley is grown in the North of France, the farmers only cultivate Bear or Bigg, of which they make their Malt.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the BOROUGH.

Monday, April 12.—The price of Hops remain the same as last week.

Maidstone, April 8.—The Hop-pulling is now general, and there is but little appearance of the bine at present, which perhaps is for the better, as the late frosts and cold weather have much cut the shoots that were sprouting from the forward hills. Nothing doing in the trade.

COTTON MARKET.

Friday, April 9.—The demand for Cotton has been general through-

out the week, and the appearance of the Market on the whole very good; the sales are from 2,000 to 2,500 bales, at our full previous currency. By public sale this forenoon, 340 bags Egyptian Cotton were offered; only 20 bags were sold, fair quality 11½d.

OILS, per Ton, of 252 Gallons.

New Greenland Whale	£.19	0
Pale Seal	25	0
Spermaceti	39	0
Linseed	26	10
Pale Rape	32	0
Galipoli, per 236 gallons..	50	0

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

BLUE AND BUFF.

Kensington, 21st April, 1824.

SINCE my last article upon this subject, I have received a letter from CAPTAIN PECHELL, of the navy, requesting me to insert what he calls a *correction* of part (a very small part) of the statements, published by me in the Register before the last, of the *relative force* of the British and American ships, engaged during the late war. I will insert this letter, together with the alleged correction, and then make some remarks, not only on these documents, but on those more general points that belong to the subject.

Were I to employ a single page of my paper in settling any point which the vanity or arrogance of the puffed-up Thing may have brought into discussion, I should think myself wholly inexcusable. The unfortunate historian, JAMES, and the heroes of the square-shoulder may settle their matters as they please. We shall see, I

dare say, that Mr. JAMES will by no means traverse his complaint to the *Court of King's Bench*, and put it into the hands of a man that will not *cringe to Blue and Buff*. We shall see, I think, an amiable sort of *apology on both sides*, the noble Captain paying, perhaps, the expenses, and Mr. James keeping, in the way of compensation, the marks of the stick on his shoulders. Who, when he is waked in the night by a couple of the feline race, squeaking, screaming, crying, and swearing like devils, does not, as soon as he ascertains what it is, roll himself down, pull up the bed-clothes, and, half laughing and half angry, exclaiming, *curse the cats*, fall asleep again?

But, with this matter is connected really important matter. The attack upon the "*naval historian*" has led to certain publications insisting on the *great*, the *wonderful deeds and merits of BLUE AND BUFF*; and also on the *great gratitude* that the *nation* owes to *BLUE and BUFF*. Now, I say, that

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these notions (take the late war as *whole*) are false. I say also, that they are calculated to do great national mischief. They are calculated to induce the Government to persevere in its present course of bestowing *rank and profit*; and, my opinion is, that, if this course (as exposed by Mr. Hume last year) be persevered in, this country will be defeated on the seas, and will be compelled to take her station below the American Republics, and very far indeed below France. I am convinced, that she will never again dare to excise the *right of search*. In short, I am convinced, that she will become an inferior state, existing in a state of *nominal independence*, in consequence of the

conflicting interests of the great states.

I am anticipating here: let me now, therefore, insert Captain PECHELL's letter and corrections.

" Aldwick Chichester 11th April 1824

" Sir

" As I am satisfied you would not permit an erroneous statement to remain uncorrected in your Register and as that work from the ability and clearness of style of its author would not fail to carry conviction to the minds of its numerous readers I hasten to lay before you a clear account of the force of the Ships of War taken by the Americans during the late contest which in your Register of the 11th has been very inaccurately stated and which I hope you will take the earliest opportunity of altering or acknowledging " I am Sir

" Your obedient Servant
" G R PECHELL Capt R N "

" Guns

" 32 lbs	Sloop of War	Frolic	18	mounted only	18
" 24 lbs	D°	Peacock	18	D°	D°
" 32 lbs	D°	Epenier	18	..	18
" 32	D°	Rein Deer	18	..	18
" 32 lbs	D°	Avon	18	..	18
" 18 lbs	Gun Brig	Boxer	12	..	14

" The above vessels were all Brigs and could have no more guns except a small carronade for the boat

" Chesapeake	36 mounted	39	18 pounders	main deck
" Argus	18	..	20	24 pounders
" Pelican	18	..	18	32 lbs
" Constitution	mounted	54 guns	24 lbs	on the main deck
" United States	..	56	D° & 42	on the Q ^r Deck
" Wasp	..	22	83 lb	

" The difference of men in the United states ships should have been mentioned

" The Constitution had 450

" The United States 476 or thereabouts when she took the Macedonian

" The Chesapeake had upwards of 400 when taken by the Shannon who had 330"

Now, in the first place, why am I to believe Captain PECHELL in preference to the accounts which were published at the time, both in England and America ? I see no cause for believing him in preference to those accounts. He is a *Captain* of the Navy indeed ; and such are many others that I could name. There is nothing in that word that has with me any credit-producing power. I am, besides, to learn on *what authority* the Captain makes this statement. He was no officer to keep records of the ships. In short, as the matter is here left, I believe the published account ; and, of course, do not believe the account of CAPTAIN PECHELL, who can, I think, know but little about the matter, seeing that he is amongst those fortunate youths, who were *lieutenants* in 1814, (end of French war,) and who are now *post-captains*, having been made *post* (as they slang it) over the heads of hundreds of commanders. How, then, is he to know so much about this matter ? He does not pretend to produce any *proof*; he appeals to no *voucher*; but asserts the thing, point blank. Gently ! gently, noble Captain : we are not, here, I thank God, on the quarter-deck. To make assertions pass here, a hoarse, roaring voice, and a pair

of square shoulders, mounted with surprising shoulder-knots, are not sufficient. You deny the correctness of accounts long since published : it is, therefore, your business to *produce proof* of the incorrectness. You have not even attempted this ; and, therefore, your denial is worth not a straw.

However, I give you all the guns and all the men you ask for ! And, my God ! what do the whole amount to ? If you think, if you can think, that our defeat arose out of circumstances like these, what must be your opinion of our own navy ! Talk of men, indeed ! Is it not notorious, that the JAVA had nearly double her number of men. But, if we dispute, or attempt to dispute about trifling things like this, it is as clear that we are beaten, as it is that the boy is beaten who cries out that his antagonist *does not fight fair*.

I shall now return (for it is really a duty to do it) to the impudent *braggings* of our newspapers, and other base things. These braggings have disgusted all the world except the soul-feeders of this "tight little island." We brag of your having beaten the fleets of France, Spain, and Holland : about that of our (the people of England's) friend JONATHAN our braggarts say little. They

say, that that war was an irregular sort of thing. But, our navy *did not beat* those of France, Spain, and Holland. Those navies were *broken up* by the revolution : they had *lost their officers* before we were at war with them. A large part of those navies were surrendered by *treason*, as the revolutionists called it, and by *loyalty*, as we called it. No matter which it was, it answered our purpose exceedingly well ; for it put a large part of the French and Dutch navies into our hands *without any fighting at all*.

This will not *happen again*. For the like to happen, another *thousand millions* must be borrowed and expended ; and our **THING** cannot borrow another thousand millions. What the Blue and Buff gets in future, it must fight for ; and fight pretty hard, too. It was no *beat* of the fleets of France and Holland and Spain. Those fleets were *abandoned*. They were *given up*. They were not beaten. I mean as a *whole*. There were many particular battles, in which the chances were pretty fair ; but, as a *whole*, those fleets were *not beaten*. They fell, owing to the want of officers, want of men, want of discipline, want of stores, want of skill, want of every thing necessary to their

defence. They were like mobs that have to face regular battalions. But, our bragging insisted on the contrary ; or, at least, it never acknowledged any of these advantages in our favour ; and always seemed to *take it for granted*, that these navies *were what they always used to be* ! Thus the nation was deceived ; thus it was cajoled along to the borrowing of so many hundred millions of money.

When we came to face the *Americans*, the truth came out. We had now got to fight with those who had *officers* and *stores* ; those who were not to be induced, from motives of "*loyalty*," to *surrender their ships*. In short, we had now to fight with men who were neither feeble creatures nor traitors. Until *this fight* came on, our navy had had no *real fighting* : it had had to do with no *real seamen*. It is this part of the war, therefore, which we have to look at, and by which we must *try the merits* of our navy.

Until *this fight* came on, the main part of the war had consisted in the *seizure of merchant ships*. Sir WILLIAM SCOTT had, hitherto, been the "*greatest sea captain of the age*." To raise money upon neutrals, and especially on America, had, until *this fight*

began, been the principal business of the Blue and Buff. And,

O Lord ! how wise John Bull rejoiced when his "gallant tars" made such parcels of *prize-money* ! John was not told, that that prize-money came, in the end, *out of his pocket*, and that it was assisting to make a Debt that would first grind him half to death, and then produce that very *revolution*, which he (the great ass !) was paying fighters to prevent.

However, *this fight*, this Yankee fight came on at last ; and, now, let us see, a little more fully than we had time to see in my last article upon this subject ; let us see what this Yankee fight *has done and is likely to do* for us ; and let us see, particularly, what we owe to *Blue and Buff* in this case.

Before the Yankee fight began, I told the Prince Regent how it would end. I said, that our ships would be beaten, and that the attempt to beat the Yankees *would create a Yankee Navy*. Curious ! when that war began, Mr. CANNING laughed at the Yankee navy, as consisting of half a dozen frigates with bits of striped bunting flying at their mast-head ; and now, he, this same Mr. CANNING, actually looks to this navy for *protection*, while his newspapers

talk of "the *two* great maritime nations" !

Let us, since the COURIER insists, that we *owe so much* to Blue and Buff ; that our debt of *gratitude* is so great, that Blue and Buff "must be *expected*" to come and *beat us*, if we do not write its history to its liking. Since our debt of *gratitude* is represented to be so great to Blue and Buff, let us see a little of the hand which Blue and Buff had in causing that fatal, that *disgraceful*, fight with the Yankees. But, stop, let me here quote the infamous Old Times newspaper, which had been the great trumpeter to the war. In October, 1814, this base old paper spoke thus of that war.

" Halifax papers to the 6th instant, New York to the 22d ultimo, and Boston to the 25th, have been received. There is no dissembling that the popular outcry in Canada against Sir GEORGE PREVOST's conduct, on occasion of the late operations in Plattsburg, is very general and very loud. We cannot pretend to determine on the talent of this officer, or on the wisdom of his plans ; but we recur to the suggestion which we made at a very early period of the campaign, and regret exceedingly that one

" of our most experienced Generals from Spain was not sent at once, with an army strong in numbers, and flushed with victory from the fields of Toulouse, to the heart of the United States. Was it beneath the dignity of Lord Hill, or even of the Duke of Wellington? Fatal prejudice! To despise, to irritate, and, after all, *not to submit*—*due our adversaries*, is the worst and weakest of all policy. Now we have reduced ourselves to the dilemma of being obliged to carry our point by main force; or to retire from the contest ten times worse than we began it, with the mere postponement of an abstract question, which has no reference to our present state of peace, with a fund of the bitterest animosity laid up against us in future, with our flag disgraced on the ocean and on the lakes, and with the laurels withered at Plattsburg, which were so hardly but so gloriously earned in Portugal, and Spain, and France. The spirit of the British Nation cannot stoop to the latter alternative; and therefore, at what ever risk, at whatever expense, we must embrace the former. The invaluable year 1814, when the treachery of America was

" fresh in the minds of the European Powers, is past. Already do they begin to relax in their deep and merited contempt of the servile hypocrite Madison. Already do they turn a compunctioning look on the smoking rafters of the would-be Capitol. Presently, perhaps, the Russian Cabinet may forget that the Empress Catherine, to her dying day, treated the Americans as rebels to their legal Sovereign; or the Spanish Court, while it is endeavouring to rivet its yoke on Buenos Ayres, may join with the philosophers of Virginia, in contending for the liberty of the seas. Such, and still greater political inconsistencies we have before now witnessed. Therefore let time be taken by the forelock; let not another campaign be wasted in diversions, and demonstrations; let not another autumnal sun go down in DISGRACE TO THE BRITISH ARMS. Commodore Macdonough's laconic note savours a little of affectation; but we are sorry he has so favourable an opportunity for displaying the brevity of his style to advantage. General MACOMBE's orders, however, are sufficiently lengthy; and, unfortunately, he also has some unpleasant information to

" give us. He states, that 14,000
" British Veterans have been foaled
" by 1,500 American Regulars,
" and some few Militia, the whole
" not exceeding 2,500 men. If he
" is correct in these estimates, it
" is surely high time that we
" should either give up teaching
" the Americans war, or send
" them better instructors."

Well, after this peace was made, but, while it was making, the great the big, the enormous beating of the British at *New Orleans* took place. The British negotiators put forward a *sine qua non* at Ghent. But, they abandoned that *sine qua non*! The recollection of the recent naval thumpings made the pretty fellows at Whitehall swallow their *sine qua non*; and, in short, make peace without even an allusion to that right of impressment, to uphold which they had gone into war that had cost the nation about seventy millions of money!

Let us, then, since the *Courrier* insists, that our gratitude to Blue and Buff ought to make us content to take a beating from it, when it has a mind to come into our houses and give it us; since the *Courrier* insists on this, let us see what kind Blue and Buff had in causing this most disgraceful and fatal of all our wars. The cause of the

war was, the impressing of American Seamen (by our ships of war) on board of American ships on the high seas. That we had no right to do this is a clear case. We had the might, however, and we exercised it. The manner of exercising it was, of course, left to Blue and Buff. Hundreds and even thousands of documents of the nature of the following were published in America just before, and during the war. I inserted these in the Register of December 24, 1814; and I insert them here for a purpose similar to that which I then had in view; namely, to make the people of England cease to be the dupes of arrogance and conceit:

The reader's blood will boil as he goes through the following documents. It is impossible to read them without being thrown into a state of actual rage. When Mr. JAMES reads these documents, what a happy man he must think himself, to have got only a few strokes with a stick laid across his shoulders! Here we have the real cause of the fatal war, and the real cause of that *now*, which we now see rising up. The American Government would have deserved to be exterminated, if it had not provided effectually for taking vengeance. I beg the per-

der to attend well to these documents; for, here, again I say, is the *real cause* of all the disgrace of 1814, and of all the dangers and humiliations that are now approaching us through the means of an American Navy. Here is the real cause of there being "two great naval nations." Therefore, read these documents.

"From the Salem Register of January 9, 1813.

"I, Isaac Clark, of Salem, in the county of Essex, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, on solemn oath declare, that I was born in the town of Randolph, in the county of Norfolk; have sailed out of Salem aforesaid about seven years; that on the 14th day of June, 1809, I was impressed and forcibly taken from the ship Jane, of Norfolk, by the sailing-master (his name was Carr) of His Majesty's ship Porcupine, Robert Elliot, commander. I had a protection from the custom-house in Salem, which I showed to Captain Elliot; he score I was an Englishman, tore my protection to pieces before my eyes, and threw it overboard, and ordered me to go to work. I told him I did not belong to his flag, and I would do no work under it.

"He then ordered my legs to be put in irons, and the next morning ordered the master-at-arms to take me on deck and give me two dozen lashes; after receiving them, he ordered him to keep me in irons, and give me one biscuit and a pint of water for 24 hours. After keeping me in this situation one week, I was brought on deck, and asked by Captain Elliot if I would go to my duty—on my refusing, he ordered me to strip, tied me up a second time, and gave me two dozen more, and kept me on the same allowance another week—then ordered me on deck again, and asked if I would go to work; I still persisted that I was an American, and that he had no right to demand my services, and I would do no work on board his ship. He told me he would punish me until I was willing to work; and then gave me the third two dozen of lashes, ordered a very heavy chain to be put round my neck, (such as they had used to sling the lower yard) fastened to a ringbolt in the deck, and that no person except the master-at-arms should speak to me, or give me any thing to eat or drink, but my one biscuit and a pint of water for twenty-four hours, until I would go to work.

" I was kept in this situation nine weeks, when, being exhausted by hunger and thirst, I was obliged to yield. After being on board the ship more than two years and a half, and being wounded in an action with a French frigate, I was sent to the hospital. When partially recovered, I was sent on board the Impregnable, a 98 gun ship. My wound growing worse, I was returned to the hospital, when the American Consul received a copy of my protection from Salem, and procured my discharge on the 29th day of April last. There were seven impressed Americans on board the Porcupine, three of whom had entered. " ISAAC CLARK."

From the National Advocate,
May 4th, 1813.

" The following documents are worthy of attention, as illustrating practically the subject of impressment:—

" I, Beekman Ver Plank Hoffman, of the town of Poughkeepsie, do certify that I am a lieutenant in the United States navy; that I was a lieutenant on board the Constitution frigate in the action and capture of the Guerriere; that, after her surrender, I was sent on board,

" and after taking out the crew, fired and blew up the ship. The eight impressed American seamen were among the crew of the Guerriere, who were liberated at Boston. I was also on board the Constitution in the action and capture of the Java, and was sent on board that vessel, and, after the crew were removed, set her on fire and blew her up. Amongst the crew of the Java, thirteen impressed American seamen were found, three of whom had entered the British service and were left, the other ten were liberated as Americans.

" Dated Poughkeepsie,

" April 16, 1813.

" B. V. HOFFMAN."

Dutchess County, 22.

" Richard Tompkins, being sworn, saith, that he is a native of New Paltz, opposite Poughkeepsie; that he sailed from Wappinger about the 28th of April 1810, on board the brig Warren, W. Kelly, captain, for Cork. On the homeward passage, in September following, he was impressed and taken on board the Peacock, a British sloop of war, and compelled to do duty. That while on board that vessel, he made many unsuccessful attempts to write to

" his friends, informing them of
" his situation. He further saith,
" that after he had heard of the
" war, himself and two other im-
" pressed American seamen, who
" were on board the Peacock,
" went ast to the captain, claim-
" ed to be considered as American
" prisoners of war, and refused to
" do duty any longer. They were
" ordered off the quarter-deck,
" and the captain called for the
" master-at-arms, and ordered us
" to be put in irons; we were then
" kept in irons about twenty-four
" hours, when we were taken
" out, brought to the gangway,
" stripped of our clothes, tied
" and whipped, each one dozen
" and half lashes, and put to duty.
" He further saith, that he was
" kept on board the Peacock, and
" did duty, till the action with the
" Hornet—after the Hornet hoist-
" ed American colours, he and
" the other impressed Americans
" again went to the captain of the
" Peacock, asked to be sent below,
" said it was an American ship,
" and that they did not wish to fight
" against their country. The cap-
" tain ordered us to our quarters;
" called midshipman Stone to do
" his duty; and if we did not do
" our duty, to blow our brains
" out.—'Aye! aye!' was an-
" swered by Stone, who then held

" a pistol at my head, and or-
" dered us to our places. We
" then continued at our places
" and were compelled to fight till
" the Peacock struck: and we
" were liberated after an impress-
" ment of about two years and
" eight months."

his
" RICHARD X TOMPATIN"
mark

" Poughkeepsie, April 17, 1812.
" Read over and signed in the
" presence of

" Joseph Harris,
" John S. Frear."

Dutchess County, sc:

" James Tompkins, being sworn,
" saith, that he is a native of Ulster
" county, opposite Poughkeepsie;
" that he sailed out of New York
" in the month of April, 1812, in the
" ship Minerva, bound to Ireland;
" that on the homeward-bound
" passage, in July after, this de-
" posent, with three other Amer-
" ican seamen, Samuel Davis,
" Wm. Young, and John Brown,
" were impressed, and taken on
" board of the British ship Acasta,
" David Smith, captain. We were
" taken on Saturday evening;
" on Monday morning we were
" brought to the gangway, and
" informed we must enter on board
" ship, and live as other seamen,
" or we should live on oatmeal,
" and water, and receive five

"dozen lashes. This deponent says, himself, and the other three impressed with him, did refuse to enter, and each of them were then whipped five dozen lashes. On Wednesday following we were again all brought up and had the same offer made to us to enter, which we refused, and we were again whipped four dozen lashes each. On Saturday after the like offer was made to us, and on our refusal we were again whipped three dozen lashes each. On Monday following, still refusing to enter, we were again whipped two dozen each. On Wednesday following we were again whipped one dozen each, and ordered to be taken below and put in irons till we did enter : and the captain said he would punish the damn'd Yankee rascals till they did enter. We were then put in irons, and laid in irons three months. During the time of our impressment, the ship had an action, and captured a French ship. Before this action we were taken out of irons, and asked to fight, but we refused ; and after the action we were again ironed, where we remained till the ship arrived at London. After arriving there we first heard of the

" war with America, and that the " Guerriere was taken. This deponent, took his shirt, Samuel Davis and Wm. Young took their handkerchiefs, made stripes and stars for the American colours, and hung it over a gun, and gave three cheers for the victory. The next morning at six o'clock, we were brought up and whipped two dozen lashes each for huzzaing for the Yankee flag ! Shortly after this, we were all released by the assistance of the American Consul and Captain Hall, who knew us. This deponent further saith, that they had all protections, and showed them, and claimed to be Americans, at the time they were impressed. JAMES TOMPKINS."

"Sworn before me this 17th day of April, 1819, at which time the said James Tompkins showed me his wrists, which at his request I examined, and there appeared to be marks and scars on both of them, occasioned, as I suppose, from his having been in irons."

"Wm. W. BOGARDUS,
"Justice of the Peace."

The heart sinks within one as one reads. Dear lashes, these, in England ! They will, before it be over, cost her a large part of

her maritime power. Who can help feeling with these brave men, when they cut up their shirt and handkerchief to make a flag to exult over the *Guerriere*! Who can hope to beat such men? What glorious revenge for them when they heard of that capture!

It may be said, that these statements may be *false*. It is *possible*; and, I do not vouch for their truth. But, they make part of *hundreds*; and I never yet have seen one of them contradicted. If *false*, they might be, and still may be, contradicted; and they are, surely, of as much *importance* as the trifling *larboard* and *starboard* and *jib-boom* and *tuffing-up* slang contained in the article that so fired the blood of Sir JOHN PHILLIMORE. Nobody in the world can wish these things to be *false* more than I do. They are, however, upon record. They make part of *history*, though, perhaps not of Mr. JAMES's History. I should like to know how he has dealt with this part of the seats of the navy. He is writing the *Naval History of Great Britain*.—Ought not these things to be noticed? Aye, and ought he not to notice, too, the grand defeat of the American Navy on the *Serpentine River*? What authority has he to omit this?

It was a *battle*, and a famous battle, too. "The contest," our sensible newspapers told us, "was long, and, at one time, seemed doubtful as to the issue; but, as if impatient at the delay, our gallant tars bore up close along-side, laid the enemy on board, and in a few minutes, the Yankee flag was seen coming down, while the sky was rent by the shouts of the countless thousands, who were out upon the occasion to enjoy the triumphs of this happy day"!

This was no *child's sport*. It was a thing prepared and executed and paid for by the *Government* of the "British Empire." It was a real *measure of the Government*. There was a *grant of money by the Parliament*, out of which grant the expenses of this victory were paid. Is Mr. JAMES's a "Naval History," then, if he omit this? I must, after all, look at this book of Mr. JAMES, and take care to have its omissions supplied.

So much for the cause of the disgraceful and fatal war. As to the *future*, we can never be *safe*. This new naval Power, which our sensible London press is so *happy* at seeing rising up, will soon settle us. It will never again suffer us

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to exercise the *right of search*; and, without that, what becomes of Blue and Buff! What means have we of hurting either France or Spain? The American navy will, in all human probability, be more powerful than ours, and that, too, with about a *fortieth part* of the expense. We have, according to Mr. HUME's valuable statement, ships requiring

Capt.	Comdr.	Lieuts.
244.	147.	1588.

But, in January 1823, we had to pay, in one shape or another,

Capt.	Comdr.	Lieuts.
829.	814.	3720 !!!

Bravo, John Bull! You have officers enough, at any rate, Johnny, and you are, I see, continually taking on new ones! Sensible Johnny, you have gallant tars enough, whatever you may have of the means to keep paupers at cracking stones. "If all the Ships, in-
" cluding Yachts, and other small
" vessels, on the List of the Navy,
" were fitted for sea, they would
" require," says Mr. HUME, 244
Capts. 147 Comdrs. 1588 Lieuts.
In all, 1979. And we have, in
all, 5363! Ah! but, if we had to
pay no more than we want, what
would become of the rest? And
how would this best of all possi-

ble parliaments be able to provide for so many genteel persons, so closely connected with the famous *House* and the *seats* thereof? See that Johnny's Navy, like his Church and his Army and all the rest of his good things, actually makes part and parcel of the "envy of surrounding nations and admiration of the world."

The American navy is a new sort of thing. It is like the French Republican army. It is under no restraint either of blood or brough. Our navy, with its present sort of promotion, might do very well to fight French, Dutch and Spaniards; but, it will never do to fight the Americans. Mr. HUME, in his statement to the Honorable House, in June last, gave a list of fifty-one Commanders, who have obtained two commissions each, since 1814, and since the fleet was reduced. Now, pray, reader, mind this! These 51 were Midshipmen in 1814, and they have since been made Lieutenants first, and then Commanders. What was this for, when there were already on the List, and in pay, hundreds, and even thousands, of Lieutenants? Why bring these Midshipmen forward, when there was such an overstock of Lieutenants? Mark, reader, one of these fellows was promoted

to the rank of Commander over the heads of two thousand one hundred and twenty Lieutenants! But mind, this is the fewest! Every other of the fifty-one is promoted over the heads of a greater number of Lieutenants; and one of them, W. J. HORN JOHNSTONE, is put over the head of three thousand six hundred and eighty-six! This is not the way they do things in America. The American navy is not like this Thing.

Mr. HUME, in the same set of statements, gives a list of 40 (out of four times as many) *Post Captains*, who were Lieutenants at the close of the war, and who have since been made *first Commanders* and *then Post Captains*. In their first step, they were put over the heads of *thousands* of Lieutenants, and, in their second step, over the heads of *hundreds* of Commanders. It is curious enough that this very CAPTAIN PECHELL is one of these favourite children of the THING, our great envy-exciting and admi-

ration-inspiring THING! He was made a Commander in 1814, and, in 1822, he was made a Post Captain, over the heads of *three hundred and forty-eight Commanders*! It would, I dare say, be very difficult to persuade Capt. PECHELL that this is the way to get thumped off the seas by the Yankees. But, this I know for myself, that, if I had been one of the Commanders over whose head he was put, nothing would please me so well as to see the Yankees beat Blue and Buff.

Fear of these Post Captains Mr. HUME points out particularly. Two of them were *Midshipmen at the end of the war*; the other two were *boys* at that time. But, this is so curious a matter, that I must give it in Mr. HUME's own words and in his own manner. It is a thing for people to cut out, and to stick over their fire-places. I beg the reader to look at every part of it with attention. The subject is of vital importance to the country.

List of Four Post Captains who were Midshipmen in March 1815, 1816, 1817, and 1818.

Names.	Lieutenants Commission dated.	No. of Lieutens. passed over.	Commanders Commission dated.	Cmdrs. passed over.	Post Captain of Date.	Ship.	Remarks.
G. C. Gambier	6 Mar. 1815	3820	7 Dec. 1819	745	4 June 1821	Dauntless 24 guns	{ His first Lieut. Samuel Jervois made the 24th Dec. 1809, 5 years and 4 months before he obtained that rank.
Lt. H.F.Thynne	27 Nov. 1817	3568 *3982	9 June 1821	755 *816	30 July 1822	Termaugt 28 guns	{ This Ship building at Bombay, and no other Officer yet appointed.
Hon. F. Spencer	14 July 1818	3642 *3923	5 Mar. 1821	750 *789	26 Aug. 1822	Creele 42 guns . . .	{ Has two Lieuts. serving under him, viz. T.Phipps a Lieutenant of the 1st Dec. 1807, & Wm.Robertson a Lieutenant of the 26th Feb. 1810, both Lieuts. for years before their Captain went to Sea.
Arch. Maclean	5 Sept. 1815	3508 *3769	7 July 1821	749 *815	9 Sept. 1822	Blossom 24 guns	{ His first Lieut. W.G. Agar's Commission, dated the 10th Sept. 1806, many years before his Captain went to Sea.

N. B. What must the *thousands* of Lieutenants, and *hundreds* of Commanders, over whom these Captains have been placed, think and feel at such supercession?—Gambier and Maclean were *Midshipmen at the conclusion of the War*; Thynne and Spencer were *boys* at that time.

* The numbers thus marked were the total number of Lieutenants in the Service at the time the several officers were promoted and superseded so many of their brother officers.

Now, seeing who these four fellows are, the reader will want no further explanation. These Lieutenants *Jervois*, *Phipps*, *Robertson*, and *Agar*, must have some enviable feelings in their bosoms! The fact is, if they do not feel the deepest sense of injury, and consequent resentment, they must be things wholly unfit to fight Yankees. It is not of nature to suppose that men, thus treated, will do any thing except merely what is necessary to get them bread to eat.

When CAPTAIN PECHELL was giving me information, I wonder that he forgot that very useful and interesting piece contained in the fact, that *DACRES*, who commanded the *GUERRIERE*, and who began the war of disgrace, was made a Post Captain at *nineteen years of age!* I was told this for fact, the other day. I do not know it to be true; but, I always understood that he was very young. If I had been an old Lieutenant, serving under this man, in order to get me that *bread* which I could get in no other way, how I should have rejoiced at his defeat! I should have been tempted to exclaim: What! shall the Gatton and Old Sarum System be dis-honoured thus! Shall these Yankee dogs triumph over Gatton, and over that famous *House* which *works* so well! Another broadside: for the honour of Old Sarum and of all that is rotten in the world, another broadside!

How I should have enjoyed myself on seeing my noble commander, put so far over my head, yielding up his sword to the Yankee! It is folly; no; it is base hypocrisy, to suppose, that these are not the feelings of men, thus

treated. What! should any thing induce me really and truly to endeavour to gain prize-money and honour and promotion for a fellow whom Gatton had put over my head! I would cut my throat first. Nothing but downright *want of bread* should induce me to serve an hour after such treatment; but, if compelled by that want, would I assist in obtaining victory? I fancy I should know very well how to get revenge; and, who is fool enough to suppose that I should not take it?

Mr. HUME's is a most valuable statement, and I must return to it another time. There needs, in my opinion, nothing more than this statement to convince any man of sense, that a navy, thus managed, must be beaten by that of America, in the officering of which no *boroughs* have any thing to do. The Government has the whole of the nation to choose out of. It has nobody to consult. And this is a new sort of navy. This navy is our (the people of England's) friend. Mind that. I am of opinion, that I should have been little better than a dog to the old Scotch vagabond that lived in Hampshire, if this navy had been defeated in 1814. All the crew, were ready to fly on upon me in particular. I looked to the Yankees for my very life. They were not fighting against me and against my neighbours, but against Gatton. That was the light that I viewed the thing in. I am sure that the old, impudent, lying, hypocritical, bribing, prostituted Scotch rascal would have had his great, thick, clump foot upon my neck, had it not been for the valour of the Yankees. As long as Gatton and Old Sarum go on, I shall look upon every

war (if one were not enough) as carried on by foreigners *against* them. I looked upon Buonaparte as fighting against them, until he married amongst the kings. Every shot fired by Jonathan was directly at them. Such shots could not hurt us. In short, base is the man, or exceedingly silly, who raises hand or voice in the cause of boroughmongers, whatever shape such cause may assume.

I had much more to say upon this subject, but, I must return to it; for, since Blue and Buff have thought proper to come to beat men in their houses, it behoves us to inquire what are the grounds on which they rest their claim to take such liberties. WM. COBBETT.

TURNPIKE EXTORTIONS.

As stated in the Register of the 27th March, Mr. Cobbett had summoned some toll-collectors before the Magistrates to be assembled at Battel on the 18th inst. for taking greater toll for one-horse carts than allowed by law. The complaints were precisely the same as those made at Bow-street, against the toll-collectors at Kensington; but with this aggravation, that these collectors in Sussex had continued taking the additional toll, which ought never to have been taken, even after the decision at Bow-street, and persisted in it till the very end of the year. The informations were against William Whybourn and James Dawes as toll-collectors, for "demanding and taking" a greater toll than warranted by law, contrary to section 39 of the last Turnpike Act. The respectable bench of Magistrates assembled on this occa-

sion, fined these collectors 10s. each upon every conviction, each being convicted on three informations; using the direction which is given them by the Act for punishing collectors, *merely as collectors*, with leniency, not adverting to whether the collector acts for a farmer of the tolls, in which case his illegal act in taking too much money must be from an unequivocal motive, and unquestionably wilful, and therefore admits of no mitigation in the penalty. Mr. Cobbett not being able to attend, his son, Mr. William Cobbett, took the penalties for the informer, which he applied in reimbursing the men who were the witnesses against the collectors, the sums of money that they had been overcharged. He found, however, that his share of the penalties, thus levied, did not amount to enough for this purpose! One man (the driver of a jackass-cart) had actually been thus extorted on to the amount of 29s. 6d., and the other, several shillings more than Mr. Cobbett, jun. had to give him. Now, this money extorted from these poor men goes not to the Trustees, nor is the extortion in any way for the good of the road; but, on the contrary, a harm, deterring, as it does, carts from travelling the road on which it is practised, when they can go on another; for, the tolls are in the hands of a *renter*; who has, by this clear and unquestionable extortion, been filling his private coffers. Therefore, for the avowed purpose of making the renter *refuse* his unjust gains, one of the collectors now stands informed against, under the section 38 of the Turnpike Act of 1822 (that is, 4th George IV. cap. 120); because, under this section, in cases where the tolls

are let, the penalty is positively *five pounds*. This, in consideration of the great difference of the cases between a collector for trustees, and a collector for a renter, which is as wide as the difference between the Trustees themselves and this renter himself is, seems nothing more than perfectly just; and the availing ourselves of its severity is nothing more than we ought to do, when necessary to obtain justice for those who look up to us for protection. This information will be brought before the Magistrates at Battel, on Tuesday the 27th. We shall then see whether there be no means of repressing this shameful abuse of the law, and of preventing its being turned to the vile purpose, for which it has been made a pretext. In the mean time the following occurrence at Bow STREET is well worthy our attention.

"On SATURDAY last, *Felix Webb*, one of the toll-takers on the Kensington Trust, appeared upon summons, to answer the complaint of John Greenway, for demanding and taking double toll. It appeared by the complainant's evidence, that on the morning of the 5th instant, he passed through Hammersmith gate in a one-horse chaise, and paid the toll to the Defendant, receiving the ticket of the day in return. He returned from the country, the same evening in the same horse and chaise, and on his coming up to the gate defendant demanded the toll. Complainant said, 'You know well I paid you this morning.' Defendant replied, 'I know nothing about it, except that I know you to be an old thief!' Complainant showed him the ticket he re-

"ceived in the morning, at the same time tendering him a shilling, in order that he might take the toll again if he thought proper. Defendant did take the toll, and complainant told him he would punish him if possible; for he had defrauded him in the same way before; upon which the defendant again called him an old thief, and insisted that he had given him his shilling again, and after some further altercation, complainant left him.

"Felix Webb said nothing in his defence, but Mr. WILLIAMS for him, said, the shilling was certainly returned. Greenway positively denied this; and the Magistrate said it was of little consequence, as the words of the Act were, 'taking and demanding.'

"Mr. WILLIAMS then contended that his client could not be convicted on the unsupported testimony of a witness who was to receive half the penalty.

"His Worship observed, that if this objection was valid, it would be necessary for every traveller to carry a witness behind him on a pillion." Defendant convicted in the penalty of Five Pounds, with full costs.

This is the *very same fellow*, whom SIR RICHARD BIRKIN convicted in the full penalty of Five Pounds for being insolent to MR. CORBETT. This has been a band of most audacious ruffians, for a long time past. It is high time they were brought to answer for their conduct.

STRAW MONNETS.

I TAKE the following article from a Scotch Paper.—"Straw Plat.—Messrs. J. and A. Mac-

" and Co. of Greenock, at present employ no fewer than eleven hundred of the inhabitants of the Orkneys in the manufacture of straw plat for ladies' bonnets, and have recently turned their attention to an article in imitation of Leghorn plat, in which they so well succeeded as to obtain, for some specimens, a Silver Medal from the London Society of Arts. After trying various grasses, they have finally adopted the straw of rye, and have, this season, laid down several acres of that grain, for the purpose of vigorously prosecuting this laudable enterprise. They have already prepared a sufficient quantity of plat to commence a regular manufacture of bonnets, and the article they produce is equal to the finer descriptions of Leghorn bonnets. Greenock will, therefore, be the first place to rival the Continent in this expensive article of dress." I think Messrs. Muir may be deceived as to this last matter. I wish they had sown Spring Wheat instead of Rye. They may be assured, that the Wheat is best. If they could see the difference, they would certainly choose the Wheat.

ANOTHER PARSON!!!

But, we must wait a bit. It is in the City this time. By heaven, there must be an effectual remedy applied to this. There must be a change, and a radical change too!

DECREE OF THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

I INSERT this document, which should be attended to by my readers as one of no slight importance.

There is nothing ostentatious in the manner of it, but it may be the means of producing great effects, and such as cannot be produced without rendering England a most interested party.

We, William, by the Grace of God, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, &c. &c. &c. having taken into our consideration that, since our accession to the Throne, Commerce has not acquired that extension, and been carried on with such vigour as the re-establishment of a general peace and our amicable relations with all the world had promised; that, consequently, the trade of ship-building and the equipment of ships, and our home manufactures, have not reached the state of prosperity of which they are susceptible; that the trifling success of our shipping interest and our trade beyond sea, but, above all, our Indian trade, may be imputed to these circumstances; that commerce and navigation have not in every respect answered our expectations, nor acquired the stability to be desired by commercial men; that hitherto they have been in a great measure supported by our Government, but even this support has been found insufficient to some of the merchants; the result shows that the mother country has not reaped the advantages of navigation and commerce established on a proper basis, at the same time that our transmarine possessions have been exposed to great deprivations. We have therefore taken into our most serious consideration, and it is the object of our constant solicitude, to apply a remedy to this state of things, to encourage agriculture and every branch of industry, and to give to the kingdom, with the

assistance of God, all the advantages which its rank amongst nations, its geographical position, and the importance of its Colonies demand. For this purpose we must not, like some other nations, have recourse to a system of prohibitions, but on the contrary, endeavour to maintain an unrestricted navigation under our flag and that of other friendly nations, and a judicious employment of capital and labour, so as to give life and vigour to the whole. That a Company in which the native and the foreigner may each contribute to the welfare of the kingdom, is particularly adapted to these objects. That such a Company should have alone for its objects commercial pursuits, without interfering in state affairs either in this Kingdom or in the Colonies, and that its operations should not be restrained by the Government, nor its connexion with the Government, other than by law established, in respect to all Joint Stock Companies. It being our Royal pleasure to assist in the establishment of such a Company, and give all persons an opportunity of participating in its advantages, we Decree as follows:—

1. There shall be opened in the Chambers of Commerce in the following cities, viz Amsterdam, Antwerp, Bruges, Brussels, Dordrecht, Ghent, Leiden, Middleburg, Ostend, and Rotterdam, subscriptions for a Netherland Commercial Company, which shall be established for a term of twenty-five years, conformably to the law concerning Joint Stock Companies, with permission to apply for an extension of the time limited, at the expiration of the twenty-five years.

2. The stock of the Company shall be, in the first instance, twelve millions of guilders. However, it may be increased to 24 millions, should the subscription exceed the sum limited, or should the Company deem it expedient.

Should there be an increase in the sum limited, the first subscribers shall be at liberty to add to their subscriptions in proportion to the original sums subscribed.

3. The shares of the Company shall be for 1,000 florins each; they may, however, be subdivided into fractional parts of five hundred and two hundred and fifty florins.

4. The sums subscribed shall be paid by instalments at the times to be hereafter mentioned; and five per cent. on each share shall be paid 15 days after the books shall be closed.

5. The books shall be opened for subscriptions at the Chambers of Commerce above mentioned, 15 days after the date of the present Decree.

The Chambers shall render accounts daily of the progress of the Subscription to the Department for National Industry and the Colonies, in order that the establishment of the Company may be decreed, and the time fixed for publishing the Subscription. Should the whole Subscription exceed the sum required, the first Subscribers, in point of date, shall be preferred.

4. Two months after the Subscription shall be opened, or earlier, should the sum of twelve millions have been subscribed, the Colonial Department shall invite the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce to call a Meeting of the Shareholders, in order that they may depute some of

their body to meet at the Hague, to concert with a Commission which we shall appoint, a plan of operations for the said Company, which shall then be submitted for our approbation.

The number of Deputies for each Chamber shall be fixed by us agreeably to the number of Subscribers. The books shall be closed the last day of June 1824. Should the Subscriptions amount to more than twelve millions, the surplus shall be applied as directed in Article 2.

7. There shall not be allowed to this Company any exclusive privilege whatever. We declare, notwithstanding, that we will grant every protection which an establishment of so much importance merits.

8. The Deputies will take into consideration every thing that can tend to the encouragement of commerce, navigation, the fisheries, agriculture, and the manufacturing industry of the nation.

9. The Company will also extend its views to the trade of the East Indies, the extension of commerce and navigation to our own possessions and every other part of India, and the neighbouring countries, the tea trade of China, and the fisheries in the Indian Seas.

10. The Society will give the preference to the national manufactures, in all cases, except where they cannot be applied to the purposes required.

11. The Company shall employ for transporting goods, whether for their own account or for the account of others, national ships only, sailing under the Netherland flag, and shall give a preference to Netherland-built ships.

12. The Company shall have a preference in the shipment of

Stores for the use of the Colonies, and for the transporting of Stores and Merchandise from thence to the Netherlands. For these purposes the Company shall communicate with the Administration.

13. To show our desire to promote the welfare of the Company, We guarantee to the Shareholders an Annual Interest of 4½ per Cent. to commence from the Second Year, that is to say, 1825—1826, and the profits shall be divided in such manner as to secure the stability of the Company.

14. Being desirous still further, by our example, to promote the establishment of the Company and the national prosperity, We put our name and that of our house at the head of the Subscription, for the sum of four million guilders; and should, contrary to all expectations, the amount not be subscribed, before the 30th June 1824, to the extent of twelve millions, we will subscribe for our own account to make up the deficiency.

Our Minister of Public Instruction, National Industry, and the Colonies, is charged with the execution of present Decree.

(Signed) WILLIAM.

By the King,
J. G. de mey Van STAAFSKERK.

A true copy,

The Secretary of State,
L. H. ELIAS SCHOVEL.

Given at Amsterdam, 29th March 1824.

AMERICAN GRAFFS.

These are now arrived, and may be had immediately, at No. 183, Fleet-street, or by post, if written for to No. 183, Fleet-street, letters postage paid.—I shall soon give a List of the sorts of APPLES an

PEARS; and then I shall say how many of each sort will be put into a packet. I before observed, that the packets must be *all alike*. There is no other way of avoiding inexpresible trouble and mistakes, and confusion without end.—The reader will perceive, that the *first eight sorts* are the same as those which I sold last year.—The numbering is, as the reader will see, broken, and skips from No 8. to No. 23. The reason is, that I have, in my Nursery, other trees, which are numbered from 9 to 27, inclusive. When once you have indicated a thing by a *number*, the best way is always to keep it to that same number.—This is, at any rate, what I do. It saves a great deal of writing, and a great deal of other labour.

SORTS OF APPLES.

1. DOMINA. A middle-sized Apple, deep red colour, a little flat shaped at the ends, very full of juice and good flavour, and keeps for a whole year if necessary.

2. MATCHLESS. Of a lemon-colour, large, clear skinned, rather pointed at the blossom end, very fine flavour, but does not keep longer than Christmas.

3. VANDEVERE. Middle size, red skin, flesh deep yellow, form that of an orange, keeps till March very well.

4. SPITZENBERG. Middle size, bright red skin, inside tinged with pink, of a tartish flavour, excellent for pies, keeps till April.

5. GOLING. Large size, rich yellow colour, very fine flavour, and keeps well till April.

6. RHODE ISLAND GREEKING.—Large size, heavy, close texture, green skin, yellow flesh, very fine flavour, and keeps well till March.

7. FALL-PIPPIN. Large size, sometimes weighs a pound, yellowish skin, yellow flesh, very fine flavour, and keeps till Christmas.

8. NEWTOWN PIPPIN. Large as the last, greenish mottled skin, yellow flesh, very fine flavour, and keeps well to the end of March.

28. The BELLFLOWER is a large

beautiful and excellent apple for the dessert and for cooking. It is of a pale but bright yellow colour; the cheek next the sun has sometimes a blush, but more frequently is without any red. The form is oblong, somewhat pointed at the blossom end; the ends are deeply indented. The flesh is rich, juicy, tender, and sprightly; it ripens late in October, and keeps well till February. From its beauty and excellence, it is the most popular apple in Philadelphia's market. The tree grows very large and spreading; it should be trimmed high, or the limbs will touch the ground when in full bearing.

29. The BARRACK APPLE (for Cider) takes its name from the circumstance of the original trees having sprung up alongside of a *hay-barrack*; that is, a shed with open sides and a roof that is raised and lowered as occasion may require. It grows now on the farm of a Mr. SQUIRE, South Orange, New Jersey, who has planted out a pretty large orchard, the young trees of which are all engrafted from this excellent tree. The few grafts that I have of this sort, I bought of Mr. Squire; he cut them from the *original tree*. I could not induce him to cut me any more; he would not cut his young trees on *any account*. The apple is smallish, about the size of a hen's egg, or less; oblong form; red colour; rather more sweet than sour. Most excellent for Cider, for which purpose only it is cultivated; mixed half and half with the Harrison, the Cider is inferior to none in the world. So says Mr. Squire.

30. The CAMPFIELD (for Cider) or NEWARK SWEETING is next in reputation as a cider fruit to the *Harrison*, and it is usually mixed with that apple in equal parts, when ground. The size is middling, the skin smooth, and with small indistinct yellow spots. The side from the sun, a greenish yellow. The flesh is white, firm, sweet and rich. The form is round, flattened, and somewhat sunk at the ends. The cider is very strong and highly flavoured, yielding sometimes

quarts of spirit from a barrel. The tree grows vigorously, and is uncommonly fruitful.

31. CONGRESS APPLE is of about a pound weight. Greenish yellow, slightly streaked with red toward the sun, a little tapering to the crown, deeply indented at the end, and has a short stalk. It is a fine, tart, juicy, apple, good for cooking and for dessert, excellent for drying, ripe in September, keeps well till New Year. The grafts of this that I have sent, are from the original tree, therefore a great number of grafts, I should suppose, cannot be obtained until the lapse of some years at least.

32. DOCTOR APPLE is a very large fair and beautiful apple. The form is rather flat: the skin smooth, with a yellow ground, clouded and streaked with shades of red, with a few dark spots or clouds. The stem is very short, and both ends deeply indented. The flesh is tender, juicy, and highly flavoured, remarkably breaking; it ripens in October, and keeps well for several months.

33. *Harrison*, (for Cider). This is the most celebrated of the cider-apples of Newark in New Jersey; it is cultivated in high perfection, and to great extent in that neighbourhood, particularly on the Orange Mountain. The shape rather long, and pointed toward the crown; and stalk long, hence it is often called the Long Stem. The ends are deeply hollowed; the skin is yellow, with many small but distinct black spots, which give a roughness to the touch. The flesh is yellow, rich, firm, and tough; the taste pleasant and sprightly, but rather dry. It produces a high-coloured, rich, and sweet cider, of great strength, commanding a high price at New York, frequently ten dollars and upwards, per barrel, when fine for bottling. The trees are certain bearers; the apples fall about the first of November; they are below the middle size, remarkably free from rot, and will keep well. Ten bushels are required for a barrel of cider. One barrel will produce 14 quarts of spirit. One tree of this kind, in the year

1817, in an orchard in Essex County, produced upwards of 100 bushels, 87 of which were gathered when full ripe; the others were fallen fruit, carefully measured to ascertain the quantity.

34. PENNOCK, a very large, fair, red apple, much admired as an early winter fruit. The form is singular. When standing on its end, the axis of the fruit inclines twelve or fifteen degrees from the perpendicular line. The shape varies, but is generally flat. The skin a deep red, with small indistinct streaks of dull yellow and small black clouds, and light spots on the side next the sun. The flesh is pale yellow, rich tender, juicy, and sweet; keeps well. The tree grows large and regular, spreading finely, with great beauty. It is a great and constant bearer. The apples command a high price in Philadelphia market.

35. POUND SWEETING is about the colour of the *Doctor*. The ground of a deeper yellow than the *Doctor*; it is also larger. It ripens early; is very sweet. It is used to make apple sauce, (or apple butter, as the people call it,) for which purpose it is most excellent, as it requires no sugar; it is of course good for baking. In the neighbourhood of Yankees, they call it the baking apple. It sometimes weighs a pound.

36. RED STRIPE (for Cider.) The fruit is rather small, the form oblong, flattened at the ends. The stem and crown both sunk; the skin is red, faintly streaked, and spotted with yellow. The flesh is yellow, rich, firm and dry; it hangs late, and requires to be matured by housing, to make the finest Cider. The character of the Cider, when properly made, is very high both for strength and flavour. The apple keeps well through the winter, and is much esteemed as an excellent kitchen fruit in the latter part of the winter. This tree is of a handsome regular growth, and a great bearer; the opinion of dealers is, that this Cider is difficult to fine fit for bottling, when perfectly clear, amongst our first finest liquors.

37. TENDER SWEETING (for Cider). Green, pretty good size, good for cooking, requires no sugar, makes good apple butter, and is good for Cider. It is very tender, almost as tender as a peach. Keeps well till Christmas.

38. MIDSUMMER APPLE. Fit to eat in July (in Long Island); a very fine Apple, but not very large. It is the earliest apple to ripen.

39. MAMMOTH. The largest of all the apples in America. It weighs from 1lb. to 2lb. It is chiefly used for pies and sauce, for which use it is much esteemed.

40. LONG ISLAND SEEDLING (for Cider). The grafts of this sort were, by my direction, taken from a tree, which came from seed, and which stood (and stands) within a few rods of the house that I occupied in Long Island. The fruit is rather small; but it was excellent for Cider; and it always bore prodigious crops. The tree was straight in the trunk, and looked, in winter, like a forest-tree. I call it the *Long Island Seedling*; because it is necessary to give it a name, and it had none before.

41. LONG ISLAND CODLING.—I speak, in the *Journal* of my Year's Residence, under date of 9 July, thus: "Apples to make puddings and pies, but our housekeeper does not know how to make an apple pudding, she puts the pieces of apple amongst the batter! She has not read PETER PINDAR!" I have no other authority for calling these apples *Codlings*. They were the finest apples I ever saw for making puddings and pies. They were good to eat also, and they came early. They were the most valuable apples that we had. I never saw any of the sort that I know of, except in the orchard of the house wherein I lived. I, therefore, sent out to my friend to get me some of the cuttings from that orchard.

42. NEW JERSEY SEEK-NO-FURTHER is a red apple, of a pretty good size, of a very fine flavour.

PEAR GRAFFS.

43. LONG ISLAND PERRY PEAR. This Pear is a prodigious bearer. A middling-sized tree would keep an ox for several weeks. We used to let the oxen and cows help themselves as far as they could reach; and then we used to shake the rest down to them. The cattle preferred these pears to all the other fruits of the orchard. This is a proof that they were more nutritious than the other fruits. It is a hard and very backward pear. Not pleasant to eat raw; but it has more syrup, and is said to make finer Perry than any other pear whatever.

44. LONG ISLAND FALL PEAR. This Pear ripens in October and keeps till Christmas. When ripe, it is of a greenish yellow, and it weighs, upon an average, about ten or eleven ounces. It is, beyond all comparison, the finest pear that I ever tasted.

One or more of the cuttings of each sort of the above Trees, will be contained in each packet. In addition to the Graffs or Cuttings, there will be small quantity of *Apple Seeds*. These ought to be sown immediately in very finely-broken ground, and at the depth of about an inch and a half. I sowed some last year, which I got from America and I have got about 2,000 plants from them. A great number of fine Apple Trees are raised from the seed in America, especially the Cider Apples. I do not know, that the American Apple Seeds will produce better fruit than our own; but, they may, and the thing is worth trying. The plants that come from them may be put into shrubberies or hedge rows; and I should think that it would do very well to put such plants (*in good land*) in along with quickset plants, when new hedges are planted. They would grow faster than the quicksets. They might be trained with a pretty long stem; and, if at a few rods distance from each other, they would not at all impede the growth of the hedge.

I shall, as I notified before, put these Graffs and Seeds into packets

each packet will contain fifty Graffs, at least. These will be numbered to correspond with the above Catalogue. The Graffs can be sent to any part of the Kingdom, with perfect safety; but when they arrive at the place of their destination, they ought to be taken from the packet, and laid in sand, or in the earth.

I cannot help hoping that this project of mine will, in some degree, at any rate, cause a renovation of our Apple Orchards; and that such renovation is wanted, every body seems to allow. It is by no means necessary to have young Stocks to put the Graffs upon. They may be put upon the limbs of Apple Trees, however old, that is, indeed, the *quickest* way to get fruit; and, in the meanwhile, young Stocks may be provided.—The price of each packet is a Sovereign. The packets may be had at No. 183, Fleet-street, the application being made either verbally or by letter, postage paid. Wm. COBBETT.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 10th April.

Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat.....	62	7
Rye.....	42	6
Barley.....	34	6
Oats.....	24	1
Beans.....	26	11
Peas.....	36	4

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c., sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 10th April.

Qrs.	l.	g.	a.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	34,600	forwards	13	16	0	Average, 94
Barley	4,700	... 10,300	10	4	.....	57 3
Oats	12,700	... 16,700	2	10	.....	28 10
Rye	30	....	68	0	2	..... 40 0
Beans	1,697	... 3,200	15	1	.....	35 1
Peas	221	... 1,004	0	10	.....	37 1

Wednesday, April 14.—The arrivals of all kinds of Grain this week are small. The quantity of Flour is also inconsiderable. There was very little fine Wheat at market, and not much business done, so that prices remain as on Monday. Barley for malting sells well at last quotations, but other kinds are dull. In Beans and Peas no alteration. Oats have met a slow sale at about the same terms as last reported. The Flour trade is not brisk at the late advance.

Monday, April 19.—The arrivals of all descriptions of Grain last week were only moderate, and this morning the fresh supplies from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, are composed chiefly of middling quantities of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas. There are a few more vessels in from the North with Oats. In consequence of the return of 16,902 qrs. of Wheat at 74s. 2d., which is the London average for the second week that regulates importation (it evidently contains some false returns), the Millers would not purchase to-day, being alarmed lest the bonded Wheat should be liberated. The trade is very dull, and prices quoted are hardly so good as last week.

Barley is also very dull, and scarcely maintains the prices last quoted. Beans and Peas also sell heavily. There has been a great dullness in the Oat trade to-day, and the prices obtained are hardly equal to this day sc'nnight. The Flour trade is very dull, and the top price is not considered as well supported.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 1d. by the self-paliced Bakers.

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From April 12 to April 17, both inclusive.

Whence.	Wheat.	Barley	Malt.	Duts.	Beans.	Flour.
Aberdeen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aldbro'	60	256	.....	.....	45	.....
Arundel .....	.....	.....	.....	712	.....	.....
Banff .....	.....	.....	.....	670	.....	10
Berwick .....	.....	.....	.....	3030	.....	.....
Boston	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardigan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carmarthen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dundee	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dartmouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester	420	280	996	40	170	555
Harwich	559	135	862	.....	143	120
Leigh	1147	173	50	112	367	.....
Maldon	416	135	196	15	70	772

Exeter .....	.....	115	98	9	.....	.....
Gainsbro' .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grimsby .....	.....	.....	.....	196	.....	.....
Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	1640	.....	.....
Inverness	200	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Ipswich	195	685	1602	.....	.....	290
Kent	2060	861	242	305	10	720
Lynn .....	.....	.....	351	492	444	40
Newport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poole .....	.....	383	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye	72	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarborough .....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
Southampton .....	.....	470	.....	.....	.....	100
Southwold	100	136	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockton .....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	200
Spalding .....	.....	.....	.....	328	.....	.....
Wisbech .....	.....	.....	.....	2716	.....	.....
Woodbridge	560	863	170	13	30	373
Yarmouth .....	.....	1658	1660	.....	.....	1740
Cork .....	.....	.....	.....	1780	.....	39
Dundalk .....	.....	.....	.....	825	.....	.....
Ross .....	.....	.....	.....	725	.....	.....
Waterford .....	.....	.....	.....	255	.....	.....
Youghal .....	.....	.....	.....	1210	.....	.....
Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5836	6183	5647	15643	1279	4908

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:
 Rye, 17; Pease, 445; Tares, --; Linseed, --; Rapeseed, --;
 Brank, 27; Mustard, 43; Flax, 40; and Seeds, 100 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

	Price on board Ship as under.	
	s.	d.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	52	86
white, ditto .. ditto ..	46	80
red English, ditto ..	60	83
white, ditto .. ditto ..	54	78
Rye Grass	per qr..	25 44
Turnip, new, white .. per bush.	10	12
red & green .. ditto ..	10	16
yellow Swedes ditto ..	9	11
Mustard, white .. ditto ..	7	11
brown..... ditto ..	8	14
Caraway	per cwt	50 52
Coriander..... ditto ..	8	13
Sanfoin..... per qr..	30	38
Trefoil	per cwt	20 28
Ribgrass	ditto ..	28 40
Canary, common .. per qr..	40	45
fine	ditto ..	46 58
Tares	per bush.	4 6
Hempseed	per qr..	40 45
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign	ditto ..	30 40
fine English for sowing	ditto ..	42 48
Rapeseed, 24l. to 26l. per last.		
Foreign Tares, 3s. to 4s.		
Linseed OilCake, 10s. 10s. to 11s. per 1000		
Foreign ditto, 6l. to 6l. 10s. per ton.		
Rape Cake; 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton.		

Monday, April 19.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 4942 hales of Bacon; and 139 firkins of Butter; from Foreign ports 2100 casks of Butter.

City, 21 April 1834.

BACON.

The recent failure seems to have disappointed those who expected an advance in price; and the suspicion awakened by that failure is likely to materially check credit. Every one says, if a house can go on with facility until it is unable to pay more than about 10s. in the pound, what security have we that some of those who make the greatest show, will not turn out to be in that condition. Meantime the "merchants and agents" have no

better customers, as the stocks which they hold are generally an excess beyond what the trade want for the purposes of their natural business!—On Board, 51s. to 52s. Landed, 63s. to 64s.

BUTTER.

The change in the weather is against the sale of Salt Butter, and accordingly there is now but little demand. Carlow, 76s. to 84s.—Waterford, or Dublin, 70s. to 75s.—Cork, or Limerick, 74s. to 75s.—Dutch, 84s. to 94s.

CHEESE.

Fine Old Cheshire, 84s. to 88s.; New, 68s. to 80s.—Double Gloucester, 64s. to 72s.; Single, 66s. to 68s.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 19.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4 2
Mutton.....	3	8	—	4 4
Veal.....	5	0	—	6 0
Pork.....	4	4	—	5 4
Lamb	5	8	—	7 0
Beasts... 2,545 | Sheep ... 17,050				
Calves	150 | Pigs	240		

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	6	to	3 6
Mutton.....	2	8	—	3 8
Veal.....	3	4	—	5 4
Pork.....	3	4	—	5 4
Lamb.....	5	0	—	7 0

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	4	to	3 4
Mutton.....	3	2	—	3 8
Veal.....	3	4	—	5 4
Pork.....	3	4	—	5 4
Lamb.....	5	4	—	7 0

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Ton.				
Ware	2	5	to	3 15
Middlings	1	15	—	2 0
Chats	1	15	—	0 0
Common Red	0	0	—	0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

BOROUGH.—per Ton.				
Ware	2	5	to	3 15
Middlings	1	15	—	2 0
Chats	1	15	—	0 0
Common Red	2	5	—	3 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay 95s. to 115s.				
Straw	..	40s.	to	50s.
Clover	..	90s.	to	120s.
St. James's.—Hay 74s. to 118s.				
Straw	..	37s.	to	51s.
Clover	100s.	to	120s.	
Whitechapel. Hay 90s. to 116s.				
Straw	..	42s.	to	50s.
Clover	110	to	130s.	

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.
	s. to s. d.				
Aylesbury	56 70 0	36 38 0	25 30 0	36 43 0	40 43 0
Banbury	60 70 0	33 37 0	21 28 0	36 44 0	0 0 0
Basingstoke ...	58 70 0	30 35 0	21 25 0	38 45 0	0 0 0
Bridport.....	49 70 0	28 30 0	18 22 0	36 42 0	0 0 0
Chelmsford.....	58 72 0	35 40 0	0 0 0	32 42 0	34 38 0
Derby.....	68 80 0	40 46 0	24 32 0	40 56 0	0 0 0
Devizes.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Dorchester.....	52 68 0	26 32 0	20 24 0	40 46 0	0 0 0
Exeter.....	68 78 0	30 36 0	16 24 0	40 44 0	0 0 0
Guildford.....	56 74 0	34 42 0	24 31 0	40 48 0	38 42 0
Henley.....	52 80 0	30 37 0	22 30 0	38 43 0	40 46 0
Hornastle.....	62 70 0	30 37 0	18 26 0	32 52 0	0 0 0
Hungerford.....	49 70 0	26 34 0	18 30 0	36 44 0	0 0 0
Lewes.....	60 64 0	0 0 0	23 24 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
Lynn.....	50 66 0	28 36 0	20 25 0	38 40 0	36 48 0
Newbury.....	56 73 0	27 35 0	21 22 0	34 40 0	35 46 0
Newcastle.....	52 72 0	36 38 0	22 30 0	40 44 0	38 46 0
Northampton....	60 67 0	32 36 6	20 29 6	35 39 0	0 0 0
Nottingham....	62 0 0	39 0 0	25 0 0	43 0 0	0 0 0
Reading.....	48 82 0	28 42 0	21 27 0	36 43 0	38 43 0
Stamford.....	56 72 0	33 40 6	24 32 0	39 50 0	0 0 0
Swansea	65 0 0	38 0 0	21 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Truro	61 0 0	37 0 0	27 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Uxbridge	48 76 0	33 38 0	23 31 0	38 43 0	34 43 0
Worminster.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Winchester.....	48 73 0	32 37 0	20 27 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Yarmouth.....	63 68 0	30 36 0	22 27 0	34 37 0	36 50 0
Dalkeith*	29 35 0	28 35 0	20 25 0	21 24 0	21 24 0
Haddington*....	28 37 0	26 34 0	20 24 0	19 23 0	18 22 0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *Scotch Bell*.—The Scotch Bell for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The Bell of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool, April 13.—The importations of Wheat since this day sc'night being 7653 quarters, are coastwise, leaving those of Ireland 1988, and 500 quarters from Europe, making the aggregate as in the list of arrivals for the past week. Of the proportion of the Oat arrivals 11,892 quarters are from Ireland. In the face of these importations, added to the languor of the London market, sales of every description of Grain, Flour, and Oatmeal, were but sparingly effected during the past week. And this day's market having been very indifferently attended, there was very little business done, so that no material alteration in value can be noted from the prices of last Tuesday.

Imported into Liverpool from the 6th to the 12th April, 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 10,121; Oats, 13,362; Barley, 3318; Malt, 5081; Beans, 4379; and Peas, 331 quarters. Oatmeal, 144 packs, of 240 lbs. Flour, 3292 sacks, of 280 lbs., and 1262 barrels foreign Flour.

Norwich, April 17.—Wheat, 62s. to 71s.; Barley, 32s. to 36s.; and Oats, 24s. to 30s. per quarter.

Bristol, April 17.—The sales of Wheat at the markets here are few, as the millers, &c. purchase sparingly. Prime Malting Barley sells pretty freely at the following prices. Malt of good quality is in demand.—Best Wheat from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; inferior ditto, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 9d.; Barley, 2s. 9d. to 5s.; Beans, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d.; Oats, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; and Malt, 6s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

Birmingham, April 15.—What business was done at our Corn market this day was on rather better terms, but sales were generally limited.

Ipswich, April 17.—We had to-day rather a short supply of all Grain, but the sale was by no means brisk. Wheat was rather dearer, and Barley cheaper. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 58s. to 69s.; Barley, 30s. to 38s.; Beans, 38s. to 40s.; Peas, 35s.; and Oats, 27s. to 29s. per quarter.

Wisbech, April 17.—We had a tolerable shew of samples of Wheat and Oats, which met a ready sale at a small advance on the prime samples of Wheat.

Boston, April 14.—This day's market produced a large supply of Wheat, which has been brisk in demand, on account of the many purchasers present, and caused it to rise full 2s. per quarter higher than last week. There was a scanty supply of Oats, Barley, &c. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 64s. to 70s.; Oats, 20s. to 26s.; and Beans, 30s. to 42s. per quarter.

Wakefield, April 15.—The fresh supply of Grain to-day is rather small. A considerable portion of Wheat now offering is only of middling quality, for which there are scarcely any buyers; and even for the best sorts the trade has been dull, though more money is demanded; a few partial sales have been effected at an advance of about 1s. per quarter from last week. Barley sells slowly, but there is no alteration in the value. Oats and Shelling remain as last noted. Old Beans being scarce, have sold on rather better terms, but now are still heavy sale. No variation in other articles.—Wheat, 63s. to 74s. per qr.; Mending Oats, 14½d. to 15d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 37s. per load of 261 lbs.; Barley, 30s. to 40s. per qr.; Beans, old and new, 42s. to 58s. 6d. lbs. per bushel; Maple Peas, 48s. to 52s.; Tares, 40s. to 50s. per qr.; Malt, 42s. to 46s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 50s. to 63s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 23l. to 28l. per last.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended April 10, 1824.

	<i>Wheat.</i>			<i>Barley.</i>			
	<i>l.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>d.</i>
London	65	3	... 35	11	... 25	4	
Essex	62	11	... 35	8	... 24	8	
Kent	62	6	... 37	4	... 25	3	
Sussex	59	2	... 31	10	... 23	9	
Suffolk	59	11	... 33	3	... 24	10	
Cambridgeshire	58	5	... 34	4	... 21	9	
Norfolk	59	3	... 32	3	... 24	4	
Lincolnshire	63	6	... 36	0	... 21	9	
Yorkshire	63	0	... 35	2	... 21	10	
Durham	65	4	... 35	11	... 29	6	
Northumberland	59	8	... 37	7	... 26	1	
Cumberland	65	8	... 40	2	... 29	8	
Westmoreland	65	10	... 42	0	... 29	7	
Lancashire	68	2	... 37	2	... 27	7	
Cheshire	65	4	... 44	10	... 26	11	
Gloucestershire	63	4	... 32	10	... 22	4	
Somersetshire	62	9	... 32	5	... 22	5	
Monmouthshire	64	6	... 34	2	... 0	9	
Devonshire	66	7	... 33	2	... 21	7	
Cornwall	69	11	... 34	7	... 24	8	
Dorsetshire	61	3	... 30	5	... 23	0	
Hampshire	59	3	... 33	0	... 23	0	
North Wales	71	11	... 42	9	... 22	6	
South Wales	64	9	... 37	5	... 18	4	

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended April 10.

Wheat..	34,874 qrs.	| Barley..	29,625 qrs.	| Beans....	4,545 qrs.
Rye	220 qrs.	| Oats.....	27,852 qrs.	| Peas....	1,588 qrs.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, April 17.—There was but a moderate show of stock for sale to-day, and company very thin, owing to the Fair on Thursday last. There was but little business transacted.

Horncastle, April 17.—Beef, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton 5d. to 6d.; Pork 5d. to 6d.; and Veal 7d. to 8d. per lb.

Bristol, April 15.—Beef 5d. to 5½d.; Mutton 5½d. to 6d.; and Pork 4½d. to 6d. per lb. sinking offal.

At *Morpeth* market on Wednesday, there was a great supply of Cattle and Sheep; there was a good demand; inferior met with dull sale, and prime fat sold readily, and maintained last week's prices: part of both not sold.—Beef from 5s. to 5s. 9d.; and Mutton 5s. 10d. to 6s. 6d. per stone, sinking offals.

**Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the
BOROUGH.**

Monday, April 19.—Our Hop market remains steady, though rather more doing in Old Hops. The unkindly state of the weather keeps the bines very backward, and must prove very injurious to those that are affected. A weak and uneven bine is looked for. Currency:—1818 and 1819, 60s. to 75s.; 1820, 56s. to 70s.; 1821, 90s. to 100s.; 1822, 7l. 7s. to 9l. 9s.; 1823, 8l. 8s. to 12l. 12s.

Maidstone, April 15.—Owing to the late rough weather, our Planters have not made much progress in the Hop gardens; the bine is particularly backward for the season; and at places where there is any appearance, it looks very bad. The general opinion against the duty.

Worcester, April 10.—119 pockets of Old Hops were this day weighed in our market. The Hop trade is rather brisk, but there is no advance in price.

COTTON MARKET.

Friday, April 16.—There is nothing of moment to notice in the state of the Cotton market this week, the sales not being large, amounting to only about 800 bags, at the extreme quotations of last week; viz.—200 Bowdeds, 8*½*d. to 8*¾*d.; 200 Bengalas, 6*½*d. to 6*¾*d.; 160 Madras, 6*½*d. to 6*¾*d.; 270 Surats, 6d. to 6*¾*d.; 20 West India, 10*¼*d.

OILS, per Ton, of 252 Gallons.

New Greenland Whale	£ 19	0
Pale Seal	25	0
Spermaceti	39	0
Linseed	26	10
Pale Rape	32	10
Galipoli, per 236 gallons	.. 50	0

COAL MARKET, April 14.

<i>Ships at Market.</i>	<i>Ships sold.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
264 Newcastle.	22 <i>½</i> .. 35s. 0d.	to 44s. 9d.
17 Sunderland	16 .. 34s. 0d.	— 45s. 6d.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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BLUE AND BUFF.

Kensington, 28th April, 1824.

The miserable quarrel between PHILLIMORE and the "*Naval Historian*," has, however, done some good. It has led to the publication of facts, of which people in general were wholly ignorant. These facts have made the Public stare; and, before I have done with the matter, they will stare a great deal more.

In my last, I inserted some extracts from Mr. HUME's statements of the 19th of June, 1823. On that day, he made a motion in the House of Commons for an *Address to the King, praying him to cause inquiry to be made into the manner in which promotions took place in the Navy.* In support of this motion he made many statements, and, amongst the rest, those mentioned in my last Register.

The four fortunate youths, mentioned in page 221 of the last Register, have, I understand, excited a great deal of attention; and they are, I hear, looked upon as quite worthy of "the envy of surrounding nations, and admiration of the world."

I spoke, in page 218, of fifty-one Commanders, who were *Midshipmen at the peace of 1814!* No less than six persons have written to me, to request me to publish the NAMES of these fifty-one fortunate youths, who have *jumped over the heads of so many thousands of Lieutenants.* I, therefore, now insert their names, with the years when they were made Lieutenants, the years when made Commanders, and the number of heads jumped over by each. Pray look at the names under. See who these fellows are; and, when you have taken a good look at them, we will have another remark or two.

I

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List of 51 Commanders who have obtained Two Commissions since the 20th of April, 1814, the Conclusion of the War in Europe, and since the Fleet was reduced.

Names.	Date of Commission as Lieuts.	No. of Lieutenants passed over.	Date of Commission as Commdrs.
J. P. Parkin.....	1814	2897	1816
Hon. H. J. Rous	1814	2603	1817
Ed. L. Thornbrough	1814	2770	1818
W. D. Evans	1814	2700	1818
Hon. George Barrington.....	1814	2510	1818
Robert Aitchison	1815	3522	1819
Whit. Lloyd	1814	2417	1820
W. J. Hope Johnstone.....	1818	3686	1820
Alexander S. Pearson	1814	2569	1820
Robert Gordon	1816	3617	1820
George F. Lyon.....	1814	2446	1821
Hon. Charles Abbott	1817	3640	1821
T. R. Brigstocke	1814	2550	1821
J. S. W. Johnson	1814	2355	1821
J. R. Blois	1815	3175	1821
Price Blackwood	1814	3245	1821
David Peat	1817	3528	1821
Timothy Curtis.....	1815	3150	1821
Douglas C. Clavering	1814	2454	1821
Hen. Eden	1814	3522	1821
George Morrison King	1814	2420	1821
George Baker	1815	3075	1822
George Robert Lambert	1815	3275	1822
Frederick W. Beechey	1815	3130	1822
Hen. P. Hopner	1815	3350	1822
C. D. Acland	1814	2268	1822
Jno. Russell	1815	3327	1822
Coote Hely Hutchinson	1817	3498	1822
Jas. Everd. Home	1818	3540	1822
Hon. M. Stopford	1819	3588	1822
George Fred. Hotham	1819	3606	1822
J. James Onslow	1816	3420	1822
Charles H. Fremantle	1819	3604	1822
Ch. Ph. Yorke	1819	3585	1822
Christ. Knighton	1814	3414	1822
J. E. Griffith Colpoys	1820	3612	1822
Burton Macnamara	1815	3290	1822
Rt. Hon. Geo. Viscount Mandeville	1818	3550	1822
Thomas Porter	1814	2245	1822
George Russell.....	1814	2242	1822
Charles Hope	1817	3366	1822

List of 51 Commanders, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Date of Commission as Lieuts.	No. of Lieutenants passed over.	Date of Commission as Commdrs.
Hen. Robert Moorsom.....	1816	3400	1822
Richard Chamberlayne	1817	3365	1822
F. J. St. J. Mildmay	1815	3287	1822
Hon. W. Waldegrave	1816	2990	1822
Ch. St. Cochrane	1816	2994	1822
Edward Hibbert	1816	2990	1822
Mark J. Currie	1814	2270	1823
Jno. B. Dundas	1815	2120	1823
Andrew Forbes	1815	....	1823
John George Graham	1815	....	1823

Look well at them, reader. You will soon see who they are; and that is enough: “Honorable Charles Abbott”! Ah! I’ll warrant him. However, it is all of a piece. One thing Mr. HUME omitted; namely, to give the *ages* of these lucky youths. This would be a curious thing to see. However, to give it us would have been very difficult, perhaps. I have hunted out one; and here he is. It is “SPENCER,” one of the four far-famed Post-Captains, mentioned in page 221 of last Register. This fellow is a son of EARL SPENCER, and, of course, a brother of Lord ALTHORP. He, this “Honorable Frederick Spencer,” was born in 1798. He was made a Lieutenant in 1818, over the heads of perhaps ten thousand Midshipmen. In three years afterwards (1821) he was made a Com-

mander, over the heads of 3923, aye; three thousand nine hundred and twenty three Lieutenants. And in one year more (1822) he was made Post-Captain, over the heads of 789 Commanders! He, when Mr. HUME made his motion, was actually in command of the CREOLE, a forty-two gun ship; and had been serving under him, Lieutenants PHIPPS and ROBERTSON, the first of whom was a Lieutenant when this SPENCER was nine years of age; and the second of whom was a Lieutenant when this SPENCER was twelve years of age! The fellow was but twenty-four years old when he was made Post-Captain. The reader will please to bear in mind what power a Captain has; what punishments he can inflict. I wish we could get at the *ages* of all these fellows. It is a thing very much wanted;

Another thing is, the *families* that they belong to. Who they are; how they are connected. If we could get at these two things, we should do a great deal in the way of preparing for our grand discussion (which is approaching) with Gatton and Old Sarum.

It was a good joke to hear COCKBURN, one of the men that they call "Lords of the Admiralty," *crow over* Mr. Hume, by observing, that, in the case of "FREDERICK SPENCER, it should be recollected, that his connexions acted with the Opposition." How, therefore, could that have been a case of parliamentary influence?" But, COCKBURN! a word in your ear: the people are no longer the dupes of sham *Oppositions*. The people at MAIDSTONE spoke the true word, in 1816, at the County Meeting for congratulating the Regent on the marriage of, and *settlement on*, SAXE COBOURG. Both the *parties* were for the Address; but the people opposed them; and, as they were running away to an *inn*, to

get their address signed, the people called out after them: " You are all tarred with the same brush." And so Mr. HUME thought, I suppose; for, flagrant as the abuses were, he found but *thirty-two Members* to vote with him, even for an inquiry! What! did COCKBURN suppose that Lord Spencer's son and friends would vote with Mr. HUME? Oh, no, Cockburn: the English people have been duped by a talk about "Oppositions;" but they are to be duped in that way no longer.

Having taken a pretty good look at these fortunate youths, let us take a look at a few out of the thousands of Lieutenants over whose heads these fellows have jumped. MR. HUME gives a list of 98 Lieutenants, *now employed*, (mind that) with *upwards of ten years standing as Lieutenants*. They are (or were last year) *actually in employ*. These fit for service. Fit to be trusted. And, why, then, not promoted, instead of the other fellows? I will insert this list; and then offer some remarks upon it.

List of 98 Lieutenants now employed with upwards of 10 Years Rank or Standing in the Service, who have had juniors placed over their heads.

N A M E.	Seniority.	Years Service.
W. G. Agar	1806	17
James Anderson (<i>b</i>)	1808	15
Thomas Ball	1809	14
James Bance	1809	14
Richard Barton	1808	15
Thomas Beer	1810	13
Edward Biddulph	1809	14
Ben. J. Bray	1810	13
Fred. Bullock	1812	11
J. W. Cairnes	1807	16
Jno. Cawley	1800	23
Nic. Chapman	1809	14
W. N. Clarke	1806	17
James Clayton	1812	11
William J. Cole	1810	13
H. B. Cock	1812	11
Nic. Colthurst	1806	17
S. E. Cook	1809	14
Charles Crowdys	1806	17
R. C. Currie	1810	13
J. F. Dawson	1812	11
Michael Dickson	1808	15
J. Drake	1811	12
D. J. Dickson	1809	14
William Downey	1812	11
G. Dunsford	1809	14
J. Eager	1805	18
Charles English	1812	11
Vere Gabriel	1808	15
B. M. Festing	1812	11
Nic. Gould	1808	15
P. Graham	1810	13
Thomas Hastings	1810	13
S. Hellard	1810	13
George Hopkins	1805	18
Samuel Hefumans	1813	10
Jno. Fraser	1813	10
W. Hutchison (<i>a</i>)	1813	10
Wm. Hutchinson (<i>b</i>)	1805	18
G. V. Jackson	1809	14
James James	1790	33
Hor. James	1812	11

List of 98 Lieutenants, &c.—Continued.

N A M E.	Seniority.	Years Service.
Samuel Jervois	1809	14
Samuel Kentish	1810	13
Jno. Lapslie	1812	11
W. Luckcraft	1807	16
Jno. Macausland	1811	12
R. Maclean	1806	17
E. R. P. Mainwaring	1807	16
G. E. Marshall	1807	16
Thomas Marshall	1810	13
J. D. Mercer	1809	14
Richard Meredith	1806	17
C. R. Milbourne	1813	10
Ar. Morrell	1809	14
J. R. Mould	1794	29
W. Narracot	1813	10
R. Oliver	1810	13
R. Otway	1812	11
R. Pearce	1812	11
S. Pain	1806	17
Thomas Phipps	1807	16
W. Picking	1807	16
G. Pierce	1812	11
J. Powney	1808	15
H. J. P. Proby	1808	15
A. Plymstell	1813	10
J. Reeve	1808	15
Ml. Quin	1812	11
W. Richardson (b)	1808	15
S. Ridout	1807	16
W. Robertson (b)	1810	13
A. S. Robinson	1810	13
L. A. Robinson	1812	11
G. F. Ryves	1810	13
James Sablsen	1810	13
G. L. Saunders	1802	21
E. H. Scott	1807	16
Hen. Slade	1808	15
Thomas Strover	1812	11
R. Stewart	1812	11
J. Taylor (c)	1812	11
J. R. Thomas	1811	12
Charles F. Turner	1811	12
W. Walker (a)	1811	12
G. Tincombe	1810	23

List of 98 Lieutenants, &c.—*Continued.*

N A M E.	Seniority.	Years Service.
Hen. Warde	1811	12
Ed. Webb	1813	10
W. B. Weeks	1812	11
D. Welsh.....	1812	11
J. B. Whitelock	1812	11
Jno. Wood (a).....	1812	11
J. A. Wright	1813	10
L. H. Wray.....	1805	18
C. Smith	1813	10
Thomas Stopford	1811	12
J. Faulkner.....	1813	10
F. Boyce	1810	13

Here, then, we have men who were Lieutenants 15, 18, 20, 28, 30 years ago; long, and long before SPENCER and THYNNE, and many other of the Post-Captains, WERE BORN! Is not this pretty work? Is it *thus* that we are to prepare for a fight with the *American navy*? As to the 51 Commanders, one half of them had never seen salt water, when the greater part of the above 98 were made Lieutenants. But, in this 98 you see, alas! no *Honourables*. You see none of those names that meet the eye everlastingly in the Place and Pension List.

COCKBURN, in the debate on the motion of Mr. HUMES, said, “That it was of great moment to the country, that persons of rank and importance should be induced to enter the service.”

What then, *fair play is not enough* to induce them? Very generous people, truly. What! they know that certain posts give a chance of great bags of prize-money; and they want those posts over the heads of others! Brave youths! Gallant spirits! Generous and noble souls! It must be love of gain, mind; according to this, COCKBURN: for they could find fighting as Lieutenants. Ah! ‘but mere fighting is not enough to induce the noble youths.

However, Master Cockburn, where is your *proof* that it is of “great moment,” or of any moment at all, that “persons of rank should be induced to enter the service?” Howe, Duncan, Nelson, Jarvis, Rodney, Hawke, Drake—no others strike me at present; and, but one of these

was of the aristocratic breed. It is false and foolish to say, that the country can be served by giving a preference to men of *rank*: it is downright falsehood, and excessive folly besides. It is a mere *whim*, that has become fashionable only since the abolition of nobility in France. Ever since that time, there has prevailed, amongst "the *loyal*," an outrageous cry for *nobility*. As to rangerships of parks, care of stag-hounds, groomships of the close-stool, bed-chamber works, Board of Green Cloth, and the like; and, as to the wearing of whiskers, long spurs, trifle-bags to bounce against the heels, cocks'-tail feathers in the head: all these I, I am sure, have no objection to see in the exclusive possession of the *noble* youths. But, when it comes to the *fighting of Yankees*, and to the *defending of Ireland against invasion*, I must confess, that, (supposing me to wish for success) I would rather not see the undertaking committed to those who are deemed, by Cockburn, to be so useful. We are now about to taste the sorrows arising from the loss of America; and, I know who it was that lost it for us. *BURKE* and *NORTH* at home, and the two *HOWES*, *CORNWALLIS* and *CLINTON*, in America.

All was *rank*: all was *nobility*: all was done by men of "rank," whom COCKBURN seems to think so necessary to our very salvation. Besides, COCKBURN, you, I think, were at the beginning of the *last American war*. You have, at least, *heard of it*. The Americans had no men "of rank:" yet they beat us. Now, if they can fight thus without men "of rank," why cannot we? If they can fight us, and even beat us, without *boroughs*, what need we of boroughs? Yes, COCKBURN, the Yankees have taught you, that "rank" is not necessary to make men fight; and, they have taught us to despise that about which you make such a fuss. One would think, that, under such circumstances; so recently beaten by a people who know nothing of rank, you and your fellows would have been cautious how you set up such pretensions for "rank," and especially how you acted upon such pretensions, and that, too, to the enormous extent proved by Mr. HUME's statements.

I am now going to take a delightful little bunch of heroes. The reader is aware, that there are thousands upon thousands of midshipmen, who performed hard service during the war, and who are now left to starte; to beg, or

to get their bread how they can. Strange that our Government should be constantly taking on new midshipmen. Well: a midshipman must be on *six years* before he can be a lieutenant. Being at the *Naval College* passes for *three of the years*, I think. Now, then, since the peace, there have been numerous fortunate midship-

men, who have thus passed their *six years*, and have been *almost immediately made lieutenants*, over the heads of thousands upon thousands of midshipmen who served, and who were in many, many battles during the war. Of these fortunate midshipmen Mr. HUMZ gives the following specimens.

List of a few of the Midshipmen promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, almost as soon as they had served their time.

Names.	Date of Commission as Lieut.
J. R. Carnac.....	1818
H. Hope Johnson.....	....
Hon. G. D. Ryder ...	1819
Henry Dundas.....	....
Ch. J. Hope Johnson ..	1820
W. F. Martiū*.....	1820
A. Fitzclarence †.....	1821
Hon. R. S. Dundas ..	1822
G. J. Hope Johnson..	....
Hon. W. Anson.....	....
C. A. Barlow.....	....
F. Patten .....	....
W. B. Maclintock... .	....
J. J. Tucker .....	....
W. P. Canning.....	....
E. Woodhouse .....	....
G. W. C. Lydiard....	....
H. B. Martin.....	....

* Was again promoted to the command of the Fly, 18 guns, on the 5th February 1823, having passed over 3460 Lieutenants.

† A. Fitzclarence entered May 1814, made Commander by the Admiralty, 17th May 1823—24 days beyond the two years required to be Lieutenants.

N. B. The total number of Lieutenants on the Admiralty list, corrected to 25th June 1823, were 3718.

This is a sweet bunch indeed. Three HOPE JOHNSONS! Honourable RYDER! Honourable R. S. DUNDAS! Honourable ANSON! Another DUNDAS! But, reader, only think of EDMUND WOODHOUSE and WILLIAM PIT CANNING! Sweet youths! And

so you are getting on to be Commodores against the next batch of Orders in Council shall be issued! Sweet Commodores, you will, if you think this, certainly be deceived. There will be nothing but blows to be got in another war. There will be no more

searching of American vessels; and, I verily believe, of no other vessels. There will never be another war like the last.— Nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandth parts of that war was not a business of fighting, but a business of taking possession of other men's goods. Many, many millions worth of goods were seized by the navy without the firing of a gun. That will not be the case again. It is the interest of all other nations that it should not be; and this is, too, the interest of the people of England. How can we be bettered by the pillaging of other nations for the benefit of those who show us such fair play as is exhibited in the above lists?

It is curious enough, that WILLIAM Pitt CANNING should be destined to be an *Admiral*. I do hope, that I shall see him pitted against JONATHAN; with whom, mind, we are sure to have war, whenever we go to war with any other Power; or, we must give up the right of search; and, then, where is the prize-money? If war keep off for some years, we shall, relatively, be more unfit for it than we are now. The Americans keep steadily on preparing for the next war. I dare say, that they have already re-

solved on the exact course which they shall pursue with regard to us; and of one thing I am certain; that they never will again suffer us to rummage their ships. It will be, then, a fighting war; and, when it approaches, I shall not be at all surprised, if a love of peaceful retirement should become a very fashionable propensity.

Theboroughmongers bite, at present, exceedingly sharp. The Jews are taking away their rents. Every day sees them poorer and poorer. They, therefore, pitch with uncommon ferocity on the taxes. Yet they cannot drive directly at these. They cannot jump upon them like a wolf upon a traveller. They must draw them, suck them up, through certain unseen channels. Have them they will as long as they can. They will not desist, we may be well assured, until they be absolutely choked off, which, to a certainty, they will be at last.

Before I dismiss this article, I must again express my regret, that we have not the ages of WILLIAM Pitt CANNING, and the rest of these heroes. I think Mr. HUME might move for their ages, and also for the number of months (if any) that each has been on board of ship. We should then

see what we have got to go into battle with.

While I give my cordial thanks to Mr. HUME for those means of a little look, or rather, peep, at *Blue and Buff*, I must not, I cannot, and, if I could, I would not, disguise my sorrow at the fulsome praises bestowed by him on this same *Blue and Buff*. I allude to the beginning of the speech which he made when he brought forward his motion above mentioned. The words, according to the printed report, were these:—“Mr. HUME said, that the motion, of which he had given notice, was a very important one, and he hoped that the motives which had induced him to bring it forward would not be misunderstood. It was not with British seamen that he would find fault: these he had always held in the highest estimation, and he hoped that nothing would occur to alter that good opinion of them. But he had no hesitation in saying, that since the commencement of the peace, the Admiralty had not used those powers with which they were vested, in the way that appeared to be most useful, either in promoting the interests of the country or the honour of the navy. He denied the most distant intention of casting any reflection upon the navy itself.

“That navy had been, and it always ought to be, the honour and glory of the country; and he hoped that the country would never forget, or fail to acknowledge, their gallant deeds. He looked upon the navy as the most important branch of our national defence: to it the country try owed all its honour and glory; for the trophies of the army had been always the consequence of the triumphs of the navy. He held the characters of naval officers in the highest respect. He coupled with their names all that was gallant and manly, and he trusted that they would not look upon the present motion as in any way directed against them.”

Why all this ceremony? All this hoping and trusting about motives? All these apologies to *Blue and Buff*? One would almost think, that Mr. Hume himself was half afraid of being answered à la Phillimore. One thing I am sure of, and that is, that it is to language like this that we owe a great deal of the arrogance and insolence that we behold, and that poor Mr. JAMES owed his beating.

But, besides the fulsomeness of this part of Mr. HUME’s speech, it contains absolute falsehood. What! Does “this country owe

" all its honour and glory to the navy ! " So that the deeds of the English in Normandy, in Picardy, at Blenheim, and in hundreds of other cases, were nothing ? But, not content with this, Mr. HUME says, that the " trophies of the army had always been the consequence of the triumphs of the navy." What an assertion ! This was enough to destroy the effect of any statement of abuses, however striking that statement might be. What had the navy to do with hundreds of battles, in which the army had been victorious ? But, had Mr. HUME forgotten LAKE CHAMPLAIN and PLATTSBURGH ? The Americans were in a fortress with seven thousand men, on the borders of the Lake. We had a squadron on the Lake and they had one. Ours was superior to theirs in number of men and guns, and in weight of metal. Our general, relying on our squadron's beating that of the enemy, marched from Canada with fifteen thousand men to attack the Americans in the fortress. But, before he could begin his attack, our squadron was beaten and captured ! Our army, who could not keep the fortress an hour, the enemy being master of the Lake (on the edge of which the fortress stood), was compelled to retreat with all imaginable speed. They had a difficult country to pass through. They were

compelled to move in small bodies. They were pursued and harassed by the enemy. A great many were killed or taken, or died from fatigue ; and the Americans stated that a great number *deserted and went over to them*. In short, a more disastrous or more disgraceful affair has seldom taken place. It was this very affair that made our ministers swallow back their *sine qua non*. This affair produced the disgraceful peace of GENT. This affair makes us NOW have to pay for negroes taken away from America (by our navy, mind) during the war ! And this, all this, we owe to the beating of our squadron on Lake Champlain by the Americans. So that the army, instead of owing trophies to the navy, owed it, in this case, at any rate, loss, suffering, and disgrace incalculable.

However, I have another of Mr. HUME's lists to insert before I proceed further with these remarks ; for, the public must see the state of the whole thing as far as I can make them see it. *Blue and Buff* has come to beat us in our houses, because we write its history, and the infamous newspapers take *Blue and Buff*'s part. They say, it is *quite natural*, that it should come and beat us. We will, therefore, look a little at *Blue and Buff*. The following is a List of 40 Post-Captains, being part of 125, who were Lieutenants at the close of the war. Pray, reader, see how they have jumped. Talk of fellows on the slack rope indeed ! Nothing to these jumpers. Each has had two jumps, you see. Well ; let us have them upon record. We shall see, one of those days, what agility they will show when they come before the Yankees !

List of 40 Post-Captains, being part of the 125 made since 1816, who were Lieutenants at the close of the War, May 1814, having since received two Commissions: four of this number were Midshipmen at that time.

Names.	Date of Commission as Lieuts.	No. of Lieutenants passed over.	Date of Commission as Commanders.	No. of Commanders passed over.	Date of Commission as Post-Captains.
Arthur Fanshawe	1813	2610	1815	770	1816
H. C. Deacon	1808	....	1814	490	1817
Houston Stewart	1811	....	1814	630	1817
Ed. Barnard	1806	....	1814	628	1817
Lord John Hay	1812	....	1814	540	1818
Con. R. Moorsom	1812	....	1814	570	1818
Hon. G. J. Perceval	1813	2700	1815	685	1818
Hon. J. Gordon	1812	....	1814	555	1818
Wm. Popham	1812	....	1814	635	1819
Hon. C. O. Bridgeman	1810	....	1814	415	1819
Wm. Walpole	1808	....	1814	515	1819
Alex. Montgomery	1810	....	1814	410	1820
John W. Montager	1809	....	1814	886	1820
Hon. G. P. Campbell	1811	....	1814	370	1821
W. B. Bigland	1808	....	1814	465	1821
G. C. Gambier	1815	3280	1819	745	1821
A. L. Corry	1812	2463	1815	608	1821
W. H. Bruce	1810	....	1814	360	1821
Sir C. Burrard	1812	....	1814	386	1822
W. J. Mingay	1805	....	1817	682	1822
Norwich Duff	1811	....	1814	465	1822
Ch. Chris. Parker	1811	....	1815	560	1822
J. E. Walcott	1808	....	1815	564	1822
Job Hauner	1808	....	1814	860	1822
Lord H. F. Thynne	1817	3588	1821	755	1822
Hon. F. Spencer	1818	3642	1821	750	1822
Arch. Maclean	1816	3508	1821	749	1822
J. H. Plumridge	1806	....	1814	371	1822
Chs. Nelson	1812	2354	1815	578	1822
Geo. Tyler	1813	2647	1815	537	1822
Thos. Herbert	1809	....	1814	520	1822
G. R. Péchell	1810	....	1814	348	1822
A. B. Branch	1804	....	1814	350	.....
Hon. B. Powell	1805	....	1814	406	.....
J. D. Boswall	1805	....	1814	408	.....
Hen. Stanhope	1811	....	1814	455	.....
Jno. Td. Coffin	1808	....	1814	445	.....
Fred. Hunn	1811	....	1814	500	.....
Ch. Sam. White	1808	....	1814	510	.....
Seps. Arabin	1807	....	1814	498	.....

This is another pretty little bunch: I will give Mr. Hume's speech upon this part of the subject:—“ And now he would consider the propriety of the propositions; that was, the discretion with which officers had been selected for promotion—a point of far more interest to the nation than the expense of their half pay. In such an inquiry it was not fair to dwell upon particular instances; and he believed that his list of cases, as it was pretty extensive, would also be found tolerably impartial. First, he had a list of 40 past-captains, who had been lieutenants at the close of the war, and had, consequently, gained two steps in time of peace—one step, he (Mr. H.) submitted, would have been quite sufficient for all their services performed! The gentleman at the head of the list, captain Eanshaw, was a lieutenant in 1818, and had been promoted as commander in 1813, passing over the heads of 2610 lieutenants; and made post in 1816, over the heads of 770 commanders. The next was Honourable Stewart, who was placed over the heads of 630 commanders, and who was posted on the 10th June, 1817. The

third he should mention was the hon. G. Perceval, who had passed over the heads of 2700 lieutenants, of 685 commanders, and been posted on the 7th Dec. 1818. The next, was the Hon. G. Gambier, who passed over the heads of 3280 lieutenants, of 745 commanders, and posted the 4th of June, 1821. He begged the attention of the House more particularly to the two next cases; namely, that of lord H. F. Thynne, and the hon. F. Spencer. Lord H. F. Thynne was made a lieutenant the 27th Nov. 1817; a commander, in June, 1821, having passed over the heads of 3588 lieutenants, and been posted in July, 1822, having passed over the heads of 755 commanders. And it should be remarked, that Lord H. F. Thynne had never served one day as a commander. The hon. F. Spencer was appointed a lieutenant the 14th July, 1818; made a commander in March, 1821, having passed over the heads of 3842 lieutenants; he was posted in August, 1822, having passed over the heads of 749 commanders. Captain Spencer was, he believed, promoted abroad; that was, according to the system of accommodation, often so improperly

" practised of creating a vacancy
" when required, by getting the
" senior officers invalided. Against
" such a system, where a certifi-
" cate of ill health, was often given,
" where it was well known, there
" was no ill health, the House was
" bound to set its face. The hon.
" Member went on with a large
" list of instances, in which offi-
" cers had been needlessly pro-
" moted to the rank of captain
" since the peace, and unfairly
" promoted, as regarded the
" claims of their fellows. He
" gave particular examples of
" supersession, in the case of
" Captain Gambier of the Daunt-
" less, who had been a midship-
" man at the close of the war, and
" whose first lieutenant, Mr. S.
" Jervoise, was an elder lieute-
" nant by five years than himself;
" the case of Captain Maclean, of
" the Blossom, whose first lieu-
" tenant, W. G. Agar, had been
" 17 years a lieutenant; and the
" case of captain, the hon. F.
" Spencer, now commanding the
" Creole, and having two lieu-
" tenants under him, Mr. T.
" Phipps and Mr. W. Robertson,
" both of them lieutenants for
" years before their captain had
" gone to sea. Let the Lords of
" the Admiralty consider the mis-
" chief which these unfair pro-
" motions did to the service.

" Let them look at the four
" officers — Lord Thyne, and
" Messrs. Spencer, Gambier, and
" Maclean, who had received
" three promotions — lieutenants,
" commanders, and post-captains,
" since the peace — and judge of
" the feelings of the old and meri-
" torious officers, over whose
" heads those gentlemen had
" passed. The others of the 40
" cases which he had selected
" were of the same description,
" in all of them great superse-
" sion, though in different de-
" grees."

In a former list of most fortu-
nate youths we had, along with a
Fitzclarence and an *Hon. R. S. Dundas*, a *WILLIAM Pitt CANNING*; and, in this list, we have a *FREDERICK HUNN*! The reader
will remember *Mrs. HUNN* and
her two daughters, *Mary* and
Maria, on the pension-list. These
HUNNS are the mother and the
half-sisters of *Mr. CANNING*;
and, who can this fortunate youth,
this *FREDERICK HUNN* be? I
guess he belongs to the "*William Pitt Canning*" family..

In the debate, and in opposi-
tion to *Mr. HUME's* motion, *Mr. CANNING*, *Sir B. MARTIN*, and
Sir I. COFFIN, were the prin-
cipal speakers. I will give their
speeches, as reported in the news-
papers.

" Mr. SECRETARY CANNING said, he had always thought, " that the reverse of the hon. gentleman's proposition was the one " which was most generally accepted ; namely, that we were " disposed to extol past times at " the expense of the present. He " was of opinion, that the case of " the hon. mover had been most " triumphantly met by his hon. " and gallant friend near him. " So ably had his hon. and gallant friend justified the principle of selection adopted by " the Admiralty, that what had " been charged as abuse, had " turned out to be merit. He " considered the question to be " resolved into this—whether promotion should go by seniority " altogether, or whether a portion " of it should be left open to discretion ! He contended that " the statement of the hon. member had not at all borne out the " case which he had pledged " himself to establish. With regard to the present state of the " navy, he believed that very " little difference of opinion existed. He thought that the " present plan of the service was " the best which could be devised " to preserve the glory of the navy " in time of war, and to maintain " it in peace ; and that it was " in perfect analogy with the " mixed principles of the British " constitution."

" SIR BYAM MARTIN defended " the principle of promotion " adopted in the navy. He asserted it to be unconnected with " parliamentary influence, and " said, that out of seven promotions which had taken place " in one batch, two only were " the friends of persons who sup-

" parted the present Administra- " tion."

" SIR ISAAC COFFIN contended, " that the system of promotion at present pursued was much su- " perior to the old one, and ad- " verted to the condition of the fleet that sailed under Commu- " dore Byron in the American war, when there were officers on board who had not seen the salt sea for 16 or 17 years. He was convinced, that the happy mixture of different orders which composed the naval service, enabled us single-handed to fight " the world."

It is odd enough, that WILLIAM PITT CANNING, and H. B. MARTIN, and JNO. TD. COFFIN, should be in the lists of fortunate youths ! However, nothing more need be said as to the cause of this sort of promotion. That cause is as clear as day light. The system is just what it necessarily must be as long as the THING last, which may be till another war break out, but which can be no longer than that. When William Pitt Canning and his comrades shall be sent forth with squadrons under their command, then the nation may begin to expect something good to take place.

I now return to remark a little further on Mr. HUMZ's praises of the Navy. If these praises were well founded; if it were true, that the country " owed all its honour and glory to the Navy;" if it were true, that the " trophies of the Army were always no more than consequences of triumphs of the Navy :" if this were all true, why did Mr. HUMZ make his motion ? What good could it do ? How could he get a better Navy ? What system could be

better than the one that had produced such effects ? He, by these extravagant praises, by these unfounded assertions, rendered his motion ridiculous before he made it. This was not *kicking down the bucket of milk* ; it was letting the milk into a pail of which he had *already kicked the bottom out*. I do not accuse Mr. Hume of *falsehood* ; but, I do accuse him of falling into the *Dibdin cant*, and, thereby, doing harm, even by his industry and public spirit. His motion produced no effect in the country. How should it, when he had got out of the system the best of all possible Navies ? What was the country to say to a man, who had these two propositions in his mouth ? "That "there are abuses in promoting "men in the Navy : That to this "Navy the nation owes *all its honour and glory*, not excepting those won by the Army." What was the country to say to this ? Why, to be sure, "in "God's name let us have no "changes in a system that has "produced such a Navy ! "

My mode of proceeding would have been very different from that of MR. HUME. I would have had "resolutions" as well as he. My first should have stated the *defeats and disgraces* of the late war with America. My second should have traced these to the system of promotion, pay, and distribution of prize-money in our navy. My third should have contained instances of promotion, tracing the favoured parties back to their source. My fourth should have contained a declaration of an opinion, that this country must sink as a naval power, must be beaten by the United States, un-

less a total change of the system of promotion, pay, and distribution of prize-money were speedily adopted.

My "*resolutions*" would have been rejected by both sides of the House ! but they could not have been treated by the House *worse* than Mr. HUME's were ; and, they would have been attended to by the *country*. There would have been *consistency* in them. They would have complained of partiality in promotion, *because it had produced defeat and disgrace* ; and not because it had made a navy, to which the country "owed "all its honour and glory, even "those won by the army." MR. HUME'S was a mistake. He thought, that praising the navy would make some *friends for his motion*. Alas ! Both sides saw what the motion was. They saw what it tended to. They hated him for his *object*, and despised him for his *praises*. They would have *hated* me ; but they would, in my proceeding, have found nothing to despise. MR. HUME merits the thanks of the country for his exposures upon this occasion. His laborious zeal has furnished us with some most valuable facts. These facts are now pretty well circulated ; and they are recorded in such a way as to enable us to refer to them whenever need may be.

And now, in conclusion of this article, let me observe, that we want a little book, price about 2*d.* containing, FIRST, a list of all the *ships* in the navy, and the *names* and *ages* of their commanders, and also the names and state of life of their *fathers*, or *grandfathers*, *uncles*, *brothers*, *mothers*,

year for the amount of *thefts* committed on him in consequence of the miserable state of the poor people. The result was, that he would have only about *a hundred pounds a year*, that the *THING*, and the *POOR*, and one public charge and another would not, directly or indirectly, take from him. Or, in other words, he could, as to *food, drink, raiment, and house*, live as well in France as in England, and **PUT BY FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS A YEAR!**

This was in March 1823. He, who lived in Somersetshire, went home, and staid till Mid-April; and then he came up, and, without knowing a word of French, went to France. His family went over in June last. He rents, in a village in Brittany, a very nice house, garden, and about eight English acres of land, for 150 francs, or about six pounds our money a year. He keeps a horse and a *cabriolet*, two cows, and a brace of pointers. He keeps a man servant and a maid servant. He lives well, and drinks wine as much as he chooses. He has a most agreeable neighbourhood. And he told me with joy in his countenance, that I cannot well describe, that he was actually *laying by* four hundred pounds sterling a year! This exultation appeared to be equalled only by his gratitude to me for my advice. To be sure, this is the way that the *Thing* will work. Who that has money that he can move will stay here to pay *Jew-debt*, *Dead-weight debt*, and *Pauper-debt*; all contracted by an unreformed Parliament? What man, who has *no hope of helping to mend things*, will remain here to sneak about

and to give up his income to the tax-gatherer, while, at a hundred miles distance, he can live like a gentleman upon that very income? What beasts there are in the world under the name of men! I actually know men (and several of them) who creep about here, and *pull their hats off* to the Boroughmonger who eats up their incomes; who really go crawling about like slaves, ready to faint at an angry look of the Boroughmonger, when, by simply crossing the channel, they might assume the gait and the mode of living of gentlemen.

This is a very plain matter. There are no doubts hanging about it; and thousands upon thousands of English *yeomen* (especially) must and will quit the Boroughmonger, though he has to ornament him *The Honourable Frederick Spencer, William Pitt Canning, and Post-Captain Frederick Hurn*. It will, doubtless, be hard to break off, to tear oneself away from the honour of contributing towards the pay of the sweet Commanders in the lists of the foregoing article; but it will be done. I suppose that the average sum possessed by English farmers, who have been in a pretty large way, may be about 5000*l.* Many of them will go on farming, till the Boroughmongers have sucked all away. Others will stop. Well, then, what will they do? A large part will try to get an interest for their money here. They will be poor, miserable creatures. A good sharp butcher, or baker, who supplies the Jews, will ride over them. Thus they will linger along, their children brought up to nothing. But some, and those the most enterprising

and industrious, will go to France. They will become farmers there, as many have already. I have recently seen a gentleman who has taken 600 acres of land in France, on the banks of the LOIRE; and he tells me, that you meet with Englishmen, *settled*, or *preparing to settle*, in every part of France where he has been.

What a strange thing! Not like to stay here and pay the three Debts; the Jew-debt, the Dead-weight-debt, and the Pauper-debt! What! Slip away, and not pay their share of these! Base, unambitious dogs! No pride in contributing towards the pay of the *Honourable Charles Abbott*, and the *Honourable Robert Saunders Dundas*! Shocking dogs: carry their money to France, there to ride in their carriages, when, with that very same money, they might here be permitted to lick all the dirt off the "entire" Wellington boots of half a dozen Boroughmongers!

People in general will always follow their own interest, or what they think to be their interest. It will be only *by degrees*, that the people of this country will become acquainted with the real state of things in France. But, by degrees, they will go thither, and carry their fortunes with them, and leave others, who like it, to lick the boots of Boroughmongers. Some will go to America; but, as soon as the thing becomes *familiar*, those who have money will go to France.

And so, this famous war of ours has ended thus at last! For thirty long years the Boroughmongers and their tools bade us tremble at the thought of *imitating* the French! But, at last (no matter

what *else* has taken place) here we are, our English *yeomen* emigrating to France to *avoid beggary*! Mind what a great thing this revolution has, done: it has banished, blown away for ever, *all the prejudices* that artful Boroughmongers and their hirelings had, during many ages, crammed into our minds; and it has taught us this fact, which, ere long, must be fatal to these malignant impostors; namely, that the French people enjoy *ten times as much freedom as we do*.

The Boroughmongers, seeing the tendency of observations like these, seeing that they must tend to subtract victims from beneath their hoods, will cry out that we, who make such observations, *abandon our own native country*. This is the way with this execrable crew. They call *themselves the country*; and, if you complain of the weight of their hoods upon your neck, they accuse you of turning against *the country*. Base is he who does not despise them and their outcry. *I never gave my consent* to the contracting of the Jew-debt, the Dead-weight - debt, or the Pauper-debt. I always protested against such contract. We, when we petitioned for such a change as would give us a chance of giving our consent in such cases, were called *rebels*. Laws were passed to place us at the mere mercy of Sidmouth and Castlereagh. Then came the 16th of August at Manchester. And, am I now to keep silence as to the state of France, lest an account of that state should induce men to go thither to avoid another 16th of August?

It always gives me infinite satisfaction to see a man, with his

family and fortune, get out of the reach of the THING. Really it seems like an escape from shipwreck, or from some greater peril. All here seems to be in a state of uncertainty. All is in a ferment. Only think of twenty-two thousand new houses being now building in the outskirts of the WEN! And think also of the fears that are expressed by the pretty fellows, that there may be a great crop of corn! Can this go on? Five hundred Irish, half naked, pass my door every day, from Bristol! This is the most miserable nation on earth; and its prospects are worse than its actual state.

And all this owing solely to a band of Boroughmongers. The rest is, or would be, well enough. The form of government very good; the laws and their administration good enough; but, this canker-worm destroys all. There can be no good to this country, no chance of escape for it, no possible salvation, without a reform of the Commons' House of Parliament.

B R A Z I L S.

I TAKE the following from the Morning Chronicle. "Important, IF TRUE," as they say in America.

Advices were this morning received from Guernsey, announcing the arrival there of the merchant vessel the Courier, Captain Le Madre, by which conveyance important and unexpected information has been received from Rio de Janeiro to the 28th February. It is difficult to imagine any pacific object which the French Ministers

could have in view, from the formation of a powerful naval force in the Brazils; but whatever may have been their intentions, letters received by the Courier, dated in Rio de Janeiro on the 27th Feb., state, that in the preceding week the French naval force there had been augmented to eight heavy frigates, and three sloops of war. From the 20th Feb. every signal almost communicated the arrival of a French ship of war, and the most extraordinary circumstance is, that two ships had not arrived in company. In the best informed circles it was reported that the Colosse, of 74 guns, the Jean Bart, of 84 guns, and several frigates and sloops were hourly expected to arrive, by which the French naval force at Rio would be increased to 18 ships. Some time ago the sailing of the Jean Bart, a frigate and sloop, for Guadalupe, was announced in the French newspapers. From this information it would appear, however, that a French Colony was not the real destination of these ships. The letters from Rio farther state, that this powerful fleet had offered its services to his Imperial Majesty Pedro the First, who probably also will be Pedro the Last of Brazilian Emperors. They further state, that the troops at Rio were nearly entirely composed of Portuguese, and that the Militia had, some time previous to the arrival of the French ships, received permission to return to their native homes. The same liberty had also been granted to a regiment of Brazilian Cavalry which was the most effective in the service. Lord Cochrane's ship, the Pedro the First, of 78 guns, had scarcely as many men on board as were sufficient to carry the Officers to and from the ship; for his Majesty, by retaining from the crew the prize-money to which they were entitled, had disgusted the European Seamen, who composed the great majority of that ship's company, and had deprived the same

of Brazilian Independence of the service of many brave British seamen. It certainly will not create much surprise should his Imperial Majesty lay aside the Imperial purple, and by submitting himself to the will of his absolute and Royal Father, endeavour again to annex the Brazils to his future European Crown. The effort will, however, create a civil war, should it really be attempted; for, it is beyond human credulity to suppose, that this vast Empire can ever again come under the yoke of European despotism. It is a most fortunate circumstance, that this information has been received previous to the contract for the Brazilian Loan having been concluded; for should the consequences so much to be dreaded from the presence of this French fleet now assembled at Rio, really take effect, the civil war and bloodshed by which they must be attended, will render the credit of the Brazils very different from what it would have been had its inhabitants been permitted to enjoy the blessings of freedom and of peace. To the commerce and future prosperity of Great Britain, the re-annexation of the Brazils to Portugal will be *a most serious wound*; and yet it is impossible to suppose that this powerful French fleet has been sent to the Brazils without the knowledge of His Majesty's Ministers, who have declared so often, and so publicly, that no Foreign Power shall be permitted to interfere betwixt Portugal or Spain, and their former American Colonies. The sincerity of this declaration will now therefore be probably put to the test; for should Pedro create a civil war in the Brazils, he would not have dared to attempt its re-annexation to Portugal, unless under the wings of foreign assistance, and consequently to the interference of France alone must this attempt so fatal to British commerce, should it take place, be attributed, if it

unfortunately be crowned with success.

This news appears to be too much in the marvellous way to be believed without very full confirmation. I, however, wish it *may be true*; I mean the whole of it, and I wish that the Brazils *may be restored to Portugal*. And, if the Morning Chronicle can see no good reason for such wish, I can. But, what are eighteen French ships? Have we not the Honourable Frederick Spencer, William Pitt Canning, the Honourable Charles Abbott, and Capt. Frederick Hunn? Who's afraid, then? Why, we have nearly SIX THOUSAND NAVAL OFFICERS, besides Midshipmen. The French, indeed! we will eat them, if they be saucy!

TURNPIKE AFFAIR AT BATEL.

This affair, as stated in the last Register, was to be decided by the Magistrates on Tuesday last. But a mistake had happened in summoning the turnpike man, and the wrong man was brought. My son, who was the informer, intended to convict the collector; but the lessee was summoned; the mistake arose from the lessee and the collector both being of the same name, one the father and the other the son; a thing my son was not aware of. This was an odd mistake, for, after all, though he was not the man he wanted, the man whom he had got was equally liable for the offence, being the employer of the man who had committed it; but, to convict him, as

the lessee, my son then wanted the necessary *proof that he was the lessee*. Thus the Magistrates could not convict. It ended by my son taking out his summons again for the collector, in such a way as to prevent another mistake; and he is to pull him up on the 11th of May.—Before he applied for this summons, however, my son made the following proposition to the lessee. It had already, on the 13th April, been decided, that he had been taking illegal toll. On that occasion, after the conviction, my son, as informer, finding that he had not got money enough by the penalties to fully reimburse the two men who were his witnesses, what had been in this way illegally taken from them, first proposed to the man who had been convicted (the collector) to pay that which remained due to them, before he informed the second time. This was all he requested him to do, in the way of refunding. As for himself, as informer, he assured him that he freely forgive him; he did not mean to put money into his own pocket in the shape of penalties which had been taken unjustly from others, when his professed object was to make the offender refund it to the same persons from whom he had taken it. However; now, the proposal he made in the way of compromise between informer and offender, was for the offender to do something more in the way of retribution. Though he had not proof to convict the lessee, this man was ready to treat, and now offered to pay what his son had been recommended and refused to do, on the 13th; that is to say, what remained due to

the two men, and recompense for their loss of time in seeking to obtain it. But, this proposition was now put to him: " You are convinced by the decision of the Magistrates, that " you took illegal toll from Ran-
son and Catt?" " Yes." " Being " convinced that it was illegally " taken, it is just to refund it!" " Yes." " If you took the same " toll from any other person it is " just to refund it to him like- " wise?" To such a proposition a man could not say no; but, the difficulty of knowing who would have a claim. " But how be I to know 'em?" said he. " Oh!" said my son, " you must let them " know: it would be very ridicu- " lous for you to entertain such " just intentions towards men, a " little of whose money you may " have in your hands (taken inno- " cently by you) and which inten- " tions, if carried into effect, " would be so advantageous to " them, unless they be apprized " of it." To settle every thing, therefore; to prevent troubling the Magistrates again with demands for so much of their patience, to prevent more expenses to the man himself, and another trot down to Battle for the informer, my son made a memorandum of the conference with our lessee; a sort of protocol, in the following words, and proposed for him to sign it.

" I, James Dawes, lessee of
" the gates at Hackley and at
" Rye, on the Flimwell Road,
" finding, by the decision of the
" Worshipful the Magistrates at
" Battle, made on Tuesday, the
" 13th April, that the increased
" toll of three pence in winter,
" and of three halfpence in sum-
" mer, greater than the usual toll

" payable on that road for carts
 " not drawn by more than one
 " horse, or two oxen, was not war-
 " ranted by law; which greater
 " toll when it has been taken during
 " the time between the 20th July
 " and 31st Dec. 1823, at the above
 " gates, was not warranted by
 " law: hereby declare, to all such
 " persons as can prove that such
 " greater toll has been paid by
 " them at the said gates during
 " the said time, that I am ready
 " to repay to them the sums they
 " have so paid.

" Battel, 27th April, 1824."

" N. B." This declaration has
 " been proposed by Wm. Cob-
 " bett, jun. to be signed by James
 " Dawes, he having made it in
 " presence of

(Signed)

" John Wood, } Witnesses.
 " Thos. Foster,

The fact is, that they think that
 the time is now over to sue for
 the penalty. They have got a
 notion that you must inform within
 three months after the offence is
 committed. No matter how: they
 have got this notion into their
 heads. They have, at least, doubts,
 and having doubts, they hope.
 They appear to calculate thus:
 " As there be doubts of gaining
 " this question, we had better
 " disgorge, if it be only to one or
 " two: but, we have such great

" hopes, that, rather than submit
 " to the refunding system, we will
 " take our chance."—One is na-
 " turally led from this to reflect on
 the state of that law, and one so
 affecting every body as the Turn-
 pike-law does, when the miscon-
 structions that can be put upon it
 have led to such disputes, and to
 such injustice and hardships in all
 parts of the kingdom as this law
 has. But, there will be time
 before the end of this Session to
 see whether it be to be left in its
 present state.

Wm. COBBETT.

This day is published, Price 2s. 6d.
 Boards,

A RIDE of Eight Hundred Miles
 in FRANCE; containing a Sketch
 of the Face of the Country, of its
 Rural Economy, of the Towns and
 Villages, of Manufactures and
 Trade, and of such of the Manners
 and Customs as materially differ
 from those of England: Also, an
 Account of the Prices of Land,
 House, Fuel, Food, Raiment, La-
 bour, and other Things, in different
 parts of the Country; the design
 being to exhibit a true picture of
 the present State of the People of
 France. To which is added, a
 General View of the Finances of
 the Kingdom.

By JAMES PAUL COBBETT,
 STUDENT OF LINCOLN'S INN.

Published by C. Clement, No. 189,
 Fleet-street.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 17th April.

Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat	67	2
Rye	45	7
Barley	35	6
Oats	24	6
Beans	38	2
Peas	37	1

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 17th April.

Qrs.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat.. 6,700 for 23,294	15	4	Average, 69	6
Barley 3,474.... 6,680	0	10.....	38	1
Oats.. 11,454.... 14,864	9	2.....	25	11
Rye.... 75..... 155	7	9.....	41	6
Beans.. 1,301.... 2,873	5	8.....	37	10
Peas.... 560.... 1,052	10	10.....	36	3

Friday, April 23.—The arrivals of Grain this week are only moderate. On Wednesday the market was in a complete state of stagnation but this morning the averages being reported lower, the apprehensions concerning the liberation of the bonded Corn are beginning to subside. There was therefore rather more business doing, and Monday's prices are nearly supported for every article except Flour, the top price of which is gone back to 60s. per sack.

Monday, April 26.—The quantities of Corn that came in last week were only moderate. This morning there is a tolerable good supply of Grain in general from Essex

and Kent, but scarcely any thing fresh up from other parts, so that, upon the whole, the market presents only a moderate show of samples to-day. Our buyers' minds still remain affected by apprehensions about the bonded Corn, and this occasions them to make very few purchases; the trade for Wheat was in consequence thereof very dull, and the prices have declined 2s. per quarter from the terms of this day se'night.

Barley also has sold very heavily, and is 1s. per quarter cheaper. Beans have met with few buyers, and the prices of this article are hardly so good as last quoted. Peas of both kinds are very dull, but not lower. Our Oat buyers still continue apprehensive lest the bonded Oats should come out, and they purchase so very sparingly that last week's prices are with difficulty supported for this article. The top price of Flour was, in the course of last week, settled at 60s. per sack.

Prices on board Skip as under.

Wheat, red, (old)	62s.	to 72s.
— white, (old)	48s.	— 78s.
— red, (new)	42s.	— 48s.
— fine	50s.	— 54s.
— superfine	56s.	— 63s.
— white, (now)	48s.	— 62s.
— fine	54s.	— 62s.
— superfine	66s.	— 70s.
Flour, per sack	55s.	— 60s.
— Seconds	50s.	— 56s.
— North Country	46s.	— 50s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 11d. by the full-priced Bakers.

**ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From April 19 to April 24, both inclusive.**

Whence.	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Fleur.
Aberdeen	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aldbro'	297	561	...	894	51	...
Alemouth	...	...	...	1158	...	...
Banff	...	...	...	793	...	40
Berwick	125	...	...	1320	...	...
Boston	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bridlington	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cardigan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carmarthen	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dartmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colchester	866	193	1796	...	133	1197
Harwich	670	...	280	25	41	320
Leigh	801	37	...	47	195	...
Exeter	826	262	470	...	182	986

Exeter	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gainsbro'	...	...	...	209	...	...
Grimsby	12	...	...	484	...	...
Hastings	76	58	...	...	...	10
Hull	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ipswich	90	280	789	...	...	838
Kent	1876	744	274	242	320	1224
Leith	165	...	...	...	...	...
Lynn	...	...	4	...	...	...
Newport	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rye	40	14	...	...	...	...
Scarborough	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southampton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southwold	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spalding	...	...	...	341	...	...
Stockton	...	...	...	...	...	466
Wisbeach	...	...	...	301	...	...
Woodbridge	315	172	399	...	...	180
Yarmouth	...	186	1168	...	...	...
Cork	...	...	...	595	...	...
Dundalk	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ross	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterford	...	...	...	675	...	200
Youghall	220	...	...	702	...	180
Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6379	2507	5176	7786	922	5396 180

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:

Rye, — ; Pease, 716 ; Turné, 1398 ; Linseed, 1680 ; Rapeseed, — ;
Brank, 16 ; Mustard, 291 ; Flax, — ; and Seeds, 162 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	50	82
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	44	76
— red English, ditto ..	58	80
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	52	74
Rye Grass	per qr...	25
Turnip, new, white .. per bush.	10	12
— red & green .. ditto ..	10	16
— yellow Swedes ditto ..	9	11
Mustard, white	ditto ..	7
— brown..... ditto ..	8	14
Caraway	per cwt	50
Coriander..... ditto ..	8	13
Sanfoin..... per qr...	30	38
Trefoil	per cwt	18
Ribgrass	ditto ..	28
Canary, common .. per qr...	40	46
— fine	ditto ..	48
Tares	per bush.	4
Hempseed	per qr...	40
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign	ditto ..	30
— fine English for sowing	ditto ..	42
Rapeseed, 24 <i>l.</i> to 26 <i>l.</i> per last.		
Foreign Tares, 3 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>		
Linseed Oil Cake, 10 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 11 <i>l.</i> per 1000		
Foreign ditto, 6 <i>l.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per ton.		
Rape Cake, 5 <i>l.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per ton.		

Monday, April 26.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 618 bales of Bacon, and no Butter; and from Foreign ports 3376 casks of Butter.

City, 28 April 1824.

BACON.

There is no material alteration in price: the speculators want spirit

or something else; otherwise the price would advance.—On board, 51*s.* to 52*s.* Landed, 54*s.* to 55*s.*

BUTTER.

The season for Irish Butter is drawing towards its close. The best judges estimate the loss on the whole season at about 100,000*l.* There has been no profit attending importation at any period: the importers looked to an advance in this market; but were generally disappointed when the goods arrived.—Carlow, 76*s.* to 82*s.*—Waterford, or Dublin, 70*s.* to 74*s.*—Cork, or Limerick, 74*s.* to 75*s.*—Dutch, 84*s.* to 90*s.*

CHEESE.

Cheese continues about the same as last week.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 26.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	2	4	0
Mutton.....	3	6	4	4
Veal	4	6	5	6
Pork.....	4	2	5	2
Lamb	5	8	6	8
Beasts ... 2,497 | Sheep ... 16,410				
Calves 160 | Pigs 230				

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	4	3	4
Mutton.....	2	6	3	6
Veal	3	0	5	0
Pork.....	3	4	5	4
Lamb.....	4	0	6	0

LEADENHALL, April 26.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	4	to	3 4
Mutton.....	3	0	—	3 6
Veal.....	3	4	—	5 0
Pork.....	3	4	—	5 0
Lamb.....	5	0	—	6 8

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

*Smithfield.—Hay ..100s. to 126s.
Straw ..40s. to 48s.
Clover 110s. to 140s.**St. James's.—Hay.....80s. to 126s.
Straw...40s. to 61s.
Clover 100s. to 126s.**Whitechapel. Hay ..95s. to 126s.
Straw. 42s. to 50s.
Clover..110 to 136s.*

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s. to s.	d.	s. to s.	d.	s. to s.	d.	s. to s.	d.	s. to s.	d.	s. to s.	d.	s. to s.	d.	s. to s.
Aylesbury	58	70 0	34	38 0	25	28 0	36	43 0	40	42 0					
Banbury	56	68 0	35	38 0	21	28 0	36	42 0	0	0 0					
Basingstoke	54	70 0	30	36 0	22	25 0	40	45 0	0	0 0					
Bridport.....	52	72 0	28	30 0	18	21 0	40	42 0	0	0 0					
Chelmsford.....	54	72 0	34	39 0	26	30 0	30	44 0	35	38 0					
Derby	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0					
Devizes.....	43	74 0	32	40 0	26	30 0	40	46 0	0	0 0					
Dorchester.....	52	72 0	25	32 0	20	25 0	40	45 0	0	0 0					
Exeter.....	64	78 0	28	37 0	16	23 0	40	44 0	0	0 0					
Guildford.....	56	74 0	34	41 0	23	30 0	42	48 0	38	41 0					
Healey	52	80 0	30	37 0	22	30 0	38	43 0	40	46 0					
Hornastle.....	60	68 0	30	38 0	18	26 0	35	50 0	0	0 0					
Hungerford.....	46	68 0	26	34 0	18	30 0	36	44 0	0	0 0					
Lewes	57	64 0	0	0 0	23	25 6	37	0 0	0	0 0					
Lynn	48	62 0	28	35 0	22	25 0	38	40 0	0	0 0					
Newbury	51	72 0	26	35 0	21	27 0	34	42 0	38	40 0					
Newcastle	52	74 0	37	40 0	22	30 0	40	44 0	38	46 0					
Northampton....	60	67 0	33	38 6	20	28 6	33	44 0	0	0 0					
Nottingham	63	0 0	40	0 0	25	0 0	44	0 0	0	0 0					
Reading	47	77 0	27	41 0	20	27 0	35	43 0	34	43 0					
Stamford.....	61	70 0	36	43 0	22	30 0	38	43 0	0	0 0					
Swansea	65	0 0	38	0 0	28	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0					
Truro	60	0 0	37	0 0	29	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0					
Uxbridge	46	74 0	34	38 0	23	30 0	38	43 0	34	43 0					
Warminster.....	44	74 0	24	38 0	21	28 0	40	46 0	0	0 0					
Winchester.....	48	70 0	30	36 0	20	25 0	0	0 0	0	0 0					
Yarmouth.....	60	66 0	30	34 0	22	27 0	36	38 0	36	50 0					
Dalkeith*	25	35 0	26	35 0	20	25 6	20	24 0	20	24 0					
Haddington*	24	37 0	26	33 6	20	24 0	18	22 0	17	21 0					

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, April 20.—From the extreme dullness which prevailed in the Corn and Flour Trade throughout the past week, and consequently but few sales effected in any article, we have no alteration to note from the prices of last Tuesday. This day's market was indifferently attended, and equally inanimate as in the preceding period.

Imported into Liverpool from the 13th to the 19th April 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 4,003; Oats, 4,143; Barley, 1,309; Malt, 741; Beans, 928; and Peas, 77 quarters. Oatmeal, 594 packs, of 240 lbs. Flour, 1,511 sacks, of 280 lbs., and American 7,269 barrels.

Norwich, April 24.—The merchants were by no means eager of purchasing Grain to-day, excepting of a very superior quality, and that at a reduction in price of this day se'night. Wheat fetched from 58s. to 65s.; Barley, 28s. to 33s.; Oats, 23s. to 29s.; and Beans, 32s. to 37s. per quarter.

Bristol, April 24.—Very little business is doing in Corn at the markets here, except in Barley, which sells tolerably well. The quotations below are nearly correct.—Best Wheat from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; inferior ditto, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; Barley, 2s. 9d. to 5s.; Beans, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d.; Oats, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; and Malt, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

Birmingham, April 22.—A dull trade, with but little alteration in prices.

Ipswich, April 24.—Our market to-day was pretty well supplied with Wheat, Beans, and Barley, which met very dull sale, at lower prices, as follow:—Wheat, 66s. to 68s.; Barley, 30s. to 36s.; Beans, 37s. to 39s.; and Oats, 26s. to 28s. per quarter.

Wisbeck, April 24.—The proposition brought forward in the House of Commons respecting the Bonded Corn, rendered our buyers at this market very reluctant in purchasing, at near 4s. per quarter lower than the terms of last week. Other Grain was dull in sale, and a trifle lower.

Boston, April 21.—There was a full show of samples of Grain at this day's market, particularly in Wheat, which was very heavy on sale: the buyers not being brisk at full a reduction in price on prime samples from 2s. to 3s. per quarter, and such parcels as were not fit for sale could not be turned into money. In Oats we have had no alteration since last week. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 62s. to 66s.; Oats, 20s. to 24s.; and Beans, 38s. to 43s. per quarter.

Wakefield, April 23.—The arrivals of Grain this week are very large. The trade is in a complete panic, in consequence of the attempt making to obtain a release of the Wheat in bond; millers seem inclined to wait the result, and scarcely any sales can be made to-day in this article, though offered at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per qr.—Barley is also full 2s. per qr. lower.—Oats and Shelling are both dull sale; the former must be noted 4d. per stone, and the latter 6d. to 1s. per load, below prices of this day se'night. Beans and Malt go off very slowly, but there is no material alteration in value. Nothing passed in Rapeseed.—Wheat, old and new, 60s. to 74s.; Barley, 28s. to 38s.; Beans, old and new, 42s. to 51s. per qr.; 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoe Oats, 28s. to 32s. per qr.; Mealing Oats, 14d. to 14½d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 36s. to 37s. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 42s. to 46s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 50s. to 63s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed; 25l. to 28l. per last.

Malton, April 24.—Our market this day was but indifferently supplied with Grain. Prices as follow:—Wheat 72s. to 78s. per quarter, five stone per bushel. Barley, 34s. to 36s. per quarter. Oats, 13d. to 13½d. per stone.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended April 17, 1824.

	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
London	74	2....37	8....25	10
Essex	63	4....37	3....25	3
Kent.....	63	5....37	10....25	7
Sussex.....	59	0....33	0....24	2
Suffolk.....	61	6....35	3....25	2
Cambridgeshire	60	5....29	9....20	8
Norfolk	60	8....32	11....25	0
Lincolnshire	65	8....38	6....23	7
Yorkshire	63	5....35	4....22	7
Durham	67	2....38	0....29	5
Northumberland	60	11....37	6....27	0
Cumberland	68	11....42	0....31	0
Westmoreland	69	8....44	0....31	6
Lancashire	68	11....38	6....29	5
Cheshire	65	4....41	8....25	3
Gloucestershire.....	62	3....31	8....23	1
Somersetshire	64	0....31	10....21	7
Monmouthshire	64	6....37	0....0	0
Devonshire	68	0....34	5....22	10
Cornwall	62	1....35	7....25	6
Dorsetshire	61	1....30	8....22	0
Hampshire	59	8....31	11....22	4
North Wales	73	2....44	6....23	6
South Wales	65	8....38	1....18	9

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended April 17.

Wheat..37,418 qrs. | Barley..27,294 qrs. | Beans....4,381 qrs.
Rye629 qrs. | Oats....27,090 qrs. | Peas....1,199 qrs.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, April 24.—A very considerable show of Sheep appeared at the market to-day, but very few pens of which were sold. There was but a moderate show of lean drove Beasts, which fetched 3s. 9d. to 4s. per stone of 14lbs.; fat Beasts, 6s. to 6s. 3d.; and fat Mutton, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.

Horncastle, April 24.—Beef, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14lbs.; Mutton 5d. to 6d.; Pork 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 10d.; and Veal 7d. to 8d. per lb.

Bristol, April 22.—Beef, 5d. to 5½d.; Mutton, 6d. to 6½d.; and Pork, 5d. to 5½d. per lb. sinking offal.

Malton, April 24.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef, 5d. to 6d.; Mutton, 5d. to 5½d.; Pork, 4½d. to 5d.; and Veal, 5½d. to 6½d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 11½d. to 12½d. per lb.; Salt, ditto, 48s. per firkin. Bacon Sides, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.; Hams, 7s. 3d. to 9s. per stone.

At Darlington Market, on Monday last, being Easter Monday Fair, there was a good supply of Cattle of every description ; sales good for fat, but part lean remained unsold at the close of the market. Beef, 5s. 6d. to 6s. ; Mutton, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per st.

At Romsey Fair, Hants, there was a good supply of Cattle, which realised advanced prices. Good Horses were in request. The Cheese Fair was not so well stocked as on former occasions. Skim Cheese sold from 35s. to 45s.—half cow's, 62s. to 62s.—and best red Somerset, 70s. to 84s. per cwt.

Devizes Green Fair was held last Tuesday, when the prices of Sheep were as under : Couples, 24s. to 34s. ; Tegs, 16s. to 24s. ; Wethers, 22s. to 32s. Cows and Calves sold at from 10*l.* to 16*l.* Some poor Oxen sold as low as 7*l.* 10s. ; and good ones fetched 17*l.* ; Graziers from 5*l.* to 12*l.*

**Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the
BOROUGH.**

Monday, April 26.—There has been rather more doing in Old Hops, at little improvement in price : 1821 and 1822 pockets are scarce. General currency may be stated the same as last week.

Maidstone, April 22.—Our Hop trade remains in the same dull state as last week, and we hardly hear of any sales being made, therefore, we cannot quote prices.

Worcester, April 17.—56 pockets of Old Hops were this day weighed in our market. Price of best 1822's, 8*s.* 8*d.*

COTTON MARKET.

Friday, April 23.—There has been a very fair inquiry in our

Cotton Market this week, and about 2,500 bales have been taken by the trade and on speculation, at full prices, viz.—600 Surats, 6*½d.* to 6*¾d.* ; 500 Bengals, 5*¾d.* to 6*¾d.* ; 400 Madras, 5*¾d.* to 6*¾d.* ; 120 Per-nams, 11*d.* ; 110 Paras, 9*¾d.* to 9*½d.* ; 700 Boweds, 7*¾d.* to 9*d.* ; 30 Smyrnas, 8*d.* Boweds have been much wanted by shippers, and some advance has been paid for the better descriptions, which are now very scarce.

COAL MARKET, April 23.

<i>Ships at Market.</i>	<i>Ships sold.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
24 Newcastle..	1 <i>½</i> ..34s. 6 <i>d.</i> to 43s. 0 <i>d.</i>	
Sunderland ..	0s. 0 <i>d.</i> — 0s. 0 <i>d.</i>	

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

KENSINGTON TURNPIKE.

Kensington, 6th May, 1824.

LAST night, in the House of Commons, there was a sudden stir as to this matter. Mr. HUME presented a *petition from me* against a Bill that they are passing to renew (*two years before necessary*) this Road Bill. I will insert the proceedings as reported in the Morning Chronicle of this day, (6th of May), and then I will make some remarks.

Mr. Hume said he had a petition to present from a gentleman who was very generally known—Mr. Wm. Cobbett. It was probably known that this gentleman had for some time turned his attention to the abuses of the Toll-gates; he was happy the subject had fallen into such hands, as they

required so much to be looked after. The object of the Petition was, to call the attention of the House, and to place them on their guard against passing a Bill which was now in progress—the Kensington Road Bill. According to the Act of 3 Geo. IV. cap. 126, relating to Turnpikes, it was ordered that all accounts should be made up before the month of October in each year; and Mr. Cobbett, knowing how enormous the tolls were, amounting to no less than 14,000*l.* a year, which the House would see was no small sum, and wishing to ascertain how it was expended, and suspecting that the trusts were not properly executed, he applied at the Office at the proper time after, and he found that no account had been made up; he again applied in November, December, and several times after, and it was only within these three days that he had been able to obtain a copy of it. Upon inspecting it, the account appeared most extraordinary; it was not balanced, and was altogether

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such a one as no man of business would keep. The Treasurer, it seems, was a Justice of the Peace, and the account was signed at the bottom—George Barker, Chairman. The bonded debt due by them amounted to the sum of 500*l.*, but this left their Treasurer, this Justice of the Peace, a balance of 4500*l.* which was more than the whole of their debt. However, therefore, sure the House would not allow this Bill to pass until they saw how far these persons had violated the trust which had been reposed in them. He had been directed to state that the person so neglecting to make up the account at the proper time was liable to a penalty of 20*l.* and an action had been already commenced to recover it; but he would ask, of what consequence was such a trifling penalty to a man who had the disposal and application of 3 or 4000*l.*? The words contained in the Preamble of the Bill which the House was about to pass, were a direct falsehood; and he therefore hoped the House would consent to the prayer of the petitioner, and reject it. It was his intention to move for the production of a copy of the Account, and he now would move for leave to bring up the Petition.

Lord Lowther said he could inform the House, that the Bill alluded to by the Honourable Member *had already passed the House of Commons*, and was gone up to the other House for its sanction. He was most happy that an inquiry *had been instituted*, for nothing could be more enormous than the trusts of turnpikes in the neighbourhood of London; they amounted to 150,000*l.* annually, besides statute duties, and it was difficult to find out how these funds were disposed of.

Mr. Hume said a Bill had been passed, the Preamble of which contained a falsehood, and he wished to know from the Speaker whether there were any precedent which would authorize an application to the House of Lords?

The Speaker said, as we understood, that the Bill was now beyond his control.

Mr. Hume expressed a hope that pains would be taken to prevent the House from falling into a similar predicament again.—The Petition was then laid on the table. The following is a copy:

COPY OF PETITION.

To the Honourable the Commons
of Great Britain and Ireland in
Parliament Assembled.

The Petition of William Cob-
bett, of Kensington, in the
County of Middlesex,

Most humbly sheweth,

That there is now a Bill before
your Honourable House, entitled,
"A Bill for more effectually re-
pairing, widening, and improv-
ing the Road from Hyde Park
Corner to Counter's Bridge,
and certain other Roads, in the
County of Middlesex, and for
lighting, watching, and watering
the said Roads."

That, in the Preamble to the
said Bill are the following words :
— " And whereas the Trustees ap-
pointed by or in pursuance of
the said two recited Acts (mean-
ing the two local acts) have re-
paired and improved the said
roads, and have made great pro-
gress in carrying into execu-
tion the powers and authorities
thereby vested in them ; and,
although they have discharged

" and paid off part of the monies
borrowed on the credit of the
tolls authorized to be taken upon
the said roads, a considerable
sum remains undischarged and
cannot be paid off, and the said
annual sum of one thousand
pounds be paid to the said Com-
mittee of Paving for St. George,
Hanover-square ; nor can the
said roads be effectually amend-
ed, widened and improved, and
maintained in repair, unless the
term and powers granted by the
two first recited Acts be conti-
nued, and further provisions be
made for that purpose."

That these words contain a bare-
faced falsehood, as will be seen
by your Honourable House in the
following statement of the pecu-
niary affairs of this road.

That this statement has been
obtained by your Petitioner, agree-
ably to the Act, from the Clerk of
the Peace of the County of Mid-
dlesex ; that your Petitioner is
ready to prove at your Bar the au-
thenticity of this statement, which
is in the following words, to wit :—

General Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Kensington, &c. Turnpike-roads, between the 1st of Jan. and 31st of Dec. 1823.

EXPENDITURE.

To Surveyor's ac-
counts of day-la-
bour between the
1st day of Jan. and

INCOME.

By balance in Tre-
surer's hands... £3,147 17 4
L. 2

EXPENDITURE.	INCOME.
the 31st of Dec. 1823, for mainte- nance and repair of roads, and wa- tering the same £2,187 8 5	Brought forward £3,147 17 4
Team labour for the same period, in- cluding water - carts, and cleans- ing the roads.... 145 1 6	Amount of one year's rent received from the Lessees of the Tolls..... 14,000 0 0
Watching the roads 563 11 6	Composition in lieu of statute labour for the year.... 324 0 0
Contractor's and workmen's bills for materials supplied for maintenance & repair of roads and foot-paths 4,774 18 5	Incidental receipts. 195 9 10
Repair of toll-houses, gates, lamp-posts, and new toll-bds. 258 1 0	
Lighting the roads.. 684 17 11	
Purchase of land for widening the roads, building a brick sewer under the surface of the road instead of an open sewer, and a new fence to widen the road 938 11 6	
Ten turnpike bonds paid off..... 1,000 0 0	
Salaries and other payments of clerk, surveyor and other officers 618 5 0	
Printing, advertising and stationery .. 48 11 0	
Interest of bond debts 108 19 7	
Annual sum paid to the Commissioners of Paving of St. George, Han- over Square.... 1,000 0 0	
Commissioners of Hans Town 140 0 0	
Incidental charges.. 96 1 6	
	<hr/>
£18,164 2 4	£17,667 7 2

General Statement of Debts and Credits.

An account of the amount of Debt bearing interest (a 1,000l. of which has subsequently been paid)	£2,500 0 0	Accruing rent of
Tolls	£1,166 18 4	
Compositions due from Parishes	228 10 0	
An account of interest due	50 0 0	
An account of floating Debt	875 9 0	
	£3,425 9 0	£1,395 3 4

GEORGE BARKER, Chairman.

That, according to the foregoing account, these roads owe but one thousand five hundred pounds, while the Treasurer has now in his hands four thousand five hundred and three pounds, and that he had, at the settlement before the last, upwards of three thousand pounds in his hands, while he was charging the road for interest of borrowed money.

That, therefore, the above quoted part of the Preamble of this Bill is wholly false; that the principal pretence for passing the Bill is unfounded; that the present Local Act does not expire for two years yet to come; that a new Act is not yet wanted; that if this Bill pass, it will contain a flagrant falsehood, and will be greatly injurious to the public, and will encourage and foster a most scan-

dalous job; and that, therefore, your Petitioner most humbly prays, that the said Bill may not pass.

And your Petitioner
will ever pray.
WM. COBBETT.

There is some little inaccuracy as to dates in the report of Mr. HUME's speech; but, where so many particulars are mentioned, they can hardly all be correctly noted by a reporter.

Look at the whole of this transaction, and say if the *equal* of it was ever placed in the public view before. The Bill was *passed!* It was gone to the Lords, and with as *barefaced a lie* in its Preamble as ever came from tongue

or pen! And mark, reader, the very man who has *this great balance in his hands*, is the man whose name is at the head of those who petitioned for this Bill, and who are having it pushed through, in order to secure them in possession of their powers for the rest of their lives!

You see, the main pretence for passing the Bill is, that, without it, the Trustees cannot pay off the debt which the road owes. This was in the *petition for the Bill*, and it makes part of the *Preamble of the Bill*. Now, mind: the debt, the whole of the debt which the road owes, is 1,500*l.*; and the Treasurer (who is at the head of these petitioners) has 4,503*l.* in his hands! And this, too, mind, at the very moment when the Bill passes the Commons! Is this no crime? Is there no punishment for those who thus impose on the Houses of Parliament? Who knowingly and wilfully do this? Is not the Attorney who solicits the Bill to be made answerable

for so shameful a falsehood as this?

Mark the art of these people. The account shows, that their petition was false; but, they take care to keep the account back (contrary to law) until it is *too late* to give us a chance of stopping their Bill. They never transmitted the account to the Clerk of the Peace until the 22d of April, when it ought to have been in his Office *last January*! I could not petition the House an hour before I did; and thus, you see, the Bill was passed. But, I must say; that the conduct of the members for the county appears very extraordinary to me. Many of us petitioned against the Bill, long ago, and Mr. WHITBREAD presented our petition. Our grounds were not what the grounds of my petition now are; but, they were quite enough to make the House pause; and, why could it not pause, seeing that the new Act could not be wanted for two years? If it had paused, it would not have passed this shameful Bill; if it had paid attention to our peti-

MAY 8, 1824.

tion, it would not have passed a Bill with a *barefaced lie* in the Preamble of it.

I am glad to see that LORD LOWTHER expressed a wish to see these matters inquired into. His Lordship has heard *something* about these Turnpikes; but, I can assure him, that he has but a very faint idea of the thing. I wish he and others who have power would only take a look into it, especially where there are *Jew - lessees*. They would, if they could see what is really going on, startle with horror. In short, if the matter be well sifted, it will be found, that there must be a pretty general breaking up of the present system of managing the affairs of these roads. The public are so shamefully fleeced that it is impossible, one would think, for the Government not to do something speedily to change the system. The public are greatly indebted to SIR RICHARD BIRNIE; for, really, if he had acted like the Magistrates at *Union Hall*, we

should have obtained no redress at all. However, those Magistrates will find, that they have not yet done with this matter.

This subject will have to come on again; for, indeed, it is impossible to drop it, till, in one way or another, something like justice shall have been obtained. Let us hope, that this Bill, with so *grand a lie* in the Preamble, will be the cause of more caution in future. These Bills are called *private Bills*. Private, are they! They are *great taxing Bills*. This very Bill, with such a lie in the Preamble, taxes every man in England. It is, truly, a terrible Bill to the gardeners, nurserymen, and the main part of the people of these parishes of Kensington, Chelsea, and Fulham.

But, I shall say no more on the subject at present. We shall know more of the matter by next week.

BRAZILS.

THE intelligence, that there are 18 French ships of war assembled, or assembling, on the coast of BRAZIL, has naturally excited a good deal of anxiety, especially amongst those who think the salvation of our souls depends upon having a market for selling to the slaves of that country the rotten cottons made by the slaves of the Cotton Lords. I am not one of these, and, therefore, I can look at these 18 ships with all imaginable coolness.

There was some talk about this matter in Parliament, on Tuesday last. Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH asked Mr. CANNING a question. This "gentleman opposite" is famous for asking questions. I dare say that Mr. CANNING knew what was coming, the moment he saw Sir James rise. But, let us hear them:—

"Sir J. MACKINTOSH said, that "seeing the Right Hon. Secretary

"for Foreign Affairs in his place, "he was anxious to propose a question to him. He was the more anxious to do this, as many rumours and *some alarm* had gone abroad upon the subject; "he meant the reported appearance of a French fleet on the coast of Brazil. This *alarm*, as well as certain intelligence which had reached him through most respectable channels, induced him to ask (and he most sincerely hoped that the Right Hon. Gentleman might be able to give him a satisfactory answer), whether Government had received any information of a large French fleet having appeared on the coast of Brazil, and whether, if so, any explanation of that circumstance had been given by the proper authorities, or demanded by our Ministers?

"Mr. CANNING said, he had not the slightest objection to answer the Hon. and Learned Gentleman's question, as far as it was in his power to give him an answer. It was true that a few French ships, having different destinations, had appeared off the coast of Brazil; and this circumstance, together with the statement of some of the officers, that other vessels were

"expected, gave rise to the rumours in question, which rumours he had reason to suppose to be unfounded. He had communicated with the French Ambassador, who, speaking from his general knowledge, thought there was nothing hostile in the appearance of the vessels in question; but he hoped, in a few days, to be able to furnish better and more satisfactory information on the subject [hear, hear!]."

"*Alarm*?" Why *alarm*, Sir James? What *alarm* could the French ships do us? Their object is, most likely, to assist in *putting down insurrection* in South America. And, can that *alarm* this loyal nation, who contracted a Jew-debt, a Dead-weight-debt, and a Pauper-debt, who hired every spare bayonet in Europe, from Siberia to Switzerland, in order to put down insurrection in Europe? Can it *alarm* us, therefore, to find that the French Government is now likely to assist our ancient ally, the King of Portugal, in recovering his American dominions? When he had caused

a successful counter-revolution in Portugal, our Government sent out an envoy to congratulate him, and to present him with the Order of the Garter. And, can that Government be alarmed because they hear of a French naval force ready to assist in restoring to him his American colonies? What does Sir James mean, then, by the word *alarm*? Who is it that has been alarmed upon this occasion? I know of nobody of any sense that feels an alarm on this account. GATTON and its crew may be alarmed; but that which alarms GATTON does not alarm me.

Well; but what says Mr. CANNING? Faith, *not much!* He says, that it is true, that "a few" French ships have appeared on the coast of Brazil. *A few!* Why, eighteen are not many. He speaks of ships of war as one would speak of nuts or apples. *A few!* But, he says, that some of the French officers had stated, that other ships were expected. How came he to know that? Who told him what the French officers had said?

But, though he talks of *rumours*, he does not say that these rumours are *false*; but merely, that he *has reason to believe them to be unfounded*: though, mind, he had just acknowledged, that it was *true*, that a *few* French ships had appeared on the coast of Brazil. However, he had applied to the *French Ambassador* for information and explanation on this subject, and the answer he got was really such as the French would at any time have given to Sardinia or to Geneva.

The Ambassador only spoke from his "*general knowledge*," and from that general knowledge, "he thought there was nothing '*hostile* in the appearance of the *vessels* in question.' The devil!

I wonder what general knowledge it was, or is, that could enable a man even to *think* in this way? Surprisingly fine spinning this is! The Cotton Lords cannot beat this. Mr. Basé's venerable Sir never used a spinning-jenny that could send the rotten stuff forth finer drawn than this. In the first

place, the Ambassador will speak only from his *general knowledge*. In the next place, he will go no further than *not thinking*. Then his not thinking is confined to *hostility*. And the hostility to the *appearance*? Good God! The shadow, the meridian shadow of a mouse's hair is not half so fine as this. In short, it was saying a great deal, and giving no answer *at all to any part of the question*; and that was, to be sure, what the Ambassador intended.

But, he is to give a better and more satisfactory answer in a few days. Not he, indeed! He "*hopes to be able*" to do this; but he does not say that *he will* do it; nor do Mr. Canning's words bear any such meaning.

The fact is, I dare say, that this French squadron has been sent out to assist the King of Portugal in re-establishing peace and obedience in the Brazils; or, at least, to give him countenance in the undertaking. The Ambassador is right enough when he says, that there is nothing "*hostile*" in the ap-

pearance of the French squadron. He might have spoken very positively upon this point. As friends, and not as enemies, these ships appear, I dare say. The very sight of this squadron, or of only a single ship of war with the French flag on it, must have great effect in the Brazils, after what has taken place in Spain and Portugal. I expect to hear, that these territories are formally restored to Portugal; and that "Pedro I." has acted a part worthy of the son of his "Most FAITHFUL Majesty." I should not be surprised if PEDRO were to have the Garter too: I wish he may, at least.

It is impossible for us to say what is the real fact, as to these French ships; but I think that it is pretty certain, that there is a French squadron off the coast of Brazil; if not in its harbours. If this be the case, there can be no doubt, I think, of the use that this squadron is to be put to. There has, in reality, been nothing worthy of the name of a revolution in the

Brazils. The old authorities have been put down for a while; but, before you can call it a revolution, you must cast the chart. That has not been done; nor has it been begun. While that exists, the elements of counter-revolution are always ready.

If the Brazils be completely restored to Portugal, the consequences will be very important. The example will extend both ways, to the south and to the north. The bare fact of there being a French squadron, of considerable force, in the South American seas; this bare fact would half shake down all that has been done by the revolutionists. See how the revolutionary chiefs are thrown down, one after another! ITURBIDE, the "Emperor of Mexico," is in Italy! SAN MARTIN, the "conqueror of Lima," is at Havre de Grace! And, let the English public not be at all surprised, if they hear of BOLEVAR, who has actually a "Congress" about him, landing, one of these days, at Plymouth, or at Cork!

These revolutions are not for *liberty*, but for *robbery*. Those who have been engaged in them, have had *plunder* only in view. The moment they have got possession of the name of power, they have begun to mortgage and to sell the country and the people's labour. Their infamous views are best explained by the *loans* that they have made. They have been, and are, bands of ruffians bent on plunder; and, that man must be next to a monster who wishes to see those fine countries under their fangs.

I, however, have another motive for wishing that it may be true, that there is a stout French squadron at the Brazils, and for wishing that the Portuguese and Spanish colonies may be restored to the mother countries. I want to see our THING, under which we suffer so severely, *put to its trumpet*. For, mind, what I might wish were *it not for the existence of this THING*, is quite another matter. Our own properties and lives are the things which we must

first look after; and our love of these, our natural and irresistible desire to protect these, compels us to wish for *any* thing that will puzzle, annoy, work, and enfeeble the THING; for what name to call it by I am sure I know not, the like of it never having existed before, and never having been heard of amongst men. If it be finally proved that there is a French squadron at the Brazils, it will make the THING hang its head. It will hang down its head, drop its ugly jowl, sulk and gloat; but, mind, it can *do nothing*! You will hear of no saucy language from it. It will droop and mope about like a big cock, which, after having long been the master of the dunghill, now runs from every chick with a comb upon its head. What! that same France, whom we "*conquered*" so recently, now sends "*a few*" ships of war out to the Brazils, where we have *forbidden all the world to interfere!*

Well; but can I wish twenty millions of people to live "*under the scourge of the priests*" of

South America ? Faith, there are a variety of *scourges* in this world, and I am for the lightest *scourge*. This is figurative language. The fact is, that, by *scourge*, is meant the power of making people *poor* and *miserable*. Now, in this way, I am of opinion that one English *targatherer* is more than a match for one hundred popish priests. The proof let us come to ; and let the loan makers and jobbers and plunderers of South America show me, if they can, that there is as much human misery in South America as there is in England and Ireland and Scotland. I have no hesitation to declare, that I do not think for a moment about the *sort of religion*, when the question is one of *starvation or plenty*. It is the vile miscreants who jow and job, and who favour the jow and jobber tribe ; this is the crew of miscreants who cause the misery and starvation ; and, it is precisely this crew, who are everlastingly railing against what they call the *oppressions* of the Catholic priests. They want to *free* the people ; they

want to *enlighten* them ; they want to do away *bigotry* ; and they want, at the same time, to get a mortgage of the sweat of the child that is in the cradle ! I could, smite upon the mouth, aye, and with a good broomstick too, the conceited ass, who brags of the "*highly enlightened*" state of society, who affects to laugh at the ignorance of our forefathers ; while, at the same moment, the wretches bones almost push through his skin in consequence of his labour being mortgaged to a band of hellish Jews ! Verily, I could smite the ass upon the mouth, abate the conceited brute, and roll him in the mud of the kennel.

No ; it is not for *liberty*, but for *robbery*, that revolutionists have been working in South America. Can the reader believe, that those are for *liberty*, who are for GATTOW, and for *treating the Irish as they are treated*? Can such people be for *liberty*? It is base hypocrisy to affect to believe it. What the THING really wishes, with regard to South America, it is hard

to us. It is so situated, that it sees dangers to itself on both sides. But, I am convinced, that wish what it may, it can do nothing, and will attempt to do nothing, to oppose the French; and I think now, as I have all along thought, that the House of Bourbon will proceed regularly and gradually on, until the whole of Spanish America shall be restored to that House.

BATTLE AT SIERRA LEONE.

This colony has, probably, cost the people of this country, three or four or five millions of money. It may be called the dominion of "the Saints." However, so large a part of the nation has given it countenance, whether from folly or from hypocrisy, that the expense seems to be no more than a just punishment for such folly or such hypocrisy.

From its very first establish-

ment, or, at least, from my first hearing of this colony, I reprobated the job. What has it produced? A great deal of misery; a great loss of lives; a great deal of hunger and nakedness in England and Ireland, in consequence of the taxes raised to be sent to this colony. It has, in short, been one of the causes of the matchless mass of misery and crime, now seen in England and Ireland and Scotland, though the latter country actually gets, in *lazy births*, more money than it pays in taxes! This colony has assisted to produce that state of misery that has caused so many in these countries to swing from the gallows tree. It has, for more than thirty years past, been one of the causes of taxation here, and has been constantly producing misery and death in Africa.

The pretended object of the colony was, to civilize the natives, and to send the Nova Scotia negroes to. These went to Nova Scotia, after the old American war. They were carried there, indeed. The country was too

cold for them. Hence the *Sierra Leone* project, which has served as a nice gutter through which to convey a tolerably decent stream of *English* taxes. For many years nobody of any decency of character has pretended that the colony was, or could ever be, of any use. The object, or affected object of the scheme, failed long and long enough ago; and the thing has, I suppose, continued merely as a gutter for taxes; for, let it be observed, when a gutter of this sort has been once opened, it never, as far as I have observed, closes up: it keeps open for ever afterwards.

However, we have now some news from this famous colony; this "work of humanity," as the *Prince of Hypocrites* once called it. We have some news from it, which I will first insert, and then remark upon a little.

[FROM A BARBADOES PAPER OF
MARCH 20.]

"*Bridgetown, March 20.—The brig Elizabeth, which arrived on Thursday last from Africa, gives*

"an account of a sanguinary conflict that lately happened between the Ashantees, a very powerful race, and a force composed of about 4000 natives and others of Cape Coast Castle, an English Settlement in that neighbourhood. The former had, of late, made frequent incursions for the purpose of plundering the latter territory, and in one of these, had seized a British sergeant, whom they murdered, and afterwards mutilated in a most horrid manner. To avenge this crime, and the insult offered the English flag, Sir Charles M'Carthy, Governor of Sierra Leone, immediately prepared this expedition, which was formed in three divisions, one of which he commanded, and was accompanied by many merchants as volunteers; but, before the three parties could form a junction, Sir Charles was intercepted by 10,000 of the Ashantees, whom he fought as long as his ammunition lasted; but being at length overpowered by such an immense number of the foe, he and those with him were either massacred or made prisoners; and, from their blood-thirsty character, it is feared the first of these disasters has fallen them, and under circum-

" stances of aggravated cruelty.
 " Although fourteen days had
 " elapsed since the departure of
 " this expedition, no intelligence
 " of Sir Charles or the merchants
 " had reached the Cape when the
 " Elizabeth left that coast. It has
 " been surmised, that the Ashan-
 " tees had been instigated to their
 " late ill conduct by some foreign
 " traders, in a neighbouring dis-
 " trict, on account of the exertions
 " of the British in intercepting the
 " African slave trade."

" The following is an extract of
 " a private letter from an officer
 " of rank on board the Owen
 " Glendower, which not only con-
 " firms the disastrous tidings above
 " given, but adds to them the
 " melancholy intelligence of the
 " death of that enterprising tra-
 " veller Belzoni:—

" *Cape Coast, Feb. 8.*—All is
 " confusion here. The Ashantees
 " have beaten the Governor: he
 " is a prisoner or killed, so are
 " all the white men of the party,
 " about seven or eight, and more
 " than two-thirds of his force. Our
 " marines garrison Cape Coast
 " Castle. We have been at duty,
 " night and day, of the severest
 " nature. I almost thought the
 " other day that my jaw-bone
 " would have ornamented an
 " Ashantee drum; fate would have

" it otherwise. We have had two
 " marines and one Krooman killed,
 " and two marines and five seamen
 " wounded. We are all ready for
 " harder work, and as the Ashan-
 " tees show no quarter, but torture
 " those they take, if our lads are
 " obliged to land (which is more
 " than probable), I land too; no
 " prisoner will any of us be, that
 " is determined. The country,
 " overrun by the Ashantees, is in
 " a horrible condition, every male
 " old person and child is put to
 " death; the girls just arrived at a
 " proper age are saved. A Captain
 " Lestrangle was so affected by
 " the dreadful sights which he saw
 " on the march, that on seeing
 " two children hung up by the
 " neck, and two with their bellies
 " cut open, he dropped down and
 " died.

" Belzoni is no more. He died
 " at Benin, of dysentery, after
 " every thing that could be wished
 " was done and settled for his pro-
 " ceeding into the interior.

" Barrow's supposition is just;
 " the Congo is the Niger. I have
 " pretty good information."

" *Accra, Jan. 30.*—It is with
 " the greatest concern I have to
 " inform you, that the Ashantees
 " have made an attack upon Sir
 " Charles McCarthy's division of
 " the army upon the Gold Coast,

" and completely routed it, most
" of the officers killed, and Sir
" Charles himself wounded in two
" places during the action, and
" now missing. They came down
" 15,000 strong; Sir Charles's
" division was not more than one-
" third of that number. The battle
" was fought on the 21st instant,
" near Sicondee, and lasted from
" 2 p. m. until 6 p. m., when Sir
" Charles, having expended all
" his ammunition, was surrounded,
" and his army completely routed.
" The Ashantees, however, sus-
" tained a great loss, and it is not
" known where they are gone to:

" There were 14 officers with
" Sir Charles when the action
" commenced, and only one, a
" Lieutenant Erskine, escaped to
" tell the tale of woe.

" Among the slain are some of
" the principal and oldest mer-
" chants at Cape Coast; these
" that I have heard named are
" George Robertson, James Hea-
" dle, Edwin Jones, and Mr.
" Tedley, the Staff Surgeon,
" killed; Capt. Lestrange died
" of fatigue; Major Rickets se-
" verely wounded; many others
" that I do not know the names of
" killed; and many wounded and
" missing. They were expecting
" an attack at Cape Coast, by the

" latest intelligence, and they had
" actually sent down a vessel to
" get 7000 stand of arms, which
" it was reported at Cape Coast
" that I had here."

[FROM THE HAMPSHIRE TELE-
GRAPH OF SATURDAY, MAY 1.]

The following is an extract of
a letter from Barbadoes:—

" *Carlisle Bay*, March 18.—
" The ships now in *Carlisle Bay*,
" are, the *Ganges*, *Superb* and
" *Eden*; the *Scout* is cruising to
" windward; the *Ringdove* is gone
" to *La Guyra*; the *Surnam*, *St.*
" *Thomas's*; the *Bellette* is hourly
" expected from *Jamaica* with
" specie. The squadron are in
" perfect health, and a most happy
" unanimity subsists between them
" and the inhabitants of this
" island.

" P.S.—March 20.—The *Eden*,
" *Scout* and *Ringdove* sail imme-
" diately for *Cape Coast Castle*,
" in consequence of news having
" been just received here of the
" total defeat of Sir Charles
" *McCarthy's* expedition, by the
" Ashantees. His force consisted
" of about 500 Europeans and
" 15,000 Fantees; a race of
" people as well armed, and in
" constant enmity to the Ashan-
" tees."

Surprising liars, observe. Captain LESTRANGE first drops down dead upon seeing two children cut up; and, afterwards, he dies of fatigue. But, let us look at the cause of this war. "To avenge the killing of an English sergeant, and the insult offered to the English flag!" Bravo! what; march 15,500 men to battle for objects like these!

We are not told, whether the sergeant had done any thing to provoke these people; but, I think that we may safely conclude that he had done something, or, that they thought he had; for, there appears no reason to suppose, that they would have thus treated him without any provocation at all. And, indeed, this seems clear enough from the statement of the second ground of war: "the insult to the English flag!" Flag, indeed! Just as if these black people understood matters of this sort in the way that we do. You might as well quarrel with a drove of oxen for insulting your horse or carriage on the road. A

pretty way to "civilize" natives, indeed, and to promote the cause of humanity! Plunge thirty thousand of these people into battle in consequence of an "insult" offered by a part of them to a bit of English bunting! This is the "work of humanity," is it?

It is curious enough, that the Morning Chronicle, seeming wholly to overlook the "insult to the flag," ascribes this dreadful affair *solely to the slave trade!* Not a word does the intelligence say about the slave trade: it gives us an account of the specific cause of the battle; namely, the murder of a sergeant and the "insult" to the bit of bunting. For these causes our hero marched out with his army; and yet the Morning Chronicle twists the thing round so as to make it spring up out of the slave trade, thus:—
 "This state of things, which must be expected so long as the slave trade continues to be carried on.
 "To that infamous traffic Sir Charles McCarthy, and the Englishmen under him, have no

"doubt been immolated. Whilst of a sergeant, (no matter for the cause) and to avenge the insult to the English flag! This is, I think, one of the most barefaced things that we have witnessed for a long time.

"one slave ship (says Mr. Bowdich) is allowed to visit this coast, the great convenience and the great profits of the trade will recur, and be perpetuated among the Ashantees; they will linger in the hope of its entire renewal, and view the English invidiously, as the enemies to what they conceive to be their only natural commerce. One thousand slaves, he observes, left Ashantee for two Spanish schooners, or Americans under that flag, to our knowledge, during our rendezvous there."

Now, is not this being pretty well furnished with brass? "To that infamous traffic Sir Charles, no doubt, has been immolated!" Astonishing! When this Sir Charles (who was he, I wonder!) was the assailant; when he began the war; when he marched forth and fell upon a people at peace with him; when, in short, the intelligence from our own people says, that he marched forth 15,500 men to avenge the killing

of this matter. The Chronicle tells us, that these Ashantees hate our colony, because they regard us as the enemies of the slave trade. We have, it seems, ships and other expensive establishments, on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing this trade. And, what business has our Government to lay out our money, and to tax us for any such purpose? The Chronicle itself has published accounts, which, if true, prove that it is a great benefit to take the Blacks from Africa and carry them to our colonies, or any colonies. "We were then," says the Chronicle's African traveller, "squeezed up a long street to an open fronted house, where we were desired, by a royal messenger, to wait a further invitation from the King.

" Here our attention was attracted
 " to a most inhuman spectacle; it
 " was a man whom they were
 " tormenting previous to sacrifice;
 " his hands were pinioned behind
 " him, a knife was passed through
 " his cheeks, to which his lips
 " were noosed, like the figure of
 " eight; one ear was cut off and
 " carried before him, the other
 " hung to his head by a small bit
 " of skin; there were several
 " gashes in his back, and a knife
 " was thrust under each shoulder-
 " blade; he was led with a cord
 " passed through his nose, by men
 " disfigured with immense caps of
 " shaggy black skins, and drums
 " beat before him."

This is the Chronicle's own account; or, at least, an account which it puts forth as true. And, must it not be a good to carry any man, woman, or child from an infernal scene like this to Barbadoes or Jamaica? Could the devil himself invent any thing more horrible than this? Must it not be a positive good to take any creature out of this *hell*, and place

it amongst human beings? Talk of tearing husband from wife, and child from parent, can there be any feelings of husband, wife, parent, or child, amongst the degraded brutes amongst whom sights like the above are not only tolerated but enjoyed?

I should, under any circumstances, be disposed to question the motives of those, who, looking at the above, talked much about their "*humanity*" in opposing the slave trade: but, under the present circumstances, the motives of this country appear to all the world to be rather more than suspicious. A Spanish writer has these remarks upon the subject:

" If the English have so great a
 " horror of the slave trade, though
 " it may well surprise the world
 " that they have it all at once
 " who never had it before, let
 " them obey its dictates; but, let
 " them not dictate to us, and to
 " all the rest of the world. We
 " choose to continue to rescue
 " Pagans from idolatry: we treat
 " them much more kindly than

"the English ever have; and we
 "teach them the truths of the
 "Gospel. If the English do not
 "choose to imitate us, let them
 "leave us to the exercise of our
 "benevolence. The fact is, the
 "English wish to prevent Spain
 "and France from acquiring
 "hands for the restoration of
 "their plantations, which have
 "been so stripped by the English,
 "while they themselves have an
 "abundance of hands. It is not
 "on the happiness of the Blacks
 "that the English have their eye:
 "it is on the coffee, sugar and rum
 "market."

This is taken from a pamphlet published at the peace. To be sure we have no right to be "bothering" other nations with our prurient humanity. If we have the merit of having taken care of Napoleon until he died of an hereditary cancer, why, all the world knows it. Our humanity to the Irish forms a proverb in all Catholic countries; and the gentleness of our game-laws must have made us truly famous. In short,

we are *all humanity*; but then, we need not make such a fuss about it. Let the Spaniards and French keep on the slave trade, and go to the devil for it. Why should we wish to save such wicked fellows, who, besides, are not of the religion of *Bishop Jocelyn*.

Besides, why are the people of this country to pay so much money for this humanity work? What should they give money for to prevent people from being carried away from the chance of having knives stuck under their bladebones? Let the Morning Chronicle answer this question.

STRAW PLAT.

I HAVE to state some very interesting facts relative to this matter. There was a bonnet sent to the Society of Arts by a Mrs. MILLS, of Bath, and the Society voted her something, I do not recollect what. But, I have just had sent me from Bath, some most beautiful bonnets, manufactured by a

Mrs. MARTIN. That of Mrs. Mills was nothing to compare to these in any respect whatever. Mrs. Martin did not send any of her bonnets to the Society, because a gentleman had told her, that so much finer were making *under my direction*. I have had but two or three made; and, then, I never intended to send them to the Society, to oppose other persons. My object has been to encourage others in all the ways in my power.

These bonnets of Mrs. MARTIN are beautiful. They are complete in all respects; and (there are two of them) worth, perhaps, in the shop, about two pounds each. Mrs. MARTIN has, it seems, made, or, rather, caused to be made, several dozens of them. So that, if we consider what a season we had last year, it is impossible to believe, *that this thing is not done*.

But the manufactory of Messrs. CONNING and Co. at *Bury St. Edmunds*, has produced still finer bonnets than those of Mrs. MARTIN. They have just sent a dozen

to me, for me to see previous to their being sent for sale. The prices are from 30s. to 56s. I have never seen a dozen of Leghorn bonnets so handsome. I suppose that *hundreds of dozens* of bonnets will be made in England *this year*. *Next year* there *may* come a few from Leghorn; but, the *year after*, not one will come from Leghorn, and *we shall export to America*.

Here, then, is a thing to accomplish! And who else could have accomplished it?

I have now to introduce to the Public a matter which, I am sure, will be deemed worthy of its attention. No one will attempt to deny, that this undertaking, if it succeed, is of great national importance; that it is, in short, a great and permanent good done to the kingdom. Now, every one who has aided the undertaking in a conspicuous manner, must merit praise, and, if poor, some pecuniary reward. The Society of Arts have bestowed divers sums (or, will do it) upon several poor persons; but, owing to his ignorance

of the time, and, indeed, owing to his want of means to make the application when it ought to have been made, the *most meritorious* person of all has been *shut out from all reward from the Society*.

This person is the *poor cripple* of Benenden, in Kent. The readers of the Register will recollect, that, last harvest, as I was going through Kent, I saw some grass bleaching on the hedge of a cottage garden at Benenden; that I called out, and found that there was only a cripple in the cottage, who could not come out to speak to me; that I secured my horse, and went into the cottage, where I found a young man, who had been a cripple from his infancy, *knitting together* some plat, which he had made out of the straw of grass; that he told me that he had got his instructions from a *little book* (which he produced) made by one Mr. Cobbett.

He was very cleverly at work, but I saw no more of his performances until after the day appointed by the Society of Arts for

the receiving of bonnets and hats. About three weeks ago I received, of his making, a *complete hat*, as large as the largest of the Leghorn hats, and in exactly the *same shape*, and made in the *same manner* precisely. It is truly platted, truly knitted, and, in short, is a piece of imitation the most complete that can be imagined.

The merit here is very great indeed. It is not a *bonnet*; it is not a *little thing*; it is not a *shoddy job* that was undertaken; here is good taste, industry, ingenuity, and most courageous perseverance; Above all things, the *design* is praiseworthy. The object was to make things like Leghorn; as good as Leghorn; equal to Leghorn. The Leghorn came in *great round hats*. Nothing, therefore, could be so well imagined as this mode of going to work. If we had had *this hat* last Spring; all the nation would have seen and acknowledged at once, that the thing could be done.

This poor unfortunate young man's name is MAINWAKING. It

would be hard indeed, if he, who has the *most merit of all*, should go *without any reward*. I propose, therefore, to raise something for him by way of subscription; and, I will, on Monday next, and afterwards, have his *hat* placed at the Office of the Register, in Fleet-street, that any one may see it. Every *landowner*, every one who pays to *poor rates* is deeply interested in this matter. Every such person owes something to this most meritorious poor young man, who ought certainly to have *some few pounds from the public*. I shall be a subscriber to some extent; but, let me hope that there will be others to assist on this occasion.

Wm. COBBETT.

This day is published, Price 2s. 6d.
Boards,

A RIDE of Eight Hundred Miles
in FRANCE; containing a Sketch
of the Face of the Country, of its
Rural Economy, of the Towns and
Villages, of Manufactures and

Trade, and of such of the Manners and Customs as materially differ from those of England: Also, an Account of the Prices of Land, House, Fuel, Food, Raiment, Labour, and other Things, in different parts of the Country; the design being to exhibit a true picture of the present State of the People of France. To which is added, a General View of the Finances of the Kingdom.

By JAMES PAUL COBBETT,
STUDENT OF LINCOLN'S INN.

Published by C. Clement, No. 183,
Fleet-street.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BYRNE.

Mr. Bell - - - - -	£1	0	0
Homo - - - - -	2	0	0
Lewes Flanigan, Esq.	5	0	0
Mr. Cobbett - - - - -	1	0	0
Crispin - - - - -	0	2	6
Thomas Hardy - - - - -	0	10	0
C. W., Maidstone - - - - -	0	10	0
Bell's Life in London	2	0	0
J. B. - - - - -	1	0	0
J. G. D. - - - - -	1	0	0
R. B. - - - - -	0	10	0
E. D. Esq. - - - - -	2	0	0
Z. - - - - -	0	10	0

Mr. Harmer - - -	£2	2	0
A Lover of Fair Play	1	1	0
George Fordham - -	1	0	0
H. P. - - - - -	1	0	0
R. L. - - - - -	1	0	0
G. H. - - - - -	0	10	0
E. H. - - - - -	0	10	0
H. - - - - -	2	0	0
Some Friends at Liver-			
pool, by the hands of			
Thos. Smith - - -	2	18	6
C. Taylor, Esq. M. P. 5	0	0	
E. Heagren Gibbs, Esq. 1	0	0	
Mr. S—e - - - -	1	0	0

Mr. Hurst - - - -	0	5	0
H. no B. - - - -	0	12	0
Mr. J. Mews - - -	1	0	0
Mr. J. Wood - - -	0	5	0
Mr. J. Colebrook - -	0	2	0
Mr. Thos. Fulligar - -	0	2	0
Mr. T. Adams - - -	0	2	0
Mr. N. Newman - - -	0	1	0
G. Kinloch, Esq. Kin-			
loch, N. B. - - -	1	0	0
Sir Thos. Beevor, Bart. 1	0	0	
C. M. Riley, Wakefield 0	5	0	
J. R. and a few Friends 1	0	0	
F. A. - - - - -	0	5	0

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 24th April.

	Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat.....	65	3	
Rye	46	3	
Barley	35	11	
Oats	24	7	
Beans	38	6	
Peas	36	1	

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 24th April.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wheat.. 8,221 for 28,442	6	8	Average, 69	2		
Barley 6,068....11,500	19	8	.....37	2		
Oats.. 13,576....17,486	13	3	.....25	9		
Rye.... 29..... 59	8	9	.....40	11		
Beans .. 1,971.... 2,453	2	6	.....36	3		
Peas.... 364..... 661	2	11	.....36	3		

Friday, April 30.—The arrivals of all sorts of corn this week are only moderate. Our millers still remain in a state of anxiety about the bonded Wheat, and the trade for this article remains very dull. Barley, Beans, and Peas continue without variation; Oats are scarce, and the prices of this article are rather higher, with very little doing.

Monday, May 3.—The arrivals of all sorts of Corn last week were only moderate. This morning there

are fair quantities of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, fresh up from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, but not much Grain of any kind from other parts. The apprehensions concerning the bonded Corn are gradually subsiding, and the Millers purchased fine dry Wheat to-day with rather more freedom, but not at higher prices; the middling and damp qualities are neglected, and do not support last week's terms.

The trade for Barley continues in the same state as last reported. Good dry old Beans are inquired after, and fully maintain last quotations; but other sorts of Beans sell very heavily. Boiling Peas are much as before. Grey Peas sell on the same terms as last quoted. The quantity of Oats at market being very moderate, more money is asked for them, and an advance of 1s. per qr. has been obtained since this day se'nnight, but business is transacted only to a moderate extent. The Flour trade remains extremely dull.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old)	62s.	to	72s.
— white, (old)	48s.	—	78s.
— red, (new)	42s.	—	48s.
— fine	50s.	—	54s.
— superfine	56s.	—	63s.
— white, (new)	48s.	—	52s.
— fine	54s.	—	62s.
— superfine	66s.	—	70s.
Flour, per sack	55s.	—	60s.
— Seconds	50s.	—	55s.
— North Country	46s.	—	50s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10*4d.* by the full-priced Bakers.

**ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From April 26 to May 1, both inclusive.**

Whence.	Wheat.	Burley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Flour.
Aberdeen				44	49	
Aldbro'	180	173				
Alemouth	67			1568		
Banff				405		
Bridgewater				335		
Berwick						
Bridport						
Boston				500		
Clay						240
Cowes						35
Dartmouth						
Colchester	150	70	190		20	360
Harwich	291	18	45		17	50
Leigh	1259	50	47	103	188	50
Maldon	500	189	40	16	269	1288
Exeter		100	19			
Gainsbro'						
Grimsby				330		
Hastings						
Hull				730		
Ipswich	50	110	498			350
Kent	1985	625	110	247	750	1025
Leith	225					
Lynn			2221			
Newhaven		40				175
Newport						200
Poole			60			
Plymouth		207				
Stockton						500
Southampton			200			
Wells	10			15		200
Weymouth			370	77		
Woodbridge	235	236		40	98	272
Yarmouth	10	666	1635		20	1600
Baltimore				655		
Dundalk				650		
Dungarvon				560		
Galway				1050		
Kinsale				860		120
Waterford				1025		
Foreign				210		60 6
Total	4962	2484	5435	9376	1411	5805 606

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:

Rye, — ; Pease, 332 ; Tares, — ; Linseed, 2120 ; Rapeseed, — ;

Brank, — ; Mustard, — ; Flax, — ; and Seeds, 122 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	50	82
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	44	76
— red, English, ditto ..	58	80
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	52	74
Rye Grass	25	44
Turnip, new, white .. per bush.	10	12
— red & green .. ditto ..	10	16
— yellow Swedes ditto ..	9	11
Mustard, white .. ditto ..	7	11
— brown .. ditto ..	8	14
Caraway	50	52
Coriander	ditto ..	8
Sanfoin	per qr ..	30
Trefoli	per cwt	18
Ribgrass	ditto ..	28
Canary, common .. per qr ..	40	46
— fine .. ditto ..	48	58
Tares	per bush.	3
Hempseed	per qr ..	38
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign	ditto ..	30
— fine English		
for sowing	ditto ..	42
Rapeseed, 26 <i>lb.</i> to 28 <i>lb.</i> per last.		48
Foreign Tares, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>		
Linseed Oil Cake, 10 <i>lb.</i> 10 <i>lb.</i> to 11 <i>lb.</i> per 1000		
Foreign ditto, 6 <i>lb.</i> to 6 <i>lb.</i> 10 <i>lb.</i> per ton.		
Rape Cake, 5 <i>lb.</i> to 5 <i>lb.</i> 5 <i>lb.</i> per ton.		

Monday, May 3.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 1745 bales of Bacon, and no Butter; and from Foreign ports, 3331 casks of Butter.

City, 5 May 1824.

BACON.

The operation of "bless'd paper credit" keeps up prices. There are, at all times, so many buyers for the purpose of immediately raising the wind by pawning, and the stock so disposed of being, for a time, in effect taken out of the market, that it is no wonder the wholesale prices should be kept above what the retail warrants. It is now avowed that this is the principal part of the

business done; and the avowal is made by those who are very good judges of the matter: by those who have been principally instrumental in carrying it on. On board, 52*s.* to 53*s.* Landed, 55*s.* to 56*s.*, still a loss on importation.

BUTTER.

There is, as usual, at the end of a season, a great quantity of "unredeemed pledges" on sale at twenty per cent. below prime cost.—Carlow, 76*s.* to 80*s.*—Waterford, Dublin, Cork, or Limerick, 70*s.* to 74*s.*—Dutch, 84*s.* to 90*s.*

CHEESE.

Cheese is becoming less scarce in London, and the demand is falling off: prices continue about the same.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, May 3.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4
Mutton	3	8	—	4
Veal	4	6	—	6
Pork	4	4	—	4
Lamb	5	10	—	6

Beasts ... 2,843	Sheep ... 13,800
Calves 160	Pigs 250

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	4	to	3
Mutton	2	8	—	3
Veal	3	4	—	4
Pork	3	4	—	4
Lamb	4	0	—	6

LEADENHALL, (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	4	to	3
Mutton	3	0	—	3
Veal	3	4	—	5
Pork	3	0	—	5
Lamb	5	0	—	4

MAY 8, 1824.

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Ton.

Ware	2	5	to	3	15
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2	0
Chats	1	15	—	0	0
Common Red	0	0	—	0	0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware	2	10	to	3	15
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2	0
Chats.....	1	15	—	0	0
Common Red	2	10	—	3	10

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay ..	80s.	to	120s.
Straw ..	40s.	to	50s.
Clover ..	90s.	to	140s.

Whitechapel. Hay ..	90s.	to	120s.
Straw.	42s.	to	50s.
Clover..	100	to	130s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>	<i>Beans.</i>	<i>Pease.</i>					
	<i>s. to s. d.</i>									
Aylesbury	56	64 0	35	38 0	23	28 0	36	45 0	41	42 0
Banbury.....	56	68 0	35	38 6	22	27 0	36	44 0	0	0 0
Basingstoke	46	76 0	32	36 0	23	26 0	40	45 0	0	0 0
Bridport.....	56	70 0	30	0 0	20	24 0	40	0 0	0	0 0
Chelmsford.....	52	73 0	34	38 0	25	30 0	30	44 0	33	37 0
Derby.....	64	80 0	38	44 0	25	32 0	40	48 0	0	0 0
Devizes.....	50	75 0	26	38 0	26	30 0	40	46 0	0	0 0
Dorchester.....	50	78 0	24	32 0	21	26 0	42	46 0	0	0 0
Exeter.....	64	78 0	28	37 0	16	23 0	40	44 0	0	0 0
Guildford.....	56	71 0	34	40 0	23	30 0	40	46 0	38	42 0
Henley.....	52	80 0	30	37 0	22	30 0	38	43 0	40	46 0
Hornastle.....	58	66 0	26	35 0	17	24 0	36	48 0	0	0 0
Hungerford.....	46	68 0	26	34 0	18	30 0	36	44 0	0	0 0
Lewes.....	54	62 0	0	0 0	24	25 6	37	0 0	0	0 0
Lynn.....	48	62 0	28	33 0	20	25 0	38	39 0	0	0 0
Newbury	48	70 0	26	36 0	20	27 0	35	42 0	35	0 0
Newcastle	52	70 0	37	39 0	22	29 0	40	44 0	38	46 0
Northampton.....	54	65 0	33	37 0	22	28 0	36	45 0	0	0 0
Nottingham	62	0 0	39	0 0	26	0 0	43	0 0	0	0 0
Reading.....	47	71 0	27	40 0	20	28 0	35	43 0	34	43 0
Stamford.....	50	63 0	36	39 0	23	30 0	34	44 0	0	0 0
Swansea	65	0 0	38	0 0	28	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Truro	61	0 0	37	0 0	29	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Uxbridge	50	74 0	34	38 0	23	30 0	37	42 0	34	42 0
Warminster.....	44	74 0	24	37 0	21	29 0	40	52 0	0	0 0
Winchester.....	48	68 0	30	35 0	20	25 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Yarmouth.....	60	66 0	30	34 0	22	26 0	34	36 0	36	48 0
Dalkeith*	26	35 0	25	33 0	21	26 0	20	24 0	20	24 0
Haddington*	25	37 0	26	33 6	20	25 6	18	22 6	18	22 0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, April 27.—In consequence of an idea formed in the minds of millers and dealers, (principally,) that Wheats now in bond will become admissible for home consumption on the Quarter-day next month, although very few Corn Merchants are of their opinion, but few sales of Wheat have been made since this day se'nnight, particularly of the best qualities, at prices last noted, nor even at a reduction of 3d. per 20 lbs. on inferior parcels. This day's market was almost a nominal one, so very few purchasers either from the country or in town having attended it. Oats may, therefore, be considered at a reduction of 1d. to 1½d. per 45 lbs.; Malt, 3d. per nine gallons; Barley, 3d. per 60 lbs.; Beans and Peas, 2s. per quarter; Flour, 2s. per sack, and Oatmeal 1s. per pack below the price of last Tuesday.

Imported into Liverpool from the 20th to the 26th April 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 7,697; Rye, 232; Oats, 13,338; Barley, 3,290; Malt, 3,334; Beans, 4,212; and Peas, 746 quarters. Oatmeal, 522 packs, of 240 lbs. Flour, 2,354 sacks, of 280 lbs.; 3,130 barrels American, and 40 Foreign.

Norwich, May 1.—The demand for Corn was by no means great at this market to-day; what sales were effected was at a reduction in Wheat of 1s. to 2s. per quarter on the prices of this day se'nnight; Barley appeared nearly unsaleable, very few samples fetching more than 31s. per quarter.

Bristol, May 1.—Our Corn markets are very dull, except for Barley and Malt. Sales are effected at the following prices:—Best Wheat from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; inferior ditto, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; Barley, 2s. 9d. to 5s.; Oats, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Beans, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d.; and Malt, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

Birmingham, April 29.—Our market is again heavy, and prices for Wheat a shade lower. Fine Barley and Oats, and Beans, maintain the currency of the last few weeks, and are in fair demand. Flour is a dull sale.—Wheat, 8s. 4d. to 8s. 8d. per 60 lbs.; Barley, 3d. to 4d. and 4½d.; Malt, 5d. to 6d.; and Oats, 26s. to 30s. per quarter; Beans, 16s. to 17s., 18s. 6d., and 19s. 6d. per ten scores. Fine Flour, 5d. to 5½d.; Second ditto, 50s. per sack.

Ipswich, May 1.—We had to-day a very short supply of all Corn, and the sale was extremely dull, at lower prices, as follow:—Wheat, 54s. to 66s.; Barley, 30s. to 35s.; Beans, 37s. to 39s.; and Oats, 27s. to 28s. per quarter.

Wisbech, May 1.—Our market continues very dull and flat, and the few samples that were sold was on much the same terms as last week, nor is any alteration expected until the motion respecting the bonded Corn is finally decided.

Boston, April 28.—There was this week a good show of samples of Grain at market. Good samples of Wheat retain the former prices, the farmers not being willing to submit. Samples of inferior sorts are full 2s. per quarter lower, and heavy in demand. Good samples of Oats continue in demand, as before. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 62s. to 66s.; Oats, 20s. to 24s.; and Beans, 38s. to 42s. per quarter.

Wakefield, April 30.—The arrivals of Grain for this day's market are only moderate. We have a large show of Wheat from granary, which tends to depress the trade; for fine qualities there has been little inquiry, and prices of last week are supported, but all below such description continues nearly neglected. Barley is very dull sale, and

must be noted 1s. per quarter lower, and nothing but the best sorts to be disposed of. Oats and Shelling remain without alteration. Beans, particularly new, are in very little demand, and a reduction of 1s. per quarter is submitted to. No variation in other articles.—Wheat, old and new, 60s. to 74s.; Barley, 28s. to 38s.; Beans, old and new, 42s. to 52s. per qr. 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoe Oats, 28s. to 32s. per quarter; Mealing Oats, 14d. to 14½d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 30s. to 37s. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 42s. to 44s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 50s. to 53s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 25l. to 28l. per last.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended April 24, 1824.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	69	6...38	1...25 11
Essex	64	6...37	5...25 10
Kent.....	66	1...38	1...26 4
Sussex.....	61	2...34	1...23 5
Suffolk.....	63	4...35	7...24 8
Cambridgeshire	62	4...35	3...21 1
Norfolk	62	0...33	9...25 3
Lincolnshire	66	4...37	10...23 9
Yorkshire	65	6...35	0...22 10
Durham	67	9...0	0...20 4
Northumberland	60	11...38	1...26 0
Cumberland	69	11...42	4...31 10
Westmoreland	67	7...46	0...33 10
Lancashire	69	6...37	7...27 4
Cheshire	67	3...42	3...26 5
Gloucestershire.....	63	5...34	3...24 3
Somersetshire	65	4...31	11...22 11
Monmouthshire	65	10...36	4...0 0
Devonshire.....	68	8...35	7...21 6
Cornwall.....	63	0...35	4...26 3
Dorsetshire	63	2...31	7...21 10
Hampshire	60	3...32	7...23 2
North Wales	72	2...42	6...23 8
South Wales	62	1...38	6...20 7

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended April 24.

Wheat.. 44,206 qrs.	Barley.. 20,609 qrs.	Beans... 4,040 qrs.
Rye 992 qrs.	Oats.... 23,662 qrs.	Peas..... 921 qrs.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, May 1.—A considerable show of all descriptions appeared for sale to-day, especially Sheep, and much business transacted. Good Hoggets were certainly dearer, fetching from 28s. to 34s. per head; lean Beasts, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; fat Scots, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone; fat Mutton, 5½d. to 6d. per lb.

Horncastle, May 1.—Beef, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 8d. to 10d.; and Veal 7d. to 8d. per lb.

Bristol, April 29.—Beef, 5d. to 5½d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6½d.; and Pork, 4½d. to 5d. per lb. sinking offals.

At *Morpeth Market* on Wednesday, (April 28) there being rather a short supply of Cattle and Sheep, but there being few buyers, prices were much the same as last week.—Beef, from 5s. to 6s. 6d.; and Mutton, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 6d. per stone, sinking offals.

The Fair at *Holsworthy*, Dorsetshire, on Tuesday last, (April 27) exhibited a good supply of Cattle, and the number of purchasers was considerable; but, probably, owing to the backwardness of the season, no advance in price took place; however a considerable number of Cattle was disposed of.

Arminster Fair, on Tuesday, (April 27) was not so well supplied as usual; but the Stock which was exhibited went off at an advanced price.

HOPS.

Maidstone, April 29.—The late change of weather has been very favourable to the Hop plantations, the bines are much improved, and if the warm nights continue, will soon get out of any danger from the flea, which was much increasing. No trade for the growth of last year at present.

Worcester, April 28.—There is certainly more inquiry after Hops, but we have no material alteration in prices. The report from the plantations is, that many plants have proved dead, and the others came up weakly; but during the last ten days, much improvement has taken place, and vigorous shoots have been made. It would be idle, at this early period, to hazard any conjecture relative to the produce.

COTTON MARKET.

Friday, April 30.—The inquiry for Cotton has been pretty general this week; the sales are about 2,300 bales, taken both by speculators and for home consumption, with some export demand for Boweds and Pernams; Bengals have been mostly attended to; the better descriptions, being scarce, have in some instances commanded 4d. per lb. advance.

COAL MARKET, April 30.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.
44 Newcastle.. 27 ½.. 34s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.
19 Sunderland 12 , 35s. 3d.—40s. 0d.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 50.—No. 7.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1824. [Price 6d.

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

KENSINGTON TURNPIKE.

Kensington, 12th May, 1824.

In my last I gave an account of a Petition from me to the House of Commons, on the subject of a Bill, which had been petitioned for by certain persons of the Kensington "Trust," as it is called, and which had, before my petition could reach the House of Commons, gone from that House and got into the Lords. Here I left the matter last week, when I observed, however, that it must be brought forward again.

The Bill had passed the Commons and was gone to the Lords. I pursued it with my petition; but, quick as I was, the Bill had been *read a second time* before my petition could get before their Lordships. But, it had to go into a committee, and I now found, that it was there, and not at the bar of

the House, that I should have to go, if I chose, to be heard against the Bill. Thither I went on the 11th instant; and the result was, that the Committee of their Lordships (by a vote that I shall speak of presently) *put an end to the Bill*.

I, together with others, had petitioned against this Bill *before*, and of this petition I shall speak by-and-by. My present petition was grounded on a *gross falsehood contained in the preamble of the Bill*, and which falsehood, gross as it was, had been *enacted by the House of Commons*, not intentionally, to be sure; but, the thing had been done.

This is a matter of very great importance to the public. It is a subject that we all ought to understand. I shall, therefore, make it as clear as I can; and shall begin by inserting again (in a clearer way than last week) the account of this famous "TRUST." I shall speak enough of it hereafter. At present, I shall insert it in due form.

N

Printed and Published by C. CLEMENT, No. 183, Fleet-street.

**General Statement of the Income and Expenditure
1st day of January, and the**

EXPENDITURE.

	£. s. d.
To Surveyor's Accounts of Day-labour, between the first day of January and the 31st day of December 1828, for maintenance or repair of roads, and watering the same }	2187 8 5
Team labour for the same period, including water-carts } and clearing the roads	745 1 6
Watching the roads	563 11 6
Contractors' and workmen's bills, for materials supplied } for maintenance and repair of roads and foot-paths	4774 13 5
Repair or maintenance of toll-houses, gates, lamp-posts, } and new toll-boards	258 1 0
Lighting the roads	684 17 11
Purchase of land for widening the roads, building a } brick sewer under the surface of the road instead of an open sewer, and a new fence to widen the road	938 11 6
Ten turnpike bonds paid off.....	1000 0 0
Salaries and other payments of clerk, surveyors or other } officers	618 5 0
Printing, advertising and stationery	48 11 0
Interest of bond debts	106 19 7
Annual sum paid to the Commissioners of Paving, of St. } George, Hanover-square	1000 0 0
Commissioners of Hans Town.....	140 0 0
Incidental charges	96 1 6
	£18,164 2 4

GENERAL STATEMENT OF

	£. s. d.
An Account of the Amount of Debt bearing Interest } (21000 of which has subsequently been paid).....	2500 0 0
An Account of Interest due	50 0 0
An Account of Floating Debt.....	875 9 0
	£3425 9 0

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MAY 15, 1894.

290

of the Kensington, &c. Turnpike Roads, between the
31st day of December, 1823.

INCOME.

	£ s. d.
By Balance in Treasurer's hands	8147 17 4
Amount of one year's rent received from the lessors of the Tolls	14000 0 0
Compositions in lieu of statute labour for the year.....	324 0 0
By incidental receipts	195 9 10
	<hr/>
	£ 17602 8 2

DEBTS AND CREDITS.

	£ s. d.
Accruing rent of Tolls	1106 18 4
Composition due from parishes	325 10 0
	<hr/>
	£ 1432 1 4

GEORGE BARKER,

Chairman.

N 2

Now we come to my Petition to the Lords, which I insert, and I number the paragraphs for the sake of easy reference.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of William Cobbett, of Kensington, in the County of Middlesex,

Most humbly Sheweth,

1. That there is now a Bill before your Right Honourable House, entitled, "A Bill for more effectually repairing, widening, and improving the Road from Hyde Park Corner to Counter's Bridge, and certain other Roads, in the County of Middlesex, and for lighting, watching, and watering the said Roads."

2. That, in the Preamble to the said Bill are the following words :— " And whereas the Trustees appointed by or in pursuance of the said two recited Acts (meaning the two local Acts) have repaired and improved the said Roads, and have made great progress in carrying into execution the powers and authorities theretrayed in them ; and, although they have discharged and paid off part of the monies borrowed on the credit of the tolls authorized to be taken upon the said Roads, a considerable sum remains undischarged and cannot be paid off, and the said annual

sum of one thousand pounds be paid to the said Committee of Paving for St. George, Hanover square ; nor can the said Roads be effectually amended, widened and improved, and maintained in repair, unless the term and powers granted by the two first recited Acts be continued, and further provisions be made for that purpose."

3. That these words contain a barefaced falsehood, as will be seen by your Right Honourable House in the following statement of the pecuniary affairs of this Road.

4. That this statement has been obtained by your Petitioner, agreeably to the Act, from the Clerk of the Peace of the County of Middlesex ; that your Petitioner is ready to prove at your Bar the authenticity of this statement, which is in the following words, to wit :—

[Here the Account was inserted.]

5. That, according to the foregoing account, these Roads owe but one thousand five hundred pounds, while the Treasurer has now in his hands four thousand five hundred and three pounds, and that he had, at the settlement before the last, upwards of three thousand pounds in his hands, while he was charging the Road for interest of borrowed money.

6. That, therefore, the above quoted part of the Preamble of

this Bill is wholly false; that the principal pretence for passing the Bill is unfounded; that the present Local Act does not expire for two years yet to come; that a new Act is not yet wanted; that if this Bill pass, it will contain a flagrant falsehood, and will be greatly injurious to the public, and will encourage and foster a most scandalous job; and that, therefore, your Petitioner most humbly prays, that the said Bill may not pass; and that he may be heard against it at the bar of your Right Honourable House.

And your Petitioner
will ever pray.

W^M. COBBETT.

The reader will perceive, that, by this Petition I became pledged to prove the preamble of the Bill to be false. I understand, that the mode of proceeding with Bills of this sort, before both Houses of Parliament, is this: Those who petition for the Bill, cause it to be prepared; to be drawn up, in short. It is then brought into the House, read a first time, and also a second time if not objected to. After this, it is referred to a Committee. The business of this Committee is, first, to inquire into the grounds of the Bill, or the reasons for passing such a Bill. Then the

Committee has to see that the enactments or provisions contained in the Bill, be consonant with, and adequate to, the grounds for passing the Bill. But, first of all, the Committee are to look well to these grounds. The statement of these grounds is called the Preamble of the Bill; and preamble means, introductory statement.

The Committee are to take special care that every thing which is alleged in this statement be TRUE. Therefore, they first set to work, very methodically, to examine witnesses, and to have proof brought before them of the truth of every part of the preamble. With regard to the present Bill, all this ceremony was gone through in the House of Commons. The Committee of that Honourable House proved the preamble to be true. That Honourable House, whose character and wisdom were so highly extolled by Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON; that Honourable body, after having proved the preamble or basis of the Bill to be true, built an Act upon this foundation, and having sent the whole of it to the Lords, their Act is met in the Lords by my Petition, declaring this very preamble to contain a bare-faced falsehood! Now, then, either this Act, which had come up

from the Commons, did contain a bare-faced falsehood, or my Petition was not only false but most outrageously impudent. Many of my readers will tremble for me when they see this positive assertion opposed to an enactment of the House of Commons.

Therefore, in order to tranquillize their minds, I will, before I go any farther, state what was the decision of the Committee of the Lords. The Bill had been read a second time in the House of Lords, it had been referred to a Committee, of which Lord HOLLAND was the Chairman. This Committee, like that of the Commons, first set to work to *prove the preamble of the Bill*; that is to say, to prove the truth of it, if that truth could be proved.

The first three paragraphs of the preamble merely state that there are certain other Acts in existence relative to this road. The truth of this part of the preamble was proved by merely producing the Acts of Parliament, the titles of which were recited in the paragraphs just mentioned. But, when they came to that paragraph of the preamble which is quoted in my petition, and which forms the second paragraph of that petition; when they came to this paragraph of the preamble,

the petitioners for the Bill had to call witnesses, of whom we shall see more by-and-by. When they had done with their witnesses, I, who had no witnesses to call, was permitted to address the Committee. I had the honour to lay before their Lordships some, and only some of my objections to this Bill; and I, in a particular manner, dwelt upon the above-mentioned paragraph in the preamble, which I insisted the witnesses who had been called had not only not proved to be true, but had, as far as they had gone, proved to be false.

I had opposed to me Mr. PHILLIMORE, a Chancery Lawyer, and brother to the Blue and Buff Captain that so gallantly beat Mr. JAMES the Historian. After I had addressed their Lordships, Mr. PHILLIMORE addressed them in answer. The Committee-room (which was the Painted Chamber) was then cleared. In about ten minutes, probably, we were called in again, and were informed by the Noble Lord in the Chair, that their Lordships had voted, that the preamble HAD NOT BEEN PROVED TO BE TRUE! Thus then; their Lordships decided, in fact, that the House of Commons had been imposed upon; that it had been induced to enact

that which was false; and that my petition contained the truth, as far at least as the preamble was concerned.

Thus, then, the reader's anxiety for me will be at an end; and, indeed, I should here put an end to my account of the matter, were I not convinced that something ought to be done with regard to this road, as soon as the time arrives for passing another Act; something effectual I mean; and, that which took place before the Committee of the Lords is interesting on this account.

There were three parts of the Bill upon which I had to remark: **FIRST**, That paragraph of the Preamble, which forms paragraph two of my Petition above inserted. **SECOND**, A Section of the Bill relative to the weighing of wagons and carts loaded with lime and some other things. **THIRD**, All that part of the Bill which relates to the purchasing and pulling down of houses.

As to the **FIRST**, the exceptionable paragraph of the preamble contains two distinct allegations, as reasons for passing the Bill, both of which allegations are false. The fact is, that a considerable sum of money owed by the road *cannot be paid off*, and the thousand pounds a-year be paid to St.

George's, Hanover-square, unless the term and powers of the old Act be put into a new Act. Here is a clear unmixed falsehood; for, as the foregoing account shows, one thousand five hundred pounds is the whole of the debt of the road, and the Treasurer has a balance of four thousand five hundred and three pounds in his hands; so that, after paying off the whole of the debt, the Treasurer has three thousand and three pounds in his hands! If this be not then a *barefaced falsehood*, when did a barefaced falsehood find its way into print. The road, according to law, is to pay a thousand pounds a-year to assist in paving Piccadilly, that is paid to the Committees of the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square. This thousand pounds a-year has been regularly paid. It was paid last year. A thousand pounds of debt was paid off last year. An extra expense of nearly a thousand pounds took place last year, on account of a sewer; and, after all, the Treasurer had, as we see by the account, four thousand five hundred pounds left in his hands! And yet these people had had the audacity to state to the House of Commons, that they wanted an Act of Parliament for twenty-one years

longer, to make them able to pay off a debt of one thousand five hundred pounds. Being pushed hard upon this point, by several of their Lordships, they pretended that they did not mean that they were unable to pay off their debt; but that, they should be unable to pull down *eighty-six houses*, and to make magnificent improvements. Yes, but how came they to say then, that they could not pay off their debt, without this new Bill? It curiously came out from their clerk, Mr. BATTY, that they had, while the Bill was before the Commons, paid off one thousand pounds out of the fifteen hundred, leaving a debt of only five hundred pounds, which, too, they were going to pay off in the course of a month or two! So that, here were these men, getting the Parliament to enact that another twenty-one year's Bill was necessary to enable them to pay off their debt; and, they were actually paying off that very debt, while that Bill was passing! If any man happens to know of any thing so impudent as this, I shall be obliged to him to give me the particulars.

Pushed extremely hard upon this point; no one daring to *suear* that they could not pay off four thousand pounds with four thou-

sand five hundred pounds, they resorted to their *Surveyor*, who came forth with that species of conscious importance which naturally appertains to a showman. He had a whole budget of pictures or plans, which he drew forth one after another, with great deliberation and ceremony. He really put me in mind of the show-people at fairs, who entertain children at a halfpenny a-head. He was so tedious with his conceited explanations, that I grew excessively weary of him, and I thought that the greater part of his audience seemed to set but very little value upon his wares.

This became somewhat of a serious personage, however, before we had done with him; for, he told the Committee, that the intended improvements in Kensington High-street alone, would cost about *forty thousand pounds!* There being twenty-three houses at Kensington, and eighty-six houses in the whole, the whole cost would be, of course, a **HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE THOUSAND POUNDS!** And this too, the reader will observe, without a single word being said to prove, that the "*TRUST*" were likely to get possession of the mines of Peru. Good God! Here was **TEN THOUSAND a-year**

bespoke for fifteen years out of the twenty-one. The present income is fourteen thousand a-year, besides three hundred a-year for the Statute-duty. And here are ten thousand a-year bespoke beforehand for the first fifteen years. And now, reader, I beg you to observe the answers to two questions which I put to this man.

Q. Do you think that the Trust can make all these great alterations without any addition to their present income?

A. Yes; I think they might!

Q. Do you think that they could pay for all these contemplated changes, and with a considerably diminished income?

A. Yes; I do.

"Then," said I, "I have no more questions to ask you." What, reader, they have now an income of fourteen thousand a-year; that income can, according to their Surveyor, be considerably diminished; and yet, they will be able to pay ten thousand a-year in addition to their present payments! And, oh! monstrous! While this is the case, they want a new Bill to be passed in order to enable them to pay their present debt! I defy the oldest legal practitioner living to say that he ever heard the like of this before.

However, we are far short yet of the climax, for, this very Bill, which says that the road cannot pay its debt, and pay the paving Commissioners at the same time; and that it cannot pay for improvements as it could wish without the aid of a new Bill; this road is to receive from the new Bill, the assistance which is to be found in a lessening of its income! In short, according to the new Bill, the tolls at all the gates except those at Hyde Park Corner and Pimlico, are, or, rather, they were, to be reduced on an average, two-fifths; and my calculation is, that, upon the whole, the new Bill makes a reduction of one-fourth part! Strange thing, indeed! Who, upon reading the preamble so often quoted, would not imagine that the tolls were about to be raised in place of being lowered! Here is a road in debt; it cannot pay off its debt and pay St. George's parish, nor can it widen and amend itself properly, unless it be favoured with a new Bill; and yet that new Bill is to take away a fourth part of its income! Take, then, this preamble, and take along with it the Section for lowering the Tolls; or, rather, compare the old Act with the new Act relative to the tolls. Then look at the new Bill, carried

up and presented to the House of Lords by the House of Commons; and then ask what it is that the House of Commons says to the House of Lords in this Bill. In substance they say this: "Here are these unfortunate people of the Kensington Trust. They are so much in debt; they have so much to pay to St. George's parish every year; they have so many houses to pull down in order to make the road passable; their pecuniary embarrassments are so great; their situation is, in short, so deplorable, that it will be absolutely impossible for the poor fellows to get along, unless your lordships shall be charitably disposed to agree with us in the Bill that we have passed for taking away one-fourth part of their present income!"

This is in substance what the House of Commons says to the House of Lords. Say what they will of the Honourable House, never did it before pass a Bill like this.

I explained to the Committee the cause of this unparalleled self-contradiction. The "TRUST," long life to them, had not, at first, the smallest intention of lowering the tolls. I beg the reader to mark that. The Bill which was passed by the House of Commons

and sent to the Lords, is by no means the same Bill that was at first brought into the House of Commons. That Bill contained all the same provisions that the old Bill contained, with the exception of the filling up of the blanks, and those were manifestly intended to be filled up with higher and not lower sums than they were formerly. In this form the Bill was read a first and a second time in the House of Commons. But, now mark: while the Bill was in this state, I and about a hundred of the people about Kensington and Fulham, petitioned against the Bill, and prayed the House to pass no Bill on the subject, which did not pray for a lowering of tolls. At the same time, I had made application for obtaining this famous account which we have now before us. The "TRUST" saw that the Treasurer's balances would come to light! But, oh! reader! If you have any bowels, show compassion to the "TRUST." They had PROVED THEIR PREAMBLE before the Commons. They could not UNPROVE the preamble; poor souls, they could make no alteration in that; but they could alter the enactments. So that, to work they went, and took out the whole of the Table of High Tolls, which table they had got into

the first Bill! Hence this glaring, this matchless piece of inconsistency. They begin the Bill like beggars, pleading poverty like people begging for a piece of bread. Directly afterwards they *string up a fourth of their income*; and even after that, their Surveyor says he can make improvements, a part of which will cost forty thousand pounds, though they do give up a considerable part of their present income.

Such wondrous things as these are not witnessed every day. But now let me, before I quit this stupendous preamble, remark on the second allegation which it contains, and which is also a falsehood. It is in these words: "Nor can the said roads be effectually amended, widened, improved and maintained in repair, unless the term and powers granted by the said two first recited Acts, be continued, and further provisions be made for that purpose."

The word *that*, we may, I think, set down to the nonsense account; for, it should be those purposes, unless it mean the purpose of continuing the Act, and then, what sense is there in the word *further*? Laying aside this nonsense, however, let us come to the falsehood, of which I have been speaking,

The two Acts here spoken of were passed, one in 1795, and the other in 1811. Now, this preamble says, that unless the powers granted by these Acts be continued, the road cannot be properly kept in repair. Well, then, this Bill does not continue some of the most important of those powers. Certainly the most important of those powers are the powers to collect tolls; and the new Bill, so far from continuing the powers of the old Bill in this respect, actually takes away one fourth part of those powers: so that, in place of one falsehood in this preamble, there are two. I now come to the second objection which I stated in this Bill. It contained a clause authorising toll-collectors to weigh all carts, wagons, &c. &c. loaded with lime, breeze, ashes, or cinders, or with turnips or mangel wurzel, and to make such carts and wagons pay toll for overweight, provided, however, that such carts or wagons had narrow wheels. Now, the Act 4 Geo. 4. chap. 95, section 19, enacts that nothing about the breadth of wheels, that no regulations of weight, that no tolls payable in respect of wheels or of weight, shall extend to any cart not drawn by more than one horse, or two oxen. So that, here we

have this charming absurdity, that the "Trust" will weigh my one-horse cart (for they set aside the general Act by this Section); the "Trust" will weigh my cart; if my cart have narrow wheels, and have lime, breeze, ashes, cinders or turnips or mangel wurzel on board, the "Trust" have taken it into their heads and they will weigh my one-horse cart; but if my one-horse cart with narrow wheels, the same identical cart that they weighed yesterday with ashes on board, go through the same gate to-day, laden with iron of ten times the weight of the ashes, the "Trust" will not then weigh it at all. I may put, in short, as much weight as I please upon my one-horse cart, except lime, breeze, ashes, cinders, turnips, or mangel wurzel, to heavy loads of which six things, the "Trust" seem to have taken a particular dislike.

What is to be expected from men who could stuff a clause like this into an Act of Parliament? What everlasting confusion must there be; what quarrelling, what extortions at the toll-gates, if Turnpike Acts be formed in this sort of way? It is curious enough, that the absurdity with regard to this clause should have been contagious. Mr. PHILLIMORE, when he came to reply to my observa-

tions upon this part of the Bill, offered (at the suggestion, I believe, of the agent for the Bill), to *strike out the clause!* That is to say, to *destroy the Bill*; for, it being a *money* affair, if altered by the Lords, the Bill was lost.

My third objection to the Bill was that it was not at all calculated for the occasion; that it *continued the powers in the same hands* for twenty-one years yet to come; that I thought nothing of this lowering of the tolls; that it was a patchwork affair; that I preferred waiting until next year, when some wise and just plan might be adopted; and when the gates at Pimlico and at Hyde Park Corner might be wholly removed; and that, too, with even lower tolls at the other gates than those contemplated by the present Act. The "Trust" reckon eighteen miles of road. I endeavoured to show this fallacy in its true light. I said to their Lordships what I repeat here, namely, that, after much thought upon the subject; after what I deem pretty accurate calculation, I give it as my decided opinion, that the tolls may be lowered at all the other gates, that Hyde Park Corner and Pimlico gates may be wholly plucked up and taken away, and that the roads

may be kept in better repair than they are now. My real opinion is, that Mr. M'Adam, or any man who well understands the management of roads, would keep the roads in excellent repair, pay what is now paid for the watching and lighting, pay St. George's parish the thousand pounds a-year, and put two or three thousand pounds a-year, clear money, in his pocket; and this, you will understand, without any gates at Pimlico or Hyde Park Corner.

Mr. PHILLIMORE said, that there was an untruth in my petition; for, that, towards the close of the petition, I stated that the present Act had *two years yet to come*. This was not the case, he said, for that the present Act expired next April. Those learned gentlemen take pretty great liberties with facts at all times, and especially when they have their wigs on. The present Act is to continue and be in force, until the 4th of April, 1825, "and from thence to the end of the then next Session of Parliament;" that is to say, until about the month of July 1826! And yet Mr. PHILLIMORE had the conscience to tell their Lordships that the Bill expires in the *month of April next*; and that my petition contained a falsehood, when it

said that the present Act had two years yet to run. There is, therefore, plenty of time; and I am very much mistaken if there will not be somebody to prepare a Bill that shall not be liable to objections like those preferred against the Bill of this "*Trust*."

It is a most desirable thing to remove that nuisance, the Toll at Hyde Park Corner. And no effort of mine shall be wanting to effect that purpose. But, this is a subject which requires more time than I have to spare at present. My readers will be anxious to see me return to it; and return to it I shall, and, I hope, never quit it, until I see the gate at Hyde Park Corner removed, and that brightest spot in England, and, perhaps, in Europe, totally cleared of that odious and filthy nuisance, which, provoking as it is, stands there at present for no other purpose than that of fostering and feeding a set of low men without taste, and without knowledge of any kind, other than that which confines itself to the care of number one.

Before I conclude, I must observe, that this has been rather an unfortunate week for the Turnpike 'Squires. My son, who, some time ago, undertook to put them to rights down at Battel in Sussex,

was, as the readers of the Register were informed, to have a hearing before the Magistrates at Battel on the 11th inst.; that is to say, on Tuesday last. There was a Bench of Magistrates held at Battel on that day; and before that Bench he brought a toll-renter's toll-collector, and had him convicted in the unmitigated penalty of five pounds.

These persons will find, from the proceedings at Battel, that the time for complaining is by no means past. They will also find, that they cannot be saved by any mitigating disposition in the magistrates. From the very first, I have always said that a *refunding* ought to take place. This I have constantly said. The lessees took the money. Took it through ignorance if you will; but that is not to prevent them from refunding. If I, by mistake, put your purse into my pocket, do I keep it there after I have discovered the mistake? If a tradesman bring me in a bill, and by an error in the casting up, receive a pound

too much from me, will he, when I make the error clear to him, say, "Yea, Sir, I have got a pound too much of your money, but having once got it, I will keep it"? If any man were to act thus, would he not be driven out of society as a rogue?

And why are these toll-renters not then to be deemed rogues? Yet, when I applied at Union Hall, Mr. SWABEY and the other magistrates there, did not appear to understand me, when I talked about *refunding*. They did not appear to understand any thing at all about the matter. If they should happen, by-and-by, to read the account of the proceedings at Battel, they will see that refunding on the part of lessees is as practicable as it is just.

The lessees in the neighbourhood of London may rest assured that I shall never be satisfied until they have refunded. I shall not, probably, undertake the matter myself; but, I trust my son will; and that he will not quit these lessees, until he have made

them refused to the last shilling. I know many and many poor men in my own neighbourhood, from each of whom these toll-renters have extorted from ten to twenty shillings. Is it not to be insolent and tyrannical to the last degree to keep this money from these poor men? The men are poor. They have no money to give for summonses. They cannot lose their time in seeking justice. Justice must, therefore, be sought for them by somebody else.

The way in which the matter has been settled at Battel is the proper way. My son does not want to put fines into his own pocket: he wants to obtain justice for those who have been wronged; and that justice he will obtain, I trust, before he has done.

Wm. COBBETT.

THE CASE
or
JOSEPH SWANN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Apr. 10, 1824.

Mr. J. Williams said, he rose to present a Petition from an individual of the name of Joseph Swann, who was, he believed, the solitary remaining prisoner of those persons who were incarcerated and prosecuted in the year 1819. It was, though it had escaped his recollection, his lot to have prosecuted that individual. From the time that had elapsed, it was not to be wondered at that the circumstance had escaped his recollection. It appeared from the petition, that Mr. Swann had been a mechanic and artisan, residing at Macclesfield, in the county of Chester. In consequence of the very great distress, notorious to every man who heard him, that at that period prevailed throughout the whole of the manufacturing districts, the petitioner was compelled by necessity to change his means of exertion, and he became a vendor of books and pamphlets. He was apprehended in the month of August 1819, on a charge

of selling blasphemous publications, and was detained in close custody till the October following, a period of eight weeks. Having been then discharged upon bail, he was a second time apprehended, on the 29th of December following, and detained at Middlewich to the January following. The petitioner stated, that during that latter period, he was chained with other prisoners. Without resting on the allegations of the petitioner, he (Mr. Williams), reflecting on the temper of those times, believed there was reason to fear that persons thus circumstanced were exposed to the extreme of rigour and violence. He was at length tried and convicted on three indictments—two for blasphemy, and the third for attending a Meeting at Macclesfield. For the purpose of convening that Meeting he had signed the requisition; but he stated positively, that at said Meeting he never uttered a word. Whatever that was seditious was expressed through the medium of a person of the name of Buckley, who was also indicted with the petitioner. And yet, strange to say, that man Buckley—the principal in the proceedings of that Meeting, who was “the very head and front” of the im-

puted offence—though indicted, was never brought to trial to that hour, although at sundry times he had been subsequently seen at large at and in the vicinity of Macclesfield. It was impossible to explain how it was that the principal offender should be at large, and the accessory or the instrument should be thus rigorously punished. It was at least undeniable, that a punishment, which, for the three charges, comprehended an imprisonment of four years and three quarters, was a punishment carried to as great extent of severity as perhaps was exemplified in the history of political offences. For his part, though engaged in the prosecution, he (Mr. Williams) had nothing to do with the originating of the proceedings, and was not at all responsible for the rigour or extent of the punishment, [hear, hear, hear!] the sum and quantum of which would speak for itself. Indeed, when one considered its duration, it was impossible not to feel that it was marked with severity. At all events there was, under existing circumstances, sufficient to induce His Majesty's Government to reconsider its continuance and duration. Could it be forgotten that at that moment, very generally throughout the

country, and particularly in those districts, a series of distress and pressure prevailed, which every liberal minded man would see. Those who suffered under it would, however mistaken, impute not to the inflictions of fortune, but to the errors of Government. The Right Hon. Secretary for the Home Department (Mr. Peel) did, no doubt, feel that that season of suffering, and discontent, had passed away, and therefore he (Mr. Williams) trusted, that he had only to remind him that the petitioner was the solitary *remnant* of those political offenders of that season now lingering in a prison [hear, hear!]. It could not be forgotten either by that House, as it was not by the petitioning prisoner, that when the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial exposition in the early part of the Session, he congratulated both Parliament and the country on the acknowledged feelings of a grateful people, and on the restoration of order, subordination, and constitutional obedience. He trusted that every other Member of the Government embraced those wise and liberal and generous feelings; and that they felt with the Right Honourable the Chancellor

of the Exchequer, that those acts of coercion, which temporary suffering and discontent produced, were, on the part of the Government and Legislature, the results of a hard and painful necessity. If such punishments were the remedies for particular disorders, was it wise, was it prudent, was it humane, to continue them, when those disorders which were the cause had happily disappeared? He put it to His Majesty's Government to take into their consideration all the circumstances of the petitioner's case. A few months longer, and his imprisonment would be brought to a close, with those feelings in the public mind which usually accompanied excessive and disproportionate punishment, namely, a turning away of all disapprobation of the offence, and the conversion of a culprit into a martyr. The petitioner was the only remaining individual of those whom, in the temperate language of the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, hard necessity had induced His Majesty's Government to cast into captivity; and he appealed to their good feeling, now that that hard necessity was over, as to the humanity of liberating him.

Mr. James observed, that for the

severe punishment which this individual had experienced, and which arose out of the political agitations of 1819, the Magistrates were deeply responsible. It was unwarrantable, and could with difficulty be paralleled in the history of political persecution, especially under "an unpaid Magistracy." The discretion which had been used on this occasion was truly what had been very justly called "a fiend discretion." The petitioner was innocent of all criminal acts; he merely attended a public meeting, where he did not utter a syllable; but a Mr. Buckley made what was called an inflammatory speech. To show that the Magistrates of the district were ashamed of what had been done, they had for twelve months been inducing the gaoler to endeavour to persuade Swann to petition for a remission of his sentence. He had not thought proper to comply with their wish, and was prepared to suffer the extent of his punishment, in order to afford a specimen of the severity with which an individual might be treated under a free Government, which was "the envy of surrounding nations, and the admiration of the world." Who, after such an example, could stand up in that House, and else-

where, and talk of the boasted liberty of Englishmen?

Mr. Secretary Peel observed, that the Honourable and Learned Gentleman who presented the petition had mentioned the subject to him only yesterday, when he (Mr. Peel) had observed, that as it related to circumstances which occurred four years ago, two years before he was in office, he could of course have no knowledge respecting it; that therefore, if the Honourable and Learned Gentleman presented the petition this day, he (Mr. Peel) could not obtain any information as to those circumstances; but that if it pleased the Honourable and Learned Gentleman to postpone presenting the petition, he (Mr. Peel) would inquire, and, from the character of the Magistrates, was persuaded that he should obtain every necessary explanation. As the matter stood, the allegations in the petition were merely those of the petitioner himself; and it was singular, that nearly four years had elapsed before he had made any such complaint. With respect to the severity of the punishment that had been inflicted in this case, he begged to say a few words. Of course, all appeals to Parliament against the exercise of

the prerogative of the Crown, in withholding mercy from offenders, were appeals against the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whose duty it was to advise the Crown in such matters. Now, he readily allowed that he had not advised His Majesty to remit the punishment of the individual in question, nor was it his intention so to advise His Majesty. No fine had been inflicted on the petitioner. On finding securities for his good behaviour, he would be liberated at the expiration of the term to which he had been sentenced by the law, and it was not his intention to advise His Majesty to shorten that term. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman needed not have defended himself from any imputed inconsistency in having presented this petition, although he had been counsel in the prosecution of the petitioner. In the latter capacity, the Honourable and Learned Gent. had discharged his duty ably and temperately, and had obtained a verdict against the petitioner: but there was certainly no impropriety whatever in his now presenting a petition from the same individual, praying for the interference of the House in his behalf. The petitioner had been tried on five indictments, one for

blasphemous, and two for seditious, libels; one for a seditious conspiracy, and the other for blasphemy. On three of those indictments he had been convicted. He had been convicted of publishing a blasphemous libel and a seditious libel, and he had also been convicted of sedition. He had not erred without sufficient notice and warning of the probable consequences of his offence; but he was one of many who were at that time deeply engaged in the infamous traffic in seditious and blasphemous publications. His father resided at Stockport, and sold such publications, and his son was sent to Macclesfield for the same purpose. He had instigated and compelled his wife to embark in the same traffic. On the whole, therefore, although four years was an unusual extent of imprisonment, yet, after the warning which the petitioner had received, and after all the circumstances of the case, he (Mr. Peel) did not conceive that it was too severe an infliction: As to the charge of sedition, he would refer to the Honourable and Learned Gentleman's own address to the Jury by whom the petitioner was tried, in which the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, after admitting that freedom of discussion

was one of the first rights of Englishmen, maintained that the publication on which the prisoner was charged was calculated "to stir the people up to a contempt of His Majesty's Government." The Honourable and Learned Gentleman had also observed, that the work spoke too of a Convention—a term borrowed from the worst times of the French Revolution. It ought also not to be forgotten, that the conduct of the petitioner while in the Court had been contemptuous and offensive in the extreme. He insulted the Bench, and held up his white hat, which was at that time the symbol of the party by whom the tranquillity of the country was menaced. All these circumstances combined to shew the impropriety of extending mercy to such an individual. As to the observations in the speech of his Right Honourable Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting the returning prosperity of the country, that had no reference to the very different circumstances of

1819—circumstances of which the petitioner had availed himself to incite the people, and to carry on his revolutionary designs. The Honourable Member for Carlisle had said, that if this person were not released, this country would in vain be called the land of freedom. Now really he (Mr. Peel) was at a loss to conceive how, allowing the law to take its course with respect to any individual who had violated it, was prejudicial to the freedom of others. On three distinct charges the Jury, by whom this person had been tried, had expressed their conviction of his guilt. When he considered all these things; when he considered the nature of the crime which the petitioner had committed, the circumstances of the period at which it had been committed, and the total absence of all acknowledgment of offence on the part of the culprit, he certainly did not feel that he should be warranted in recommending such a person to His Majesty for a remission of any part of his sen-

tence ; and notwithstanding what had been said in the course of the present evening, it was not his intention to do so.

Mr. Hume observed, that the petitioner did not ask for mercy. That he was above doing. What he complained of, was the injustice of his sentence. It was, indeed, such a sentence as was seldom witnessed in this country. A blasphemous libel ! What was a blasphemous libel ? Was that to be determined by the opinion of the Magistracy of the County of Lancaster ? Up to the present moment, the petitioner knew nothing of the contents of the work, which he was charged with publishing. Under such circumstances, even to prosecute him was an act of cruelty. The Right Honourable Gentleman was mistaken in saying that the petitioner excited the people to sedition and insurrection. He had never opened his mouth.

Under such circumstances, he (Mr. Hume) repeated, that the punishment inflicted upon the petitioner was unprecedented. To add

to its severity, he had, in the first instance, been confined in one of the condemned cells, and fed on bread and water, and then removed to the felons' ward, clothed in a felon's dress, and denied the use of pen and ink, and the sight of his wife, who was in a dangerous state of health. There was nothing in the circumstances of the prisoner's case which warranted such barbarous proceedings. Nor was it just that such individuals as Trafford Trafford should sit in judgment on a case in which they had themselves taken so active a part. Notwithstanding the eulogiums from time to time bestowed on "the unpaid Magistracy" of the country, it appeared to him to be extremely inexpedient to give them the power of imprisonment to such an extent as in the present instance. He regretted extremely that the Right Honourable Gentleman, or his predecessor in office, had not long ago taken all these circumstances into consideration, and advised the

King, to put an end to the petitioner's imprisonment. Now, whenever he came out of prison, he would come out a persecuted individual.

Mr. Sykes expressed his hope that at least, considering the severity of the sentence in other respects, the petitioner would not be called upon for his sureties.

After a short explanation from Mr. Secretary Peel, the Petition was brought up, and read as follows :

" To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, the humble Petition of Joseph Swann, now a prisoner in Chester Castle,

Sheweth,

" That in the year 1819 your Petitioner resided at Macclesfield, and carried on a small trade in books and pamphlets. That your Petitioner was arrested on the 21st August, 1819, and taken to Middlewich, whence, at the Session, he was removed to Knutsford, and charged (as he believes)

upon three indictments, of which he knew nothing till that moment ; two of these indictments were for alleged libels contained in some of the books which your Petitioner, in the course of his business, had sold ; and the other indictment was for being present at a public meeting, held at Macclesfield on the 31st July, 1819 ; your Petitioner traversed, and was liberated on bail, after being kept in prison for eight weeks, during which time bail had been frequently offered for him and refused.

" That your Petitioner, with his wife, then in an advanced state of pregnancy, was again arrested on the 28th December, 1819, and confined at Macclesfield, till the 1st January, 1820, when he was removed, in irons, to Middlewich, and on the following night your Petitioner's wife was liberated.

" That, on the 10th of January, 1820, your Petitioner was dragged through the public road, linked to a chain, with a number of other prisoners, to Chester, a distance of about twenty miles ; and on the 12th he was taken into Court, but instead of being tried on the indictments, for which he had traversed at the Knutsford Sessions, and on which he was pre-

pared to defend himself, two other indictments were exhibited, one for blasphemy, and the other for sedition. On these, your Petitioner was that day tried and convicted; but to the present moment he has no knowledge of what the libels are, except the imperfect knowledge he was able to obtain from the indistinct reading of them in Court, on his trial. Your Petitioner had never previously read them, and he was then, and still remains entirely ignorant of the other contents, and even of the titles of the Pamphlets from which they were selected. That on the same day your Petitioner was tried with five others for being present at a meeting held at Macclesfield on the 31st July, 1819, for the purpose of taking "into consideration," as it stated in the requisition by which it was convened, "the most steady and proper means to be pursued for reforming the representation of the country."—That on this trial it was proved by the witnesses for the prosecution, that, though your Petitioner had signed the requisition for the Meeting, yet that he did not say a word, nor in any manner interfere, to influence its proceedings, and that the Meeting itself was quite orderly and peaceable. The whole case for

the prosecution rested entirely on expressions which were attributed by some of the witnesses to a person named Wm. Buckley, who was upon the hustings, but who was not one of the persons by whom the Meeting had been convened. All the observations, which the Counsel for the prosecution addressed to the Jury, and the inferences he drew against the Meeting, were founded expressly on what Buckley was stated to have said. What he said was the subject of all the evidence; and was the point alone on which the Chairman, Trafford Trafford, Esq., dwelt, in his charge to the Jury, inculpatting your Petitioner and the other defendants, whose individual conduct had been unobjectionable, by strongly pressing upon the Jury, "that what fell from Buckley in the course of the Meeting, was equally applicable to the whole of the defendants;" and yet, your Petitioner assures your Honourable House, that Buckley himself, though included in the indictment, has never been tried, nor otherwise brought to any account for his conduct on this occasion, though, as your Petitioner is credibly informed and believes, the said William Buckley now is, and has, been, with scarcely any exception,

from the time of your Petitioner's trial, openly residing in Stockport and Macclesfield, to both the inhabitants and the police of which towns he is well known.

" That your Petitioner was convicted also on the charge arising out of his connexion with this Meeting, and on the following morning he was sentenced by Trafford Trafford, Esq. to be imprisoned two years for one libel, half a year for the other, and two years more for attending the Meeting, making a term of four years and a half, besides the ten weeks of imprisonment and suffering which he had previously endured, and all this for having sold, in the course of his business, libels which he had never read, and attended a Meeting lawfully convened for a lawful purpose, and admitted to have been peaceable, at which he never spoke.

" That for the first week of his imprisonment, your Petitioner was confined in one of the condemned cells, and fed on bread and water; and that afterwards he was placed in the felons' ward, compelled to wear a felon's dress—denied pen, ink, and paper, and so rigorously excluded from intercourse out of the prison, as not to be allowed to

receive any intelligence even of his wife, then in a critical, and to him interesting and anxious state, until the end of March. This severity, Mr. Hudson, the gaoler, informed your Petitioner, was inflicted by the peremptory order of the Magistrates. Subsequently, your Petitioner has been treated with more humanity; partly, he believes, because it was found that his bodily health, and even his mind, was severely affected by his sufferings.

" That your Petitioner having nearly completed a term of imprisonment, exceeding, as he believes, that to which any other individual in modern times has been subjected for political offences, marked by severity as the punishments for such offences usually are, and feeling conscious that in his own case the punishment he has endured bears no proportion to his imputed delinquency, he humbly prays your Honourable House to take his case into consideration.

And your Petitioner

will ever pray, &c. &c."

MAY 15, 1824.

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bour, and other Things, in different
parts of the Country; the design
being to exhibit a true picture of
the present State of the People of
France. To which is added, a
General View of the Finances of
the Kingdom.

By JAMES PAUL COBBETT,
STUDENT OF LINCOLN'S INN.
Published by C. Clement, No. 183,
Fleet-street.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 1st May.

Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat.....	65	5
Rye	42	4
Barley	38	0
Oats	24	4
Beans	39	1
Peas	36	9

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 1st May.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat.. 4,403 for 15,006	9	10	Average, 68	1	
Barley 3,053.... 5,667	11	3	.....37	1	
Oats.. 10,179....13,601	8	2	.....26	8	
Rye... 1,100.... 1,989	0	0	.....36	1	
Beans .. 1,026.... 1,910	5	8	.....37	2	
Peas.... 271..... 480	3	7	.....35	5	

Friday, May 7.—The arrivals of all sorts of Grain this week are only moderate. Of Flour it is again considerable. Prime dry Wheats are eagerly sought after, and obtain rather more money, but damp sorts are still neglected. Barley remains as on Monday. Beans find sale readily at last quotations. Peas still remain dull. Oats sold with more freedom, and obtained rather higher prices than Monday.

Monday, May 10.—The arrivals of all sorts of Grain last week were only moderate, but of Flour it was again considerable. This morning there are middling quantities of

Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, fresh in from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk; and several vessels from the north with Oats: The trade for Wheat has been chiefly confined to dry samples of New, which have fully maintained last week's quotations, but sales of other sorts cannot be effected, though offered on lower terms.

There is great probability, from the state of the averages, that the bonded Barley will be liberated at the duty, of which the quantity is about 14,000 quarters in London; and about 28,000 quarters more in other parts of the country; thus Barley trade is in consequence thereof very dull, and 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower. Beans sell heavily, and hardly maintain last quotations. In Peas of both kinds no variation in prices, and little doing. Having more Oats at market today than on Friday, the trade is not so brisk as on that day, and although the prices are reported 1s. per quarter dearer, yet the sale is by no means free. The Flour trade still continues nearly in a state of stagnation.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old).....	62s.	to 72s.
----- white, (old).....	48s.	— 78s.
----- red, (new)	42s.	— 48s.
----- fine	50s.	— 54s.
----- superfine.....	56s.	— 63s.
----- white, (new)	48s.	— 52s.
----- fine	54s.	— 62s.
----- superfine.....	65s.	— 70s.
Flour, per sack	55s.	— 60s.
----- Seconds	50s.	— 55s.
----- North Country ..	46s.	— 50s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10*½*d. by the full-priced Bakers.

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From May 3 to May 8, both inclusive.

Whence.	Wheat.	Barley	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Flour.
Aberdeen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aldbro'	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alemouth	60	—	—	1595	—	—
Banff	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bridgewater	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berwick	—	—	—	595	—	15
Bridport	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston	—	—	—	2960	—	70
Bridlington	—	—	—	400	—	—
Clay	—	120	—	—	—	285
Dartmouth	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colchester	—	141	65	1625	—	1564
Harwich	—	561	—	1490	—	490
Leigh	—	1386	61	40	14	133
Essex	—	443	92	20	—	1643
	—	142	—	—	—	—
Eastbourne	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exeter	—	—	—	100	—	—
Gainsbro'	—	—	—	170	—	20
Hastings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hull	—	45	77	2488	—	130
Ipswich	—	—	—	—	4	675
Kent	1724	—	416	190	172	315
Leith	—	135	—	—	—	—
Louth	—	—	—	—	250	—
Lyme	—	—	—	—	—	100
Lynn	—	242	—	—	640	305
Poole	—	—	—	50	—	—
Rye	—	30	—	—	—	—
Spalding	—	—	—	—	360	—
Shoreham	—	—	—	—	—	14
Stockton	—	—	—	—	—	320
Southwold	—	351	291	—	—	35
Whitby	—	—	—	—	60	—
Wisbeach	—	—	—	—	1820	—
Woodbridge	—	259	302	115	—	309
Yarmouth	—	200	830	1771	—	2620
Dungarvan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinsale	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5719	2254	7189	9646	1183	9918

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week;
 Rye, — ; Pease, 401 ; Tares, 755 ; Linseed, — ; Rapeseed, — ;
 Branck, 10 ; Mustard, 185 ; Flax, — ; and Seeds, 136 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	d.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	50	82
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	44	76
— red, English, ditto ..	58	80
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	52	74
Rye Grass	per qr...	25 44
Turnip, new, white..per bush.	10	12
— red & green .. ditto ..	10	16
— yellow Swedes ditto..	9	11
Mustard, white	ditto ..	7 11
— brown..... ditto ..	8	14
Caraway	per cwt	50 52
Coriander..... ditto ..	8	13
Saufoin.....per qr...	30	38
Trefoil	per cwt	18 25
Ribgrass	ditto ..	28 40
Canary, common ..per qr...	40	48
— fine	ditto ..	48 60
Tares	per bush.	3 5
Hempseed	per qr...	38 42
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign	ditto ..	30 40
— fine English for sowing	ditto ..	42 48
Rapeseed, 26 <i>l.</i> to 28 <i>l.</i> per last.		
Foreign Tares, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>		
Linseed OilCake, 10 <i>l.</i> to 19 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per 1000		
Foreign ditto, 6 <i>l.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per ton.		
Rape Cake, 4 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> per ton.		

Monday, May 10.—There were no arrivals from Ireland last week; from Foreign ports, 4237 casks of Butter.

City, 19 May 1824.

BACON.

The most opulent of the Irish manufacturers are holding back their stocks; and the Cheesemongers being, as they always are, eager to import, they are compelled to give to such of the manufacturers as choose to sell, prices which they

cannot realize here. This has been the case through the present season; there has been a loss upon importation from the beginning. The supplies from Belfast are likely to be very great this season.—On board, 53*s.* to 54*s.*—Landed, 55*s.* to 56*s.*

BUTTER.

There has been a heavy loss upon all kinds of Butter this season; the English factors have lost 30*s.* per cwt. upon great quantities. Prices remain about the same as last week.

CHEESE.

The holders of Cheese begin to be alarmed, and have already given way in price upon some kinds. Some factors have been speculating.—Cheshire, 63*s.* to 80*s.*—Double Gloucester, 64*s.* to 72*s.*—Derby, 63*s.* to 70*s.*—Fine Somerset, 76*s.* to 80*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Monday, May 10.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	6	2	2
Mutton.....	3	8	4	6
Veal.....	5	0	6	0
Pork.....	4	4	5	4
Lamb	5	8	7	0
Beasts ... 2,023 | Sheep ... 17,900				
Calves 150 | Pigs 240				

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	8	3	8
Mutton.....	3	0	4	0
Veal.....	3	4	5	4
Pork.....	3	0	5	0
Lamb.....	4	4	6	4

LEADENHALL, May 10.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	6	to	3
Mutton.....	3	0	—	4
Veal.....	3	4	—	5
Pork.....	4	0	—	5
Lamb.....	4	8	—	6

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay .. 90s. to 115s.
Straw...40s. to 48s.
Clover 100s. to 130s.*St. James's.*—Hay.....80s. to 120s.
Straw...36s. to 51s.
Clover 100s. to 130s.*Whitechapel.* Hay .. 90s. to 120s.
Straw. 42s. to 50s.
Clover..100 to 135s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.
Aylesbury	58	64	0	35	38	0	25	28	0	38	45	0	38	40	0
Baubury.....	56	64	0	35	39	0	23	27	0	36	44	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke	54	70	0	32	35	0	22	25	0	40	46	0	0	0	0
Bridport.....	54	64	0	24	30	6	20	22	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	52	70	0	34	39	0	25	30	0	34	44	0	33	36	0
Derby.....	64	80	0	38	45	0	26	32	0	44	58	0	0	0	0
Devizes.....	40	72	0	28	30	0	26	28	0	40	46	0	0	0	0
Dorchester.....	48	78	0	25	32	0	21	24	0	40	46	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	66	76	0	28	35	0	18	24	0	40	44	0	0	0	0
Guildford.....	56	72	0	34	40	0	24	30	0	40	48	0	38	42	0
Henley.....	50	80	0	35	40	0	22	29	0	37	44	0	38	45	0
Hornastle.....	58	68	0	26	36	0	18	26	0	36	50	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	46	68	0	26	34	0	18	30	0	36	44	0	0	0	0
Lewes.....	56	66	0	34	36	0	24	28	0	38	42	0	0	0	0
Lynn.....	50	64	0	28	33	0	20	25	0	38	39	0	0	0	0
Newbury.....	48	74	0	25	35	0	23	28	0	37	40	0	40	0	0
Newcastle.....	50	70	0	30	38	0	22	29	0	38	42	0	36	44	0
Northampton....	60	65	0	32	38	6	22	25	0	38	43	0	0	0	0
Nottingham....	64	0	0	40	0	0	27	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0
Reading.....	47	79	0	27	43	0	22	28	0	35	43	0	34	43	0
Stamford.....	56	70	0	29	40	0	20	30	0	36	42	0	0	0	0
Swansea.....	65	0	0	38	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro.....	61	0	0	37	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge.....	52	76	0	35	40	0	24	30	0	38	44	0	34	42	0
Warminster.....	44	72	0	25	38	0	22	30	0	40	54	0	0	0	0
Winchester.....	44	72	0	30	36	0	20	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yarmouth.....	60	65	0	30	34	0	24	28	0	36	37	0	34	48	0
Dalkeith*	30	36	0	25	32	6	21	27	0	21	24	0	21	24	0
Haddington*	26	37	0	28	32	6	20	26	0	18	22	0	20	24	0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, May 4.—This market has continued during the past week as uninteresting and dull as last observed, and consequently the sales of Wheat, Oats, Flour, &c. have been very trivial during that period; and at this day's market there was a very scanty appearance of Country Dealers, and so little business done, that prices of last Tuesday remain nominally the same as then advised.

Imported into Liverpool from the 27th April to the 3d May, inclusive:—Wheat, 2,660; Oats, 10,681; Barley, 1,036; Malt, 750; Beans, 448; Peas, 12; and Rye, 3 qrs. Oatmeal, 649 sacks, of 240 lbs. Flour, 888 sacks, of 280 lbs.; American barrels, 367 of 196 lbs.

Norwich, May 8.—The Wheat trade revived a little to-day, but for Barley there is little demand. Wheat fetched 60s. to 65s.; Barley, 27s. to 31s.; and Oats, 26s. to 30s. per qr.

Bristol, May 8.—Little business is doing here in Corn, &c. The few sales that were made may be quoted as below:—Best Wheat from 8s. to 8s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; Barley, 2s. 9d. to 5s.; Oats, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Beans, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d.; and Malt, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

Birmingham, May 8.—An improved disposition might be observed to manifest itself in the purchases of Wheat to-day; supply only moderate. Barley, of fine quality for malting, being scarce, continues to be in good demand, while ordinary samples are entirely neglected, excepting for grinding purposes. Beans and Oats maintain recent quotations firmly, and sell freely. Malt is a heavy sale, and so is Flour. Prices, throughout the trade, about the same as last week:

Ipswich, May 8.—We had a good supply of Wheat at market to-day, and but little of other Grain. Wheat was full 2s. per quarter dearer, while other Grain was extremely dull in sale, and rather lower. Prices, as follow:—Wheat, 65s. to 67s.; Barley, 30s. to 34s.; Beans, 36s. to 38s.; and Oats, 26s. to 29s. per quarter.

Wisbech, May 8.—We had rather a scanty supply of samples of Corn this day, but what little business was done in both Wheat and Oats was on better terms for the grower than last week.

Boston, May 5.—This day's market was well supplied with samples of Grain, particularly Wheat, but the farmers would not submit to a reduction in price since last week's market. For the best samples of Oats there was a higher price demanded. Beans are brisk in demand. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 63s. to 66s.; Oats, 24s. to 26s.; and Beans, 39s. to 45s. per quarter.

Wakefield, May 7.—The arrivals of Wheat this week are moderate; the market is bare of fine fresh samples, and for such there is a fair demand, at full as high rates as last noted, but middling samples continue very dull sale; there is, however, no disposition to offer at lower prices. The supply of Barley is large for the season; there has been very little inquiry for it to-day; the few sales made are at a decline of 2s. per qr. Oats and Shelling remain the same. Malt is very heavy sale, as also Beans, but prices are without alteration. Nothing doing in Rapeseed.—Wheat, old and new, 60s. to 74s.; Barley, 26s. to 36s.; Beans, old and new, 38s. to 49s. per qr. 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoe Oats, 28s. to 32s. per quarter; Mealing Oats, 14d. to 14½d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 36s. to 37s. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 42s. to 44s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 50s. to 63s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 25s. to 29s. per last.

Maltton, May 8.—Our Corn market continues very dull. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 70s. to 74s. per quarter, five stone per bushel. Barley, 32s. to 34s. per quarter. Oats, 13d. to 14d. per stone.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended May 1, 1824.

	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
London	69 2...37	2...25	9
Essex	66 9...38	1...26	7
Kent.....	64 5...37	4...25	4
Sussex.....	60 4...32	9...25	5
Suffolk.....	64 2...35	6...26	7
Cambridgeshire	62 6...35	4...21	11
Norfolk	63 8...34	1...26	2
Lincolnshire	65 5...38	9...22	7
Yorkshire	65 9...34	0...22	5
Durham	68 11...40	0...32	5
Northumberland	61 7...37	6...27	3
Cumberland	70 4...42	4...34	1
Westmoreland	62 11...47	0...33	7
Lancashire	68 7...30	0...30	6
Cheshire	67 11...44	11...29	10
Gloucestershire.....	64 5...34	5...25	10
Somersetshire	65 5...33	1...24	6
Monmouthshire	66 1...37	10...26	2
Devonshire.....	69 0...36	2...20	2
Cornwall.....	62 9...34	5...26	8
Dorsetshire	61 8...31	5...22	4
Hampshire	59 6...33	9...24	4
North Wales	73 8...45	3...25	5
South Wales	60 9...38	3...22	10

Total Quantity of Corn returned as sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended May 1.

Wheat.. 44,292 qrs.	Barley.. 10,971 qrs.	Beans.... 4,549 qrs.
Rye 1,182 qrs.	Oats.... 31,576 qrs.	Peas..... 643 qrs.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, May 8.—There was a very good show of fat Beasts and Sheep to-day; but fat Beef was not saleable at more than 6s. per stone of 14 lbs.; good Hoggets fetched 35s. per head; fat Mutton, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per stone.

Hexham, May 8.—Beef, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 9d. to 10d.; and Veal, 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Bristol, May 6.—Beef, 5d. to 6d.; Mutton, 5½d. to 6½d.; and Pork, 4½d. to 5½d. per lb. sinking offal.

Malton, May 8.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef, 5d. to 6½d.; Mutton, 4½d. to 5½d.; Pork, 4d. to 4½d.; and Veal, 5d. to 6d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 12d. to 13d. per lb. Bacon Sides, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.; Hams, 7s. 6d. to 9s. per stone.

At Morpeth market, on Wednesday, there was a good supply of Cattle and Sheep, and although there were many buyers, the former met with dull sale: prices much the same.—Beef, from 5s. to 5s. 6d.; and Mutton, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 6d. per stone, sinking offals.

Boston Fair, held on the 4th and 5th of May, was extremely well attended. On Tuesday the Show of Sheep was never known to be so large, and some prime lots sold as high as 43s. per head, and in general sold briskly at good prices, the market being cleared at an early hour in the day. The Beast Fair, held on the 6th, was largely attended. Meated Beasts sold well at advanced prices, and Store Beasts sold briskly.

At Northallerton Fair, the number of Horses for sale was not so great as at the last Fair. The dealers from various parts of the kingdom were numerous; some Foreign buyers also attended. Real good Horses fetched high prices, particularly Greys to match; all other kinds sold well. The Show of Cattle on Wednesday was great, and in general they sold well at an improvement in price, particularly good in-calvers for the south. The Show of Sheep on Thursday was great, and the sale dull, at reduced prices.

**Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the
BOROUGH.**

Monday, May 10.—The bines have grown considerably during the last week, though in many places they are weak and uneven. The market remains the same; but doing little.

Maidstone, May 6.—The fine weather this week has made great progress in the Hop plantations, the bines are much improved, and if they keep growing for another week as they have done lately, will be out of all danger as to the flea, which is considered a good beginning. No trade in the Old Hops at present.

Worcester, May 1.—25 pockets of Old Hops were this day weighed in our market. The average prices are as follow: 1818's, 40s. to 80s.;

1819's, 70s. to 105s.; 1820's, 70s. to 100s.; 1821's, 60s. to 100s.; 1822's, 140s. to 170s. Fine 1822's are scarce, and much inquired after. From our plantation, we learn that the plant continues to improve.

COTTON MARKET.

Friday, May 7.—The purchases of Cotton which have transpired this week are inconsiderable; it is reported several parcels have been taken privately, but no particulars have yet transpired; no alteration whatever in the currency can be stated.

COAL MARKET, May 7.

<i>Ships of Market.</i>	<i>Ships sold.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
58½ Newcastle	.49	.29s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.
57 Sunderland	46½	.30s. 0d.—40s. 6d.

This day is Published, Price 3s.

A LETTER TO THE REVEREND C. D. BRERETON,
In Reply to his Observations on the Administration of the Poor Laws in Agricultural Districts; containing also, some Remarks upon his attack on the Magistracy of the County of Norfolk; and tracing the great increase of Pauperism to its real source.

By W. COPLAND,
SHARRINGTON HALL, NORFOLK.

Sold by C. CLEMENT, 183, Fleet-street, London.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 50.—No. 8.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1824. [Price 6d.

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

PROCEEDINGS
AGAINST
SAMUEL E. SKETCHLEY.
*Chairman and Treasurer of the
Kensington Road.*

Kensington, 18th May, 1824.

I SHOULD be afraid of wearying my readers with this subject, were I not satisfied that every man of sense will see that it is a subject of the greatest importance to us all. I am convinced that the matter will not rest, now, until it be well sifted; and I am convinced, that that sifting will prove to the public, amongst other things, that the gates at Pimlico and at Hyde Park Corner have, for several years past, been wholly unnecessary for any purposes useful to the public. This discovery will be a very useful one; and, it might not have been made for years yet to come, had not the extortions of last summer and autumn led, by degrees, to an in-

vestigation of the affairs of this road.

Those extortions might be deemed not very unnatural in the renters of the tolls; but, when I found that the Chairman of the Trustees, who was also the Treasurer of the road; when I found that he, whom I had summoned as a witness against the extortioners, voluntarily took upon himself to answer for the honest intentions of those extortioners; and when I could get from the toll-renters no promise to refund the money which had been extorted, I resolved on proceedings of some sort, against this head man of the Trustees. In short, I employed Counsel (Mr. BROUGHAM) to move, in the last term, for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against this Chairman. The rule was granted, and the following are the Affidavits upon which the application was founded. These affidavits will speak for themselves. They contain a pretty good history of the transaction.

P

After the affidavits, I shall insert an account of what took place in the Court of King's Bench on the 17th instant, when the question was argued before the Judges of that court. When the public have all this matter before them, they will see the situation in which His Majesty's subjects are placed with regard to the trustees of roads. They will see, also, what is necessary to be done, in order to give the public protection against powers such as trustees possess.—I have numbered the paragraphs of my affidavit, lest I should have to refer the reader to particular parts of it.

AFFIDAVITS.

WILLIAM COBBETT, of Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, maketh oath, and saith:—

1. That Samuel Everingham Sketchley, Esquire, is, and for a considerable time has been, the Chairman of the Trustees of a certain turnpike road, lying between Hyde Park Corner and Counter's Bridge, and parts adjacent, in the parishes of Chelsea and Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, under a Local Act of Parliament, passed in the fifty-first year of the reign of King George the Third, being chapter thirteen of

the Acts of that year, intituled, "An Act for enlarging the term and powers of an Act of His present Majesty, for repairing the road from Hyde Park Corner to Counter's Bridge, and certain other roads in the county of Middlesex."—That, according to the third section of the said Local Act, three-pence was the sum to be taken, as toll, at the gates of the said turnpike road, for a one-horse cart, that is, a cart drawn by one horse:—That, by the New General Turnpike Act, chapter 128, of the third year of the reign of King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to amend the General Laws now in being for regulating turnpike roads in that part of Great Britain called England," it was enacted, That from and after the first day of January 1828, the said toll of three-pence should be raised, with regard to common stage one-horse carts, to four-pence halfpenny:—That (on or about the said first day of January), the said toll was raised, and was demanded and received by the toll-collectors accordingly:—That, in the month of July 1828, an Act (chap. 95, of the fourth year of the reign of the present King) was passed, intituled, "An Act to explain and

" amend an Act passed in the third year of the reign of His present Majesty, to amend the General Laws now in being for regulating turnpike roads in that part of Great Britain called " England;" in which Act it was enacted, That the said toll for every one-horse cart should, for the future, be *three-pence*, as it had been before the aforesaid first of January 1823:—That, instead of reducing the said toll from *four-pence halfpenny* to *three-pence*, in obedience to the said Act of July 1823, the toll-collectors at the gates on the aforesaid turnpike road, continued to demand and receive the toll of *four-pence halfpenny*, until the 16th day of the month of October 1823, when they desisted in consequence of complaint made against several of them, by this deponent, before the Magistrates at Bow-street.

2. And this deponent further saith:—That a large part of the hay, straw, bricks, stones, lime, and wood, carried upon the said road, and that a still larger part of the garden-stuff carried into Westminster and London along the said road, are carried in *one-horse carts*:—That this deponent lives in the High-street of Kensington, and that, from the observations which he has made, he

believes, that, on the said turnpike road alone, a sum greater than *thirty pounds sterling a-week* was thus overcharged, demanded and received, by the toll-collectors aforesaid, from the owners, or the drivers, of the said common *one-horse carts*, in open violation of the aforesaid Act of Parliament, passed in July 1823:—That this deponent believes, that upwards of three hundred and sixty pounds sterling were, at the gates of the aforesaid turnpike road, unjustly extorted, in manner aforesaid, from the owners, or drivers, of one-horse carts.

3. And this deponent further saith:—That, in order to put a stop to such extortion, he, this deponent, went, on the 28th day of September 1823, to the toll-collectors at two of the toll-gates on the said turnpike road, and warned them, that, unless they desisted from their extortions aforesaid, he, this deponent, would complain against them to the magistrates:—That, on the 18th day of October 1823, he, this deponent, made complaint to the Magistrates of Bow-street against several of the toll-collectors on the said turnpike road:—That, on the 16th day of October aforesaid, he, this deponent, in order to make good his aforesaid complaint, appeared be-

fore Sir Richard Birnie, Knight, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, when the hearing of the complaint was postponed until the 20th day of the said month of October:—That this deponent now found, that the tolls of the said turnpike road were *rented* by one *Levi* (whom this deponent believes to be a Jew), or by the said Levi and others:—That the said Levi appeared before the said Justice upon this occasion, and, upon the postponement of the hearing being ordered, the said Levi asked the said Sir Richard Birnie, Knight, if he advised him to *suspend* the demand of *four-pence halfpenny* instead of *three-pence*, until the hearing and decision should have taken place:—That the said Sir Richard Birnie expressly told the said Levi, that he, the said Sir Richard Birnie, would give him, the said Levi, no advice at all:—That, the before mentioned Samuel E. Sketchley, Esq., Chairman of the Trustees aforesaid, (who is also a Justice of the Peace), was, at the time last mentioned, *sitting on the bench* at Bow-street, and that the said Samuel Everingham Sketchley, who had been summoned by this deponent as a witness, and who had received from this deponent's messenger five shillings for his attendance as a witness (as deponent believes, he, deponent, having paid that sum for the purpose), being summoned and seated as aforesaid, did, without being called upon, or asked, or appealed to, in any way whatsoever, speak from the bench, and say, “*I am sure, that Mr. Levi wants nothing but substantial justice; but I recommend him to suspend the taking of the four-pence halfpenny:*”—That this uncalled-for observation, on the part of the said Samuel Everingham Sketchley, in behalf of people who were in the open violation of that law which it was his, the said Samuel Everingham Sketchley's peculiar duty to cause to be preserved inviolate, did, as it was calculated to do, fill the mind of this deponent with great astonishment.

4. And this deponent further saith:—That, on the 20th day of October 1823, the complaints aforesaid of this deponent and other persons against the toll-collectors aforesaid, were heard before Sir Richard Birnie, Knight, at the Police-office at Bow-street:—That the said Levi now appeared, in his capacity of *lessee*, or *renter*, of the tolls, to answer to the whole of the complaints (being eighteen in number) made against the toll-

collectors by this deponent and others:—That it was admitted, on the part of the collectors, that they had taken or demanded, *four-pence halfpenny*, and not *three-pence*, in the cases complained of; but, they insisted, by their counsel, that they had *a right* to take, or demand, four-pence halfpenny from common stage one-horse carts:—That, after a long and patient hearing, the said Sir R. Birnie, Knight, convicted all the parties complained of in the penalty of forty shillings for each offence.

5. And this deponent, on his oath, further saith:—That, though the wrong was thus put a stop to; though it was prevented from being continued to be done; yet, that there was *no remedy for the past*; no means of *getting back* the money which had been extorted in manner aforesaid:—That the said General Turnpike Act of the 4th year of King George the Fourth, contains a provision, that “*No person or persons, who shall ask, or take, more than the toll, shall be prosecuted by indictment for extortion, or otherwise; nor shall any other proceeding be adopted against such person, or persons, for the offence aforesaid, other than by prosecuting for the forfeiture and penalty*”

“before a justice of the peace,” under this Act:—That this deponent was greatly surprised when he found this passage in the fiftieth section of the said Act:—That, at the hearing at Bow-street, on the aforesaid 16th day of October, the said Levi told the Magistrate, that he, the said Levi, was at the House of Commons, and *held conversations* there, with *Frankland Lewis, Esq.*, a Member of the House, and that he also *held conversations* with the Clerk of the House, *who was preparing the Bill*:—That this deponent was astonished at hearing this man assert, in so bold a manner, that he had thus been consulted, or, at least, *talked with*, by a Member of the Honourable the House of Commons, and by the drawer of a Bill, on the subject of a law affecting so deeply a large part of His Majesty’s subjects:—That the said Levi did not say, that it was he who suggested the above-cited provision, which now protects the extorting toll-collectors against indictment for extortion; but, that he did say, that *Mr. Frankland Lewis* and the Clerk aforesaid, gave him the most positive assurance, that he might “*safely continue to take the four-pence halfpenny*” as the toll on a common one-horse cart.

6. And this deponent, on his oath, further saith:—That the real, immediate, and obvious cause of these acts of wrong-doing, of gross injustice and extortion, appears to have originated in the conduct of the said Samuel Everingham Sketchley, Esq., Chairman of the Trustees, as aforesaid:—That, by the twenty-eighth section of the abovesaid Act of the fourth year of His present Majesty, the trustees of every turnpike road are required to cause a *table* to be put up at every toll-gate, specifying the amount of the several tolls to be taken at such gate:—That the table, which had been put up by order of the said Samuel Everingham Sketchley, at the gates of the road aforesaid, stated the toll for a one-horse cart to be *four-pence halfpenny*, instead of *three-pence*:—That this table was not only continued after the passing of the Act last mentioned, but that it remained unchanged even after the decision at Bow-street aforesaid, and that, on the 24th day of October last, this deponent saw, at the toll-gate at Kensington, a table, authorizing the toll-collectors to demand and take *four-pence halfpenny* as the toll of a one-horse cart:—That these tables were by the toll-collectors shown to the travellers

as their authority for demanding the *four-pence halfpenny*:—That, the tables induced the owners and drivers of one-horse carts, in general, to submit to the demand:—That the learned Counsel for the Lessees contended, before Sir Richard Birnie, Knight, that the toll-collectors were *blameless*, because the table of tolls put up by the Trustees authorized the taking of the *four-pence halfpenny*:—That, therefore, the whole, or the chief part, of the wrongdoing and extortion aforesaid was caused by the tables of tolls, and that those tables were kept up at the toll-houses, as aforesaid, by authority of the said Samuel Everingham Sketchley, Esq., whose duty it was to cause *three-pence*, in the case aforesaid, to be written upon the said tables instead of *four-pence halfpenny*:—That the large sums of money which the aforesaid Levi has unlawfully received as aforesaid, and which he still retains, he owes to the tables kept up by authority of the said Samuel Everingham Sketchley, Esq.

7. And this deponent, on his oath, further saith:—That the 65th section of the aforesaid Act of the third year of His present Majesty enacts, that no Trustee shall enjoy any office or any place of

profit under any Turnpike Act, in virtue of which he shall act as Trustee:—That the Treasurer-ship is an office or a place of profit:—That the said Samuel Everingham Sketchley has been, ever since the passing of the said Act, and now is, *Treasurer* of the said turnpike road, of which road he is not only a Trustee, but Chairman of the Trustees:—That the said Act of Parliament authorizes and requires the Trustees to appoint the Treasurer, to take securities from him, to watch over his conduct, and to examine, audit and pass his accounts:—That, therefore, in this case, it must have been the duty of the said Samuel Everingham Sketchley to assist in appointing himself Treasurer, to take securities from himself, to watch over his own conduct, and to examine and audit and pass his own accounts.

8. And this deponent, on his oath, further saith:—That he has heard, and that he verily believes, that large balances of the money, belonging to the said road, have, for considerable periods, been kept in the hands of the said Samuel Everingham Sketchley: That he, this deponent has been informed, and that he verily believes, that the said Samuel Everingham Sketchley had in his

hands upwards of three thousand pounds, belonging to the said road, during the whole of the years 1822 and 1823; and that on the 17th day of February 1823, he had in his hands the sum of 3,147*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, besides 863*l.* 14*s.* 0*½d.*, which had been ordered to be paid, but which still remained in the hands of the said Samuel Everingham Sketchley.

9. And this deponent, on his oath, further saith:—That, by the said Act of the third year of the reign of the present King, it is enacted, That there shall be an Annual Meeting of the Trustees of each turnpike road in April, September, or October of each year; that at this meeting the trustees shall examine and pass the accounts of the surveyors, clerk, and treasurer; that, when these accounts are passed, a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the road for the year shall be made out by the clerk; that, within thirty days after this, the clerk shall transmit this statement to the clerk of the peace of the county in which the road, or greater part of it, lies; that the clerk of the peace shall lay this account before the next Quarter Sessions; and, that, after the Quarter Sessions, any person whatsoever, on paying certain fees, may see, and make extracts

from such account :—That, on the 23d of January 1824, this deponent sent a person to see and make extracts from the account for 1823, of the above-mentioned road :—*That this person* brought for answer, that no account had been transmitted to the clerk of the peace from the clerk of the road abovesaid :—That, thereupon this deponent summoned Mr. John Battey, the clerk of the said road, to appear before the Magistrate at Bow-street, to answer for such his neglect :—That the said Magistrate decided, that (the penalty being fifty pounds) he had not jurisdiction in the case :—That, upon this occasion, the said Samuel Everingham Sketchley, Esq. was present, and seated on the bench :—That the clerk, Mr. Battey, said, that *the time was not yet arrived* for transmitting the said account to the clerk of the peace :—That, nevertheless, April, September, and October, and the thirty days, and the holding of the Quarter Sessions, were all passed before this deponent sent to see and make extracts from the said account :—That, the said Samuel Everingham Sketchley observed, upon this occasion (though he had not been called to speak) that the said account *had not yet been made up* :—That this

deponent here beheld, therefore, the clerk, whose business it was to transmit the account, attempted to be defended by the Chairman of the Trustees, (whose business it was to see that the account was made up), asserting, that the account had not been made up.

10. And the said déponent, on his oath, further saith :—That, owing to this disobedience of the law, with respect to the annual account of the road, the whole of its affairs remain involved in obscurity :—That it is, however, certain, that much injury has been done to great numbers of His Majesty's subjects, and that the said Samuel Everingham Sketchley, has been the principal cause of that injury, by having neglected to do those things which the law required of him :—That it is certain, that large sums of money have been extorted from the King's subjects, by the toll-collectors aforesaid; that it is not less certain that they cannot now be recovered by the injured parties; and that this deponent can see no means of protection against future wrong and oppression of the same kind, and to, perhaps, much greater extent, unless His Majesty's Court of King's Bench shall make the said Samuel Everingham Sketchley responsible for his conduct aforesaid.

MOSES SPURLING, of Young Street, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, Butcher, maketh oath, and saith:—

That he keeps a common stage one-horse cart, in the parish of Kensington aforesaid:—That, between the 20th of July and 16th of October 1823, he frequently went with his said one-horse cart, through the toll-gates of the turnpike road, which leads from Hyde Park Corner to Counter's Bridge:—That, for a part of the said period, the toll-collectors at the gates aforesaid, demanded of and took from this deponent, the toll of *four-pence halfpenny* for his said one-horse cart:—That he, this deponent, remonstrated with *Levi*, one of the toll-collectors, and also, as this deponent believes, one of the leasees of the tolls; and that he told the said *Levi*, that he, this deponent, would complain of him to the Magistrates, and summon him:—That, after this, this deponent was, by all the toll-collectors at the gates of the said roads, suffered, for the rest of the aforesaid period, to pass with his said one-horse cart, upon paying the toll of *three-pence*, instead of that of *four-pence halfpenny*.

JOHN WILKINS, of Hogmore-lane, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, Market-gardener, maketh oath, and saith:—

That he keeps a common stage one-horse cart, in the parish of Kensington aforesaid:—That, between the 20th of July and the 16th of October 1823, he frequently went, with the said cart, through the toll-gates of the turnpike road which lies between Hyde Park Corner and Counter's Bridge:—That, during that time, the toll-collectors at the said gates, demanded of him and took from him *four-pence halfpenny*, as the toll of his one-horse cart aforesaid:—That, since the 16th day of October aforesaid, the said toll-collectors, at the said gates, have demanded and taken from him, *three-pence*, as the toll for his said one-horse cart.

JOHN MORGAN COBBETT, of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, maketh oath, and saith:—

That, having been directed by William Cobbett, Esquire, to apply to the Clerk of the Peace of the county of Middlesex for leave to examine the accounts for the year 1823, of the Trustees of the turnpike road leading from Hyde

Park Corner to Counter's Bridge, in the said county, this deponent did, on Thursday the 22d day of January last, so apply, agreeably to the 79th section of the 3d of George IV. chapter 126:—That this deponent was, by the said Clerk of the Peace or his deputy, desired to call again on the following day, when the said accounts should be ready for his inspection:—That deponent did so call on the following day (the 23d of January) at the office of the said Clerk of the Peace, situate at Clerkenwell, in the said county, when deponent was informed by the said clerk, that the said accounts had not been transmitted to him by the clerk of the said turnpike road.

Such were the Affidavits, no part of either of which could be, or was, denied by the affidavits or the Counsel of SKETCHLEY. I shall now copy from the *Morning Chronicle*, the report of the agreement on the 17th instant; and then I shall offer such observations as appear to me necessary.

"THE KING v. SAMUEL EVER-INAHAM SKETCHLEY, Esq.—
"Last Term, Mr. Brougham obtained a rule, at the instance of
"Mr. William Cobbett, calling

"upon Mr. Sketchley, a Middlesex Magistrate, and one of the Trustees and Treasurer of the Kensington Turnpike Trust, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for corrupt conduct in his office of Treasurer to the said trust. Three grounds were then suggested for the application; first, for corruptly omitting to cause a table of tolls to be placed at the Kensington turnpike-gate, informing the public that the tolls payable on one-horse carts were reduced from four-pence halfpenny to three-pence; second, for corruptly delaying for an improper length of time to submit his accounts to be audited by the Trustees, pursuant to the General Turnpike Act, 3 Geo. IV., c. 126, s. 78; and, third, for corruptly holding the office of Treasurer, during the time he was acting as Trustee or Commissioner; contrary to s. 65 of the same statute.

"Mr. SCARLETT and Mr. E. LAWES now shewed cause against the rule, upon affidavits which appeared to have been addressed principally to the first two grounds. As to the first, it was said that it was no part of Mr. Sketchley's duty, as Treas-

" surer, to cause a table of tolls
" to be erected at the toll-gates.
" The Act imposed this duty upon
" the Trustees generally, and
" though Mr. Sketchley happened
" to be a Trustee, yet it was ex-
" tremely unjust to single him out
" as an offending party, when all
" the other Trustees were equally
" liable to be called upon, suppos-
" ing the omission to place a table
" of tolls at the gate in question
" was such an offence as rendered
" the Trustees liable to an infor-
" mation. The tolls in question
" were let by the Trustees upon
" lease, and if the Leesee, or his
" collector, took improper tolls,
" Mr. Sketchley, as Treasurer,
" could not be liable for their mis-
" conduct. As Treasurer, Mr.
" Sketchley had no interest what-
" ever in the collection of the tolls,
" and therefore it would be ex-
" traordinary to call upon him to
" answer criminally for an offence
" in which he did not participate.
" The fact, however, was, that a
" table of tolls had been affixed
" to the gate in question, though
" the clause lowering the tolls had
" not been copied literally on the
" board whereon it was painted.
" The complaint that improper
" tolls had been taken arose from
" this fallacy; by a former Act, a
" toll of four-pence halfpenny had

" been imposed on one-horse carts,
" when the wheels were of a cer-
" tain width; but the difficulty of
" ascertaining when that toll was
" payable, rendered it necessary
" to establish a general toll, and,
" accordingly, by a subsequent
" statute, the toll upon all one-
" horse carts was reduced to three-
" pence, and a notice to this effect
" was painted on the turnpike-
" gate, though the clause reduc-
" ing the toll was not literally
" copied. Since then, however,
" this defect had been remedied;
" but supposing the omission was
" criminal, Mr. Sketchley was
" no more accountable than any
" other trustee. At all events
" Mr. Sketchley had completely
" purged himself of any corrupt
" motive, by denying all inte-
" rest, feeling, or motive upon
" the subject. Then as to the
" second ground of complaint,
" the omission to render an an-
" nual account for the year 1822
" was in consequence of the di-
" rection of the trustees them-
" selves, who at a meeting to con-
" sider the provisions of the late
" General Turnpike Act, enter-
" tained a doubt as to the precise
" time at which that Act was to
" take effect with respect to the
" auditing of the Treasurer's ac-
" counts. The Act passed in June

" 1828; and the 78th section directed, that the accounts should be audited at a general annual meeting of the Trustees in April, " September, or October. Now as the Act did not take effect until June, the Commissioners thought that the next meeting for auditing the accounts ought to be in April 1824, and therefore they directed Mr. Sketchley to prepare his accounts accordingly. In obedience to this direction, he did not prepare his accounts until April last, when they were submitted and audited, according to the directions of the statute. If the Trustees committed an error in this respect, it was no fault of Mr. Sketchley, and certainly was no ground for an information, where all corrupt or improper motive was expressly denied. Under these circumstances it was submitted that the rule for an information must be discharged with costs.

Mr. BROUGHAM, in support of the rule, justified the conduct of Mr. Cobbett in selecting Mr. Sketchley as the subject of this application, on the ground that Mr. Sketchley was the only visible and tangible person presented to the public, and who seemed alone to derive benefit

from the malversations complained of. By the late Act, every justice of the peace in the county was *ex officio* a trustee, and therefore Mr. Cobbett would have found some difficulty in making any other selection than he did, Mr. Sketchley being the only person who could be considered responsible to the public. As to seeking a remedy against the collectors for receiving more tolls than were by law allowed, the statute imposed only a fine of 40s. upon the offender, which was a very inadequate mode of obtaining redress. Mr. Cobbett, therefore, very properly proceeded against the ostensible public officer, and endeavoured to make him responsible for the malversations of subordinate persons. As to saying that Mr. Sketchley was not interested in the amount of the tolls, and that the lessees and collectors alone were benefited, it was quite idle to put forward that as an answer to the application. Mr. Sketchley was most deeply interested in the amount of tolls which came to his hands. It was true that Mr. Sketchley had, in his affidavit, said that the office of Treasurer had no salary or gratuity attached to

" it, and that he sought it as a mere honorary appointment, yet he also admitted that he had a balance of £3,000*l.* in his hands (ready to be paid when required, no doubt,) which must certainly be productive of some advantage. The large amount of security which he was required to give was a pretty strong indication that he had from time to time very large sums in his possession. It was not true, therefore, that Mr. Sketchley derived no advantage from the office of Treasurer, nor had he ventured to deny that it was productive of benefit to him; though he received no fixed salary or stipend, there were modes of employing a floating balance in hand, in a manner highly beneficial to the holder. A very strong motive was therefore presented, first, for increasing the receipts of tolls; and second, for forbearing to have the accounts audited. The Court would determine whether Mr. Sketchley had given a satisfactory answer to these points of the case. But there was a third point which the Counsel on the other side seemed altogether to have disregarded, namely, that Mr. Sketchley, whilst he acted as Trustee, also

held the office of Treasurer, which was in direct contravention of the statute, which forbids any Trustee or Commissioner from holding any office or place of profit under any Act of Parliament, in execution of which he shall have been appointed a Trustee. Now, the office of Treasurer was a place of profit, as he had already pointed out, and, therefore, he contended, that on this ground alone, the rule for an information should be made absolute.

The CHIEF JUSTICE proceeded to deliver the judgment of the Court. According to the practice of the Court, a criminal information could not be granted against a person filling a public office, unless there was some reasonable ground for believing that he acted from corrupt motives. The point for the consideration of the Court in this instance was, whether the party against whom this application was made had acted, or whether there was any reasonable ground for thinking that he had acted from corrupt motives. Two principal grounds had been suggested for this motion: first, that the defendant had omitted to put up a board at the turnpike gate in question, inform-

" ing the public that the tolls on
" one-horse carts were reduced
" from four-pence halfpenny to
" three-pence ; and, second, that
" the defendant had delayed, for
" an improper length of time, to
" submit his accounts to be audit-
" ed by the Trustees. As to the
" first ground, it was sworn, that
" during the period when the
" cause of complaint arose, the
" tolls were let upon lease ; there-
" fore neither the defendant, nor
" any of the other Trustees, could
" (as far as the Court could see)
" derive any positive benefit or
" advantage from permitting the
" Lessee to take the higher tolls, or
" forbearing to give notice to the
" public that lower tolls should be
" taken. Not seeing how the defen-
" dant could derive any advantage
" from this circumstance, it was
" impossible that the Court could,
" according to their ordinary rules
" of proceeding, grant a criminal
" information against Mr. Sketch-
" ley on this ground. As to the
" other ground, there was per-
"haps less weight than in the
" first, because, whether the Trus-
" tees had acted correctly or in-
" correctly, the defendant appear-
" ed to have acted under their
" orders in, omitting to have his
" accounts audited within the
" time prescribed by the General

" Turnpike Act. Whether the
" Trustees acted right or wrong,
" in this particular, it was quite
" clear that the defendant was
" free from any corrupt motive.
" Indeed the Court could not see
" that the Trustees themselves
" had acted criminally, because
" their motive might have been
" perfectly honest, considering
" the terms in which the Act was
" framed. An error in judgment
" could not render their conduct
" criminal. Then a third ground
" was suggested by Mr. Brougham,
" namely, that during the time the
" defendant was acting as True-
" tee or Commissioner, he held
" the office of Treasurer, and it
" was contended that the office of
" Treasurer was a place of profit,
" within the meaning of the Act.
" Upon looking into the Act,
" Trustees or Commissioners
" were prohibited, under a penalty
" of 100*l.*, from holding any
" office or place of profit. It was
" unnecessary to put any con-
" struction on this part of the
" Act, in the present instance, and
" being unnecessary, the Court
" would abstain from doing so, be-
" cause hereafter they might be
" called upon to give a judicial
" determination upon it. Suppos-
" ing the office of Treasurer to be
" a place of profit, within the

" meaning of the Act, a *pecuniary penalty* was affixed to the conduct of the defendant, and, therefore, a criminal information could not be granted in a case where the Legislature had given a remedy by action for the penalty. Unless the Court saw most clearly that the defendant was exempt from the pecuniary penalty, they ought not to interfere by information. Thinking, however, that there was at least an inconvenience in a person holding the office of Treasurer at the same time that he acted as Trustee, and would therefore have to audit his own accounts, and as the defendant did not deny that he derived any profit or advantage from the appointment, the Court were of opinion (looking to the whole case,) that though they ought not to grant an information, yet the conduct of Mr. Sketchley in holding these two offices, was not so irreproachable (to use the gentlest term) as to entitle him to have the rule discharged with costs. The rule must therefore be discharged without costs.— Rule discharged without costs."

In the first place, let me observe, that this is quite as much as I expected to get; not because more

ought not to have been got, nor because I thought the Judges were not disposed to act justly; but because of their customary and very proper reluctance to grant the use of the severest weapon, a *Criminal Information*, and because I saw how difficult it would be to make their Lordships form a correct opinion of the conduct and motives of the party accused. Here is a nice little *coup-de-patte* for the Justice - Trustee - Chairman-Treasurer, a rap that he will not, I think, presently forget; but the Judges did not, and could not, have the full means of estimating his motives. Indeed, facts have transpired since my Affidavit was drawn up, which facts would have been very important for me to state; but I could not state them, for want of the proof of their truth, which proof I now have.

I shall now proceed to remark on the judgment of the Court, and I shall, for the sake of clearness and brevity, do this in the form of a *Letter to the Lord Chief Justice himself.*

MY LORD,

Perfectly satisfied that your Lordships, according to the view of the matter presented to you, did justice in this, I am desirous, nevertheless, to place the matter

before you in its full and true light. The charges were connected with new and somewhat complicated Acts of Parliament, and we are not to expect from your Lordships more than ought to be expected from mortals.

There were three charges, as follows, to wit:

- I. Having, in his capacity of Chairman of the Trustees, caused a *false table of tolls* to be kept up at the toll-houses, and, by that means, aided and abetted the toll-renters in extorting large sums of money from the public.
- II. Neglecting to cause the annual account of the road to be made up and passed in due time; and thus preventing a more early detection of certain practices in managing the affairs of the road.
- III. Filling the office of *Treasurer*, at the same time that he was a Trustee, the office of Treasurer being a place of profit.

As to the FIRST CHARGE, your Lordship is reported to have said, that, unless the Court could see reason to believe in a *corrupt motive*, it could not, agreeably to its practice, grant the criminal information; and, that, as far as the Court could see, SKETCHLEY could have *no corrupt motive* in keeping up the false toll-boards; because, the tolls being *let*, those boards could bring *no additional money into his hands*.

This, my Lord, was precisely the argument made use of by Mr. LAW, at Bow-street. "My clients," (the Jews) said he, "are not to blame: if any body be to blame, it must be the

"Trustees for keeping up a wrong board. My clients have acted in conformity to the Trustees' orders on their board. And, as to the Trustees, what could they get by keeping up a false board, seeing that the tolls were let?" I observed, in answer to this, that Mr. Law's argument was worth nothing, unless he proved the impossibility of *collusion* existing in this world; whereupon Levi, casting his eye across towards our Trustee-Treasurer, said, with a sort of rabbinical solemnity: "A more honourable man does not exist in the world!"

Your Lordship has read, in the Holy Scriptures, of a certain *Steward*. He did not pocket his lord's money; but he *suffered others* to pocket it unjustly. And, did not this Trustee-Treasurer, by disobeying the law, suffer these toll-renters to pocket our money unjustly? The affidavits of Messrs. SPURLING and WILKINS show, that the toll-renters made a *distinction*; that they set the law at defiance in making some pay more toll than others for the same sort of carts. I swear, and was ready to prove, that this was the case in numerous instances; that the thing was the subject of common talk. And, my Lord, could this man be ignorant of what was going on? When detection had taken place, he volunteered to recommend the toll-renter to take three-pence instead of four-pence halfpenny, though to take less than the just toll was in defiance of the law.

Why, my Lord, we must, in such a case, *presume motives*. What motives could he have? This appears to me to be a question to be answered by him. That he did the wrong is clear enough,

and Mr. SCARLETT said he had purged himself, by showing that the *profit* of the wrong went to others. A curious purgation, especially when we reflect on the *parable* above alluded to.

Mr. SCARLETT said, that Mr. SKECTHLEY was only one of the Trustees, and that he ought not to have been *singled out*. What, then, my Lord, was I to proceed against the *hundred or two* of Trustees, named in the Local Act, and against *all the Justices of the Peace for Middlesex*? A goodly company for an individual to complain against. Oh, no! this man *singled himself out*. His name was on boards, at the gates, as "*Chairman of the Trustees*." He was the man who *presided monthly*. He, in short, was the man who had the chief hand in making all bargains and contracts. He took all the money, and paid all that was paid. And who was I to look to, if not to him?

This notion about *singling out* appears very strange. What! was I to proceed against *none* of the Trustees, unless against *all* of them? How does this square with the practice in other cases? If a hundred men be concerned in an assault or a riot, or a robbery or a murder, are we not to punish a part of them, or one of them, because we do not proceed against the whole; we cannot, perhaps, proceed against the whole for want of knowing their names. Just so in the case of these Trustees. I might possibly get at the names of all the Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex; but how was I to get at the names of those Trustees, whom the Chairman-Treasurer and his associates might have elected in private since

the passing of the last Local Act? This doctrine, if it be sound, must be a complete bar to the calling of any man to account for his conduct as a Trustee of a turnpike road. Extend the same doctrine to criminals in general, and then robbers and murderers will only have to go in large bodies in order to be sure of impunity.

The SECOND CHARGE, namely, neglecting to cause the annual account of the road to be made and passed in due time, and thus preventing a more early detection of certain practices in managing the affairs of the said road; this charge seems to have been wholly misunderstood by Mr. SCARLETT, and but imperfectly understood by the Court. Mr. SCARLETT said, that, on February 23d, the Trustees *resolved*, that the first annual account should not be made up until April 1824. That is to say, they *resolved to disobey the law*; and, Mr. SCARLETT seems to forget that his client was the *Chairman* of these Trustees, when they so resolved! However, it will be best perhaps not to rely upon this newspaper report with regard to the speech of Mr. SCARLETT; for this report makes him talk all sorts of nonsense, and utter all sorts of falsehoods. It makes him say, that a table of tolls was put up; but that the "*clause was not copied literally*." This is sheer nonsense. There was no clause upon any of the boards, literal or not literal. A board of tolls authorizing the taking of four-pence halfpenny had been put up in January 1823; but that ought to have been taken down in July 1823, and a table put up, authorizing no more than three-pence

to be taken instead of four-pence halfpenny. This was not done. Out of this omission the injury to the public arose. This report makes Mr. SCARLETT say, that the Act relative to the accounts (mentioned in this second charge); the report makes Mr. SCARLETT say that this Act was passed in June 1823, and that therefore April 1824, was within the twelve months. Nonsense, Mr. SCARLETT ! The Act was passed on the *6th of August 1822*. It went into effect on the first of January 1823. An annual account was ordered by this Act to be passed in the month of *April, September or October 1823*; but, your client and his associates, as you tell us, *resolved* that they would pass no account of their road until April 1824 ! Oh ! brave and well-purged client ! He and his associates receive an Act of Parliament, ordering them to pass an account in 1823, and they at once resolve that they will not pass it until the fourth month in 1824 ! Their reasons for this, and particularly the reasons of your client, we shall perhaps see by-and by.

Now, my Lord, leaving Mr. SCARLETT, I perceive that the above report makes your Lordship observe, that the defendant acted in this case, "under orders of the Trustees." I beg your Lordship to observe, that it was under his own *orders* then ; for, he was the *Chairman* of those Trustees !

As to this charge, my Lord, the law is clear, precise and positive. Your Lordship will presently see the great utility of this account. The law orders it to be made out in the month of April, September, or October of every year ; to be then transmitted to the Clerk of the Peace of the County. Nothing

can be more positive or clear than the law is as to this matter. There was no excuse whatever for disobeying this part of the law. The defendant was Chairman of the Trustees, and it was the business of the Trustees to see that the law was obeyed. The report makes your Lordship say, that the Court cannot see any *corrupt motive* in this disobedience of the law. Let us say nothing about motives, then, for the present; but, now let me have the liberty to state to your Lordship some of the actual *practical mischiefs* of that disobedience of the law, of which I here complain.

The account is ordered to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Peace, *in order that the public may get a sight of it*; and, in order that that public may see a little about what is *done with the money* collected upon turnpike roads ; and your Lordship will presently see the very great utility of this part of the Turnpike Act of the third year of the King's reign ; but your Lordship will also see, that this part of the law must be of no use at all, if Trustees can withhold the account from the Clerk of the Peace with impunity.

I am now, my Lord, going to take the liberty to give you a sort of history of the manifest design of this act of disobedience of the law. Early in the month of March last, the Chairman-Treasurer and nine of his brother Trustees, petitioned the House of Commons for a *New Local Act*, which would have continued the affairs of the road in the hands of them, or some of them, for twenty-one years longer. Several persons at Kensington and Fulham petitioned against this Bill, partly upon

the ground of its having been asked for by the Chairman-Treasurer and his associates. In their petition to the House of Commons, they stated that the *produce of the present tolls was not more than sufficient* for the purposes of the road; and those purposes could not be fulfilled unless the present tolls were continued by a new Act.

Your Lordship will please to bear in mind this declaration made to the House of Commons by this Chairman-Treasurer and nine of his associates. I and many of my neighbours so heavily oppressed by tolls, suspected that this statement was false. We suspected that the Chairman-Treasurer had a large sum of the road's money in his hands; and, of course, we suspected that the tolls might be lowered. At the same time that we saw this petition we saw a copy of the Bill brought in by the House of Commons; and in the preamble of that Bill, we saw it asserted, that the Trustees could neither pay off the debt of the road, nor keep the road in a proper state, without a continuation of the present Local Act.

We suspected this preamble to be false, as well as the petition above-mentioned; but, owing, may it please you Lordship, to our being unable to get at a sight of the account of the road, we could not, in our petition, tell the House of Commons that it had been imposed upon by falsehoods. In vain, my Lord, had I applied (as is stated in the Affidavit of J. M. Cobbett); in vain had I applied at the office of the Clerk of the Peace, for a sight of the account. The Chairman-Treasurer and his associates and their clerk, had

taken care that it should not be transmitted to the Clerk of the Peace. They knew that that account would give the lie direct to the preamble which they had put into a Bill to be presented to the House of Commons.

They carried their Bill on through all its stages in that House in spite of our petition. The Parliament was adjourned, when they transmitted their account to the Clerk of the Peace on the 22d of April. On the 26th the Parliament met. On the 3d of May, I heard that their Bill was about to be read a third time. On the 4th of May I got a copy of their account from the Clerk of the Peace. On the 5th of May I presented a petition to the House of Commons; in this petition I inserted a copy of their account; by this account I showed that their petition and their preamble were false: but, alas! my Lord, I was too late! The Bill had passed the Commons on the 4th of May, and was gone to the Lords! With a similar petition, however, I pursued it to the Lords. It had there, in its wonderful speed, got through a second reading before I could overtake it. And, however, with the valuable account got from the Clerk of the Peace, I faced the Chairman-Treasurer, with all his associates, their surveyors, clerks and agents, in a Committee-room of the Lords, where, by means of the account, and by no other means whatever, their Lordships were brought to the determination that the preamble of the Bill had not been proved! The consequence was, that, by a motion for recommitting the Bill that day six months, these false allegations, together with the scheme for hand-

ling the money of this road for twenty-one years longer, were thrown aside, were cast out, and we were rescued from this danger for the present at any rate.

Is it possible then, my Lord, that any one can fail to perceive the motives of withholding the account from the Clerk of the Peace? But, my Lord, be the motive what it might, of what use, my Lord, can this law be, if there be *no punishment for disobeying it?* It is, as I have shown, a most salutary part of the law. If we had had this account in our hands in due time, the House of Commons would not have been imposed upon by a falsehood; that House would not have been induced to enact as true that which the Lords declared to be false. Had I not obtained the account just at the time when I did obtain it; if I had been but one day, or, at most, two days later, this Act, with a barefaced lie in its preamble, would, in all probability have passed the House of Lords. This part of the law, therefore, is most excellent; but of *what use* is such law if it can be set at defiance with impunity?

Mr. SCARLETT says that the Trustees resolved that they would not make up any account to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Peace, until the end of pretty near sixteen months after the Act went into effect, though the Act says that they shall do it in April, September, or October of every year. This he offers as an excuse for his client, who was the chairman of those resolution-makers! Now, my Lord, if they could resolve for once, why not resolve for twice or three times! If no corrupt motive is to be presumed for this resolution; if no corrupt motive is to be

attributed to the Chairman of the Trustees for this withholding of the account from the Clerk of the Peace; why should corrupt motive be attributed to him or his associates if they withheld the account from the Clerk of the Peace for forty years in place of four months? And, if no corrupt motive is to be attributed for withholding the account; and if no punishment be to take place, except corrupt motive be to be attributed, what, my Lord, is the use of this law; and, indeed, what is the use of any law, by which men "*are required*" to do, or not to do, certain things?

A great mischief; a monstrous public mischief has been prevented by the production of this account of the Kensington-Road; but, as I have just shown, it was by mere accident that that mischief did not actually take place, owing to a disobedience of the law on the part of the Chairman-Treasurer and his associates. It was as Trustee, my Lord, and not as Treasurer, that I complained of his conduct with regard to this account. The Trustees are required to hold a meeting, and to cause this general account to be made out. The form of the account is given them; the time for holding the meeting is specified; the account is, as we have seen, of the greatest utility; but, if the Trustees are to set the law at nought with impunity, what use, my Lord, again I ask, is this law?

The THIRD CHARGE, namely, filling the office of Treasurer at the same time that he was a Trustee, the office of Treasurer being a place of profit; this charge, like the others, could not be denied. As far as I can gather, some of the associates of

the Chairman-Treasurer swore that they believed that he made no profit of his office; but, it is curious enough that the Chairman-Treasurer did not venture himself to swear this!

Your Lordship and the Court could not know that which is now known as to the probable profits of this Chairman-Treasurer. After my petition went to the Lords, the Earl of Essex called for a statement of balances left in the Treasurer's hands for the last ten years, which balances were returned as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
1814.	680	17	5
1815.	556	9	10½
1816.	1529	15	1
1817.	1059	9	10
1818.	2216	8	5
1819.	1769	1	4
1820.	4224	14	0
1821.	3212	8	1
1822.	8147	17	4
1823.	4508	4	10

See, my Lord, how bold they grow with time! Your Lordship will be pleased to observe, that these are the balances at the end of the year; just after Mr. Treasurer has paid up his bills. If we had got his account made up to October, we should very probably have found ten thousand pounds in his hands. However, he did not swear that he made no profit by this office of Treasurer.

As to this matter of the Treasurerhip, it was never expected by me to be deemed sufficient ground, or any ground at all for a criminal information. There is a penalty in the Act for holding an office of profit along with the post of Trustee; and, if the office of Treasurer is not an office of profit, never was there such office

in this world. The Chairman-Treasurer takes care not to swear that he makes no profit of his balances; no one can believe that a man will have such large sums of money in his hands, for years together, without turning them to account. No man will believe that securities will be given, by one who makes no profit of the thing. Why should any man be desirous of giving bonds and getting his friends to be bound along with him, unless there were profit attached to the office? In fact, there is profit: there is the handling of large sums of money, and, as we shall by-and-by see, the interest of that money year after year. And, is it not manifest, that if the Treasurer be also a Trustee, and especially the Chairman of the Trustees; is it not manifest, that he will be likely to keep large balances in his hands? Aye, and, as we shall presently see, in this case, that he will keep such balances in his hands from year to year, while the road (that is to say, the public) is actually paying interest for borrowed money!

If a Trustee can (under the present law) be a Treasurer, both these Acts of Parliament are masses of inconsistencies and absurdities. Sect. 78, of the Act of 1822, for auditing accounts, says, "That the Trustees are required to audit the accounts of the Treasurers and other officers; that if the Treasurer shall refuse or neglect to produce his accounts, he shall be dealt with according to the provisions before mentioned for dealing with other officers refusing to account." Sect. 47, of 4 Geo. 4, Chap. 95, says,— "That all officers appointed by Trustees, shall, when required

" by the Trustees or Commissioners, deliver to such Trustees or Commissioners, or persons appointed by them, &c. &c. accounts in writing, under their respective hands, of all monies, &c. &c. and if any such officer shall refuse or neglect to account, &c. &c. and then the summary mode of bringing him before one justice, and upon confession or proof distaining, &c. if necessary ; and to be committed to the *House of Correction*, without bail or mainprise for six months, if not settled before." Look at Sect. 56, of 3 Geo. 4, Chap. 126, and then say whether it be not monstrous to suppose that a Trustee can be a Treasurer.

Thus a Treasurer can be committed to the *House of Correction* for six months ; and, if a Trustee can be Treasurer, a Trustee may, of course, be thus committed. Is it not a gross absurdity to suppose an officer with *sureties*, and liable to imprisonment for neglect or refusal of duty ; is it not monstrous to suppose the existence of such an officer filling a place of *no profit* ?

As I said before, we are not to judge of the average balance from that which we find in the Chairman-Treasurer's hands at the end of the year ; but, besides this subject of balances, let it be recollected that, as Chairman of the Trustees, he must naturally have been *head man* in the making of *bargains and contracts* ; so that, here he was making the bargains, receiving the money with one hand, paying it out with the other hand, or putting it by in the shape of balance ; and all this without any liability to control or inspec-

tion. The Trustees were to audit his accounts as Treasurer. He was Chairman of the Trustees himself ; and therefore, he was in fact, one of the auditors of his own accounts.

His conduct in this respect appears to have been thought by the Court more reprehensible than any other part of his conduct. It was reprehensible enough certainly, and deserved the reproof which your Lordship bestowed upon it ; but, I must confess, that I think either of the two other charges more weighty than this ; and, in those cases, if the Court can give us no redress we can have none, for there is no penalty allotted in those cases. If this Chairman-Treasurer be not liable to punishment for suffering a table of tolls, so injurious to the public, to be kept up at the Kensington gates, I do not see why any Trustees should be liable to punishment, or to be called to account in any way whatever, though they were to double the tolls, or tripple the tolls at turnpike gates under their control. And as to the withholding the account from the Clerk of the Peace, if it can be withheld with impunity for four months, who shall say what length of time is necessary to cause the offender to deserve punishment ?

However, my Lord, a great deal of what I have stated here must have been wholly unknown to the Court. The Court could know nothing of many circumstances relative to the lessees ; nor could it be informed of the connexion between the withholding the account from the Clerk of the Peace, and the carrying of the Bill through the House of Commons.

When first there appeared occasion to make complaints upon this subject, I had no desire to do any thing but to cause to be restored the money which had been unjustly taken at our turnpike gates. If this object had been accomplished; if the Chairman-Treasurer had recommended to the lessee to refund, and if a refunding had actually taken place, I should have been satisfied. But, no such recommendation was given by the Chairman-Treasurer. He was very forward to assert that Levi wanted nothing but substantial justice. Levi was equally forward to avow that the Chairman was a most honourable man. But one had caused a false board to be kept up; the other pleaded this board in justification of taking large sums of money in over-tolls: the Chairman recommended Levi to suspend taking the four-pence halfpenny, and Levi at once attended to the recommendation. But, alas, neither of them talked of *refunding*! Whether from ignorance or design, between the boards and the collectors, large sums of money had been unjustly taken from the public. The decision at Bow-street established that fact. Was it not the duty then, my Lord, of these Trustees, and particularly of the Chairman-Treasurer, to see the public righted? It was owing to their fault that the money had been unjustly taken from the public. Their false board was the cause, and the *sole cause* of the injustice. When I went to the gates, and questioned the right of the collectors to take four-pence halfpenny, every one of them bade me look at his toll-board. It is clear then, my Lord, that the

Trustees, and particularly the Chairman of the Trustees, were the cause of this great wrong being done to the people.

And again I ask, my Lord, what is the *use* of the law; what protection does the law give us, if those who cause such public wrongs be not liable to punishment for so doing? As to their motives, it appears to me, that the motive is to be inferred from the act, and the natural consequences of the act. It appears to me, that where there is a violation of the law, and an *injury* manifestly and naturally proceeding from that violation, bad motive is to be presumed, until the party accused can show, that the motive was good, or, at least harmless.

I have offered these remarks to your Lordship with very great respect for yourself and for the Court. Your judgment was precisely such as I expected. I was by no means anxious to obtain the more severe proceeding; and the remarks which I have now made have been made only because I think them likely to assist in bringing about a thorough reformation in the management of these enormous concerns of the turnpike road.

I am, your Lordship's
Most obedient and
Most humble Servant,
Wm. COBBETT.

I cannot dismiss this subject without inserting another paper connected with the affairs of this astonishing road. It was called for by the Lord, to compare it with the statement published in the last Register, and may amuse the reader.

KENSINGTON TURNPIKE.

Account of Payments for the Year, from 1 Jan. 1823, to 31 Dec. 1823.

RECEIPTS.	PAYMENTS.
By Tolls..... £14,000 0 0	Interest of Debt.... £100 0 0
Compositions with } 824 0 0	Salaries to Officers.. 460 0 0
Parishes..... }	Surveyor's Accounts 2,187 8 5
Sundry Receipts.... 195 9 10	Lighting the Roads.. 684 17 11
	Watching the Roads 563 11 6
	Payment to Commissioners, for
	Paving Saint Georges's, Ha-
£14,519 9 10	nover Square.. } 1,000 0 0
	Contingencies..... 8,168 4 6
	£13,164 2 4

Amount of Debt (1000*l.* of which has subsequently
been paid off) £2,500 0 0

Arrears of Interest, at 4*l.* per cent. per annum,
paid to Christmas, 1823 —

Estimated increased Tolls, by Bill..... None.

Only think of 8,168*l.* of CONTINGENCIES! The whole of the expenditure is 1800 and odd pounds, and here are upwards of 8,000*l.* of contingencies! In the account transmitted to the Clerk of the Peace, the salaries to officers amounted to 618*l.* Here they amount to 460*l.* One never comes to an end, when one gets into accounts of this description. We see here that there were 824*l.*, received from the parishes *in lieu of Statute duty*. What need was there of this, when the Treasurer had always such great balances in his hands. It is curious enough too, that our famous Chairman-Treasurer, has long been one of the Justices of the Peace, in virtue of *whose warrant* the composition for Statute duty has been collected from us! So that, here he was, as road Treasurer, holding a large balance arising from the tolls; and, at the

same time, as *Justice of the Peace*, issuing his warrant to take composition for Statute duty from us, a part at least of which composition money, must have been *paid to himself*, and must have assisted to swell the balance in his hands! Thus have we lived with this Justice-Trusted-Chairman-Treasurer to manage the affairs of our roads.

Here I close my observations upon this subject for the present. A great deal of mischief cannot well be done between this and the next Session of Parliament; and then I trust we shall see a complete revision of the whole system. The more I think of the matter, and the more I inquire into it, the more thoroughly am I convinced, that the turnpike gates at Hyde Park Corner, and at Pimlico, are wholly unnecessary to any useful purposes appertaining to this road. The Bill, which the Chair-

man-Treasurer and his associates had got through the House of Commons, and which was thrown out of the Lords; this impudent Bill with the false preamble, provided for two gates at Hyde Park Corner instead of one; for now there was to be a gate across Grosvenor-place-road! Vast "improvements" in contemplation! To beautify the streets of Kensington, Fulham, and Chelsea, in order to accommodate the people coming up from Devonshire and Cornwall; to shut up the people of Grosvenor-place like rats in a trap; and to make the entrance into the metropolis, through the greatest thoroughfare in the whole world, resemble the entrance into a large prison-yard, a stockade, or a barrack, and to establish this odious nuisance for another quarter of a century by law. Again and again I say, that this road may be kept in a much better state than it is now; that it may be watched and lighted more effectually than it is now; that the thousand pound a-year may still be paid to St. George's parish, and the gates at Hyde Park Corner and Pimlico pulled up and done away for ever. Next Session of Parliament will be the time for effecting this purpose. If our Chairman-Treasurer can find nobody to assist him in drawing up the Bill, I hereby, beforehand, offer him my services, and I can assure him that no preamble written by me shall contain an impudent lie.

COUNTY COURT BILL.

I have not been an unconcerned spectator with regard to this Bill, though I have said nothing about

it. I never thought it would pass, or would be likely to pass, and therefore I said nothing about it. I dare say that the intention of the author of it is very good; but, not only am I slow to join in the lofty praises of it, I am disposed to look upon it as a thing calculated to produce mischief instead of good. There have been several attempts made in the United States of America to *lessen the number and the expense of lawsuits*; and no man can show an instance in which those attempts have not increased both. After many years of contriving and discussing, a law was passed in Pennsylvania materially to alter the common law with this view. From that day forward, litigation, lawsuits, law expenses, became much greater and more numerous than ever; and there arose up what was not much known before, a horrible system of corrupting juries and arbitrators. To such a degree lawsuits increased, that at last a Court of Common Pleas was obliged to sit (and now sits) for the county of Philadelphia, the whole year through, Sundays and about ten other days excepted. Such was the result there of a scheme to lessen the number of lawsuits and the amount of law expenses. The Morning Chronicle praises Lord Althorpe for having spent three months upon this Bill. As his Lordship has, I dare say, laboured with a view to the public good, I join in the praise most cordially. But, let us not conclude, that, because his Lordship merits our praise for his industry and zeal, we ought to adopt his Bill. It is no rare thing to see Acts full of mischief proceeding from the best possible intentions.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 8th May.

Per Quarter. . s. d.

Wheat	63	3
Rye	39	7
Barley	34	8
Oats	24	2
Beans	38	1
Peas	37	4

N. B. The average price of Rye for last week should have been 46s. 1d. instead of 42s. 4d.

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 8th May.

Qrs.	. s.	. d.	. s.	. d.
Wheat..	7,996	for 25,337	16	11
	Average,	64	.8	
Barley	4,944	....	9,558	5
		9	.....	33
Oats..	8,931	....	12,054	3
		10	.....	26
Rye.....	25	....	52	18
		0	.....	42
Beans..	1,094	....	2,080	15
		3	.....	38
Peas....	306	....	569	18
		3	.....	37
		2		

Friday, May 14.—The arrivals of all sorts of Grain this week are tolerably good. There has been very little trade for Wheat since Monday; fine samples maintain that day's prices, but other qualities are nearly unsaleable. Barley remains very dull. In Beans and Peas no alteration. Oats sell on full as good terms as last quoted, but sales have not been extensive to-day.

Monday, May 17.—The arrivals of all sorts of Corn last week were tolerably fair for this season of the year. This morning there are

only small fresh supplies of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, and a few more vessels with Oats from the North. Fine dry samples of Wheat are scarce, and our Millers purchase such descriptions with eagerness, at rather more money than last Monday, but all other qualities still sell so very heavily, that they cannot be disposed of without submitting to less prices.

That the bonded Barley will be liberated next week is considered nearly certain, the trade for Barley is therefore excessively heavy, except for Malting samples, all other sorts are reported 1s. per qr. lower than last Monday, yet very few sales could be effected. There has been a free demand for Beans, on full as good terms as this day seen-night. Boiling Peas are getting scarce, and having a fair demand to-day, they are 1s. per qr. dearer. Grey Peas find buyers readily at the same prices as last quoted. There has been a tolerable free trade for Oats to-day, and the best parcels are quoted 1s. per qr. higher. The Flour trade continues excessively dull.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old)	62s.	to	72s.
— white, (old)	48s.	—	78s.
— red, (new)	42s.	—	48s.
— fine	50s.	—	58s.
— superfine	60s.	—	63s.
— white, (new)	48s.	—	52s.
— fine	54s.	—	62s.
— superfine	63s.	—	70s.
Flour, per sack	56s.	—	60s.
— Seconds	50s.	—	55s.
— North Country	46s.	—	50s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10*½*d. by the full-priced Bakers.

**ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From May 10 to May 15, both inclusive.**

<i>Whence.</i>	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Malt.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>	<i>Beans.</i>	<i>Flour.</i>
Aberdeen .....	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	.....
Aldbro'	570	488	9	.....	119	40
Alemouth .....	.....	.....	.....	1026	.....	.....
Bauff .....	.....	.....	.....	2298	.....	.....
Bridgewater .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berwick	120	.....	.....	997	.....	12
Bridport .....	.....	.....	20	6234	.....	.....
Boston .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridlington .....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	135
Clay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dartmouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester } Esse	420	201	525	50	71	900
Harwich } Esse	704	110	980	.....	161	752
Leigh	560	.....	.....	85	72	40
Maldon	585	220	155	.....	283	580
Eastbourne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grimsby .....	.....	.....	.....	495	.....	.....
Hastings	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hull	222	.....	.....	742	.....	.....
Inverness	100	50	.....	250	.....	.....
Ipswich	270	145	1314	.....	55	185
Kent	1930	791	280	312	415	867
Leith	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynn .....	.....	.....	.....	380	.....	.....
Padstow .....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye .....	.....	.....	.....	24	1168	.....
Spalding .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoreham .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southwold	347	113	.....	.....	26	.....
Stockton .....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	200
Whitby .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisbeach .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	250
Woodbridge	397	205	80	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth .....	.....	270	2075	60	.....	1710
Kinsale .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wexford	12	.....	55	.....	.....	65
Youghall .....	.....	.....	.....	2290	.....	.....
Foreign	1370	.....	.....	1370	.....	1275 6
Total	7871	2671	5617	18077	1233	5736 1275 6

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:

Rye, — ; Pease, 766 ; Tares, 719 ; Linseed, 1456 ; Rapeseed, — ;

Brank, 16 ; Mustard, — ; Flax, — ; and Seeds, 143 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	50	82
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	44	76
— red, English, ditto ..	58	80
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	52	74
Rye Grass per qr..	25	44
Turnip, new, white .. per bush.	10	12
— red & green .. ditto ..	10	16
— yellow Swedes ditto ..	9	11
Mustard, white .. ditto ..	7	11
— brown..... ditto ..	8	14
Caraway	per cwt	50 52
Coriander..... ditto ..	8	13
Sanfoin..... per qr..	30	38
Trefoil	per cwt	18 25
Ribgrass	ditto ..	28 40
Canary, common .. per qr..	40	48
— fine	ditto ..	48 60
Tares	per bush.	3 5
Hempseed	per qr..	38 42
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign	ditto ..	30 40
— fine English for sowing	ditto ..	42 48
Rapeseed, 26 <i>l.</i> to 28 <i>l.</i> per last.		
Foreign Tares, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>		
Linseed Oil/Cake, 9 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>l.</i> per 1000 <i>lb.</i>		
Foreign ditto, 5 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per ton.		
Rape Cake, 4 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i> per ton.		

Monday, May 17.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 2348 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign ports, 3743 casks of Butter.

City, 19 May 1884.

BACON.

There seems to be a very general opinion that Bacon will not be lower at present. The principal stocks are in the hands of those who are able to hold them.—On board, 53*s.* to 54*s.*—Landed, 56*s.* to 57*s.*

BUTTER.

As a new season is at hand, there is very little doing in this article. Prices of Irish are *nominal*. New English is selling at from 94*s.* to 100*s.*

CHEESE.

Cheshire, 64*s.* to 84*s.*—Derby, 64*s.* to 70*s.*—Double Gloucester, 66*s.* to 72*s.*—Loaf, 68*s.* to 74*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Monday, May 17.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	8	to	4 8
Mutton.....	4	4	—	5 2
Veal.....	4	4	—	6 0
Pork.....	4	6	—	5 6
Lamb	5	4	—	6 8
Beasts ... 2,341 | Sheep ... 15,350				
Calves 170 | Pigs 210				

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	0	to	4 0
Mutton.....	3	4	—	4 4
Veal.....	3	8	—	5 8
Pork.....	3	4	—	5 4
Lamb.....	4	4	—	6 4

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	10	to	4 0
Mutton.....	3	4	—	4 0
Veal.....	3	8	—	5 4
Pork.....	3	8	—	5 0
Lamb.....	4	6	—	6 4

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Ton.				
Ware	2	5	to	3 15
Middlings	1	15	—	2 0
Chats	1	15	—	0 0
Common Red	0	0	—	0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

BOROUGH.—per Ton.				
Ware	2	10	to	3 15
Middlings	1	15	—	2 0
Chats	1	15	—	0 0
Common Red	2	10	—	3 10

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay .. 80s. to 95s.				
Straw	..	40s.	to	48s.
Clover	100s.	to	120s.	
St. James's.—Hay.....80s. to 120s.				
Straw	..	33s.	to	48s.
Clover	100s.	to	126s.	
Whitechapel. Hay .. 80s. to 110s.				
Straw	..	42s.	to	50s.
Clover	100	to	126s.	

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.			
	s.	to	s.	d.	s.	to	s.	d.	s.	to	s.	d.	s.	to	s.	d.
Aylesbury	56	64	0	0	35	38	0	0	25	29	0	0	38	44	0	0 0 0
Banbury.....	60	66	0	0	35	38	0	0	23	28	0	0	40	44	0	0 0 0
Basingstoke	52	71	0	0	30	36	0	0	23	26	0	0	40	46	0	0 0 0
Bridport.....	56	72	0	0	24	28	0	0	18	22	0	0	40	0	0	0 0 0
Chelmsford.....	52	72	0	0	33	38	0	0	24	30	0	0	34	44	0	34 38 0
Derby	66	80	0	0	36	44	0	0	27	32	0	0	42	50	0	0 0 0
Devizes.....	49	74	0	0	30	38	0	0	27	32	0	0	40	50	0	0 0 0
Dorchester.....	48	72	0	0	24	33	0	0	22	26	0	0	38	47	0	0 0 0
Exeter.....	66	76	0	0	28	35	0	0	18	24	0	0	40	44	0	0 0 0
Guildford	52	72	0	0	34	46	0	0	23	30	0	0	40	48	0	39 41 0
Henley	52	76	0	0	35	39	0	0	24	30	0	0	38	44	0	36 45 0
Horncastle.....	60	69	0	0	24	32	0	0	18	27	0	0	40	50	0	0 0 0
Hungerford.....	47	69	0	0	26	34	0	0	18	31	0	0	36	44	0	0 0 0
Lewes	48	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	28	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0
Lynn	50	64	0	0	28	31	0	0	20	25	0	0	38	39	0	0 0 0
Newbury	32	76	0	0	28	36	0	0	24	36	0	0	36	43	0	40 0 0
Newcastle	50	70	0	0	30	37	0	0	23	29	0	0	36	42	0	36 44 0
Northampton....	58	66	0	0	34	37	0	0	22	27	0	0	40	43	0	0 0 0
Nottingham	64	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	44	0	0	0 0 0
Reading	50	80	0	0	28	44	0	0	22	30	0	0	35	44	0	34 44 0
Stamford.....	68	68	0	0	30	37	0	0	22	27	0	0	40	49	0	6 0 0
Swansea	65	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0
Truro	64	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0
Uxbridge	52	78	0	0	35	40	0	0	25	31	0	0	36	44	0	34 42 0
Warminster.....	46	66	0	0	25	38	0	0	22	30	0	0	40	54	0	0 0 0
Winchester.....	43	71	0	0	30	36	0	0	20	26	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0
Yarmouth.....	60	67	0	0	30	34	0	0	24	28	0	0	36	39	0	36 48 0
Dalkeith*	30	36	6	0	25	32	6	0	18	24	0	0	20	24	0	20 24 0
Haddington*....	28	35	6	0	24	31	0	0	18	23	6	0	18	22	0	18 22 0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, May 11.—Again we have to advise that each description of Grain was heavy sale at this market throughout the past week, and at a reduction in value for inferior qualities of Wheat. At this day's market there was but little business done; although it was tolerably well attended, and each description of Wheat may be considered 2d. to 3d. per bushel lower than our last general quotations. In consequence of the malting season having terminated, Barley has declined 4d. to 6d. per bushel; and Flour may be purchased 1s. to 2s. per sack below the prices of last Tuesday.

Imported into Liverpool from the 4th to the 10th May 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 5822; Oats, 17,738; Barley, 652; Malt, 1080; Beans, 467; and Peas, 758 quarters. Oatmeal, 360 packs, of 240 lbs. Flour, 466 sacks, of 280 lbs. Flour, from Europe and America, 2396 barrels.

Norwich, May 15.—Wheat, 58s. to 65s.; Barley, (a dull sale) 28s. to 31s.; and Oats, 27s. to 30s. per qr.

Bristol, May 15.—The Corn markets here are exceedingly dull, and the following prices are with difficulty obtained:—Best Wheat from 8s. 8d. to 8s. 10d.; inferior ditto, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.; Barley, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 10½d.; Oats, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Beans, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; and Malt, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

Birmingham, May 13.—Wheat was 1s. per quarter dearer to-day, and Flour a heavy sale, with a reduction of 2d. per 14 lbs. on the retail price. The weather being favourable for malting, fine Barley, of which there was little at market, sold freely; inferior qualities not lower. Oats were scarce, and full 2s. per quarter dearer. Beans maintained recent quotations. Malt dull. Supplies throughout the trade were only moderate.—Wheat, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 10d. per 60 lbs.; Barley, 34s. to 42s.; Malt, 60s. to 64s.; and Oats, 28s. to 30s. per quarter; Beans, 17s. to 19s. per ten scores; Peas, 36s. to 40s. per quarter. Fine Flour, 5s. to 57s.; Second ditto, 50s. per sack.

Ipswich, May 16.—We had to-day a good supply of Wheat, but not a large one of other Grain. Wheat was rather cheaper, but there was so little disposition to submit to a decline, that little business was done. In other Grain no alteration. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 64s. to 68s.; Barley, 30s. to 34s.; Beans, 36s. to 38s.; and Oats, 26s. to 28s. per qr.

Wisbech, May 15.—The little business done in our Corn market this day was on nearly the same terms as this day week with regard to prime Wheat; the second and inferior sorts rather lower. Oats of a good quality brisk in sale, but no advance.

Boston, May 12.—This market continues to be thinly supplied with Grain, and but very few samples offering to-day. Prime samples of Wheat meet with buyers at an advance, but inferior ones remain heavy on demand. Oats are rather brisk on sale. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 60s. to 66s.; Oats, 20s. to 26s.; Beans, 36s. to 42s. per quarter.

Wakefield, May 14.—There is a fair supply of Grain this week. The demand for Wheat to-day was only trifling, and confined entirely to the best samples, for which there can be no alteration noted in value; but the inferior sorts are offering at rather less money. There has been very little inquiry for Barley; fine qualities maintained their price; other descriptions are nominal. In Oats, Shelling, and Beans there is

no alteration. Some forced sales of Rapeseed have been made during the week, at very low prices, which has produced a little more inquiry for this article.—Wheat, old and new, 60s. to 74s.; Barley, 26s. to 35s.; Beans, old and new, 38s. to 49s. per qr. 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoes Oats, 28s. to 32s. per quarter; Mealing Oats, 14d. to 14½d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 36s. to 37s. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 42s. to 44s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 50s. to 53s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 23l. to 26l. per last.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended May 8, 1824.

	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	68	1...34	1...26 8
Essex	64	7...34	6...26 3
Kent.....	62	11...37	2...25 5
Sussex.....	59	4...31	3...24 9
Suffolk.....	62	10...33	10...24 11
Cambridgeshire	60	11...33	2...22 9
Norfolk	62	7...32	5...23 6
Lincolnshire	64	9...35	0...22 6
Yorkshire	63	10...35	3...22 5
Durham	68	3...40	0...30 6
Northumberland	59	4...39	8...26 11
Cumberland	69	7...46	2...34 0
Westmoreland	69	3...48	0...34 2
Lancashire	69	3...40	0...29 9
Cheshire	67	7...44	4...28 9
Gloucestershire.....	64	5...34	8...25 1
Somersetshire	64	10...35	9...23 4
Monmouthshire	66	8...36	3...24 0
Devonshire.....	66	6...33	11...19 6
Cornwall.....	62	4...34	7...27 4
Dorsetshire	61	4...30	9...23 4
Hampshire	58	8...32	4...23 5
North Wales	74	4...45	7...26 6
South Wales	63	4...38	2...20 6

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended May 8.

Wheat.. 35,484 qrs.	Barley.. 15,496 qrs.	Beans... 3,709 qrs.
Rye..... 1,973 qrs.	Oats.... 30,795 qrs.	Peas..... 744 qrs.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, May 15.—A prime show of fat Beasts appeared at market to-day, and which obtained a better price than last market, fetching from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs. Many sales of Hoggetts took place, from 30s. to 35s. per head; fat Mutton, 6s. to 6s. 3d. per stone of 14 lbs. There were a great many lean Beasts off the Hill, but owing to the high price (4s. 6d. per stone) demanded, but few sales were effected.

Hornastle, May 15.—Beef, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 8d. to 9d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Bristol, May 13.—Last week we gave higher prices for Beef and Mutton, the liveliness of which market caused a very full supply to-day; we should therefore say, prices are the same as this day fortnight.

At Morpeth market on Wednesday, there was a short supply of Cattle and Sheep; there being very few buyers, both met with dull sale, and prices were lower.—Beef, from 4s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.; and Mutton, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per stone, sinking offals.

At Leicester Fair on Wednesday, there was a large supply of Cattle of every description, which went off exceedingly brisk; good Horses were in great demand.

At Alnwick Town Fair, Northumberland, on the 7th inst. there was a large supply of Cattle, in great demand, and prices high.

Boston Fortnight Market, May 12. was very largely attended, and on account of the rain which has taken place since the Fair, prime Sheep advanced full 2s. and 3s. per head; Meated Beasts were brisk in demand, and the market cleared at an early hour.

H O P S.

Maidstone, May 13.—The Hops keep on growing, and look very fair at present, and as there are not any complaints about vermin yet, the trade is literally at a stand, nothing doing whatever.

Worcester, May 8.—113 pockets of Old Hops were this day weighed in our market. The Hop trade is rather brisk, and prices are firm at our last quotation. The warm days and nights have continued to bring the bine forward, but it is feared that the present cold winds will again check it.

COTTON MARKET.

Friday, May 14.—The active demand prevailing for some weeks past in our Cotton market has, during the present, subsided, owing principally to a partial cessation of buying for the country, till after the approaching India sale: the inquiry for exportation is still good, though not many orders have been executed. The sales are about 1,200 bags of all kinds, at full prices.

COAL MARKET, May 14.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.
4½ Newcastle.. 16 .. 32s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.
17½ Sunderland 8½.. 31s. 0d.—41s. 0d.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 50.—No. 9.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1834. [Price 6d.

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH, *In that most miserable Country,* *Ireland.*

Kensington, 26th May, 1834.

ON the 6th instant, Mr. HUME made a Motion, in the House of Commons, in the following words:—“ That it is expedient “ to inquire whether the present “ Church Establishment of Ireland “ be not more than commensu- “ rate to the services to be per- “ formed, both in regard to the “ number of persons employed “ and the income which they “ receive.”

After a debate of great length, this motion was negatived, there being 79 for it, and 152 against it. No man, who is at all acquainted with the state of things in regard to the Protestant Church in Ireland, would expect such a motion to be carried. “ Services” indeed! what has that Church to

do with “ services”? I wonder, that any man should apply such a word to the doings of that Church, especially after the affair of Skibbereen; that famous battle, which would immortalize this Church even if she had no other such battles to boast of. If this Church were to be represented by the pencil, I wonder how an ingenious artist would dress her out. I wonder what attire Hogarth would have given to her, and what sort of things he would have put into her hands.

The short history of the whole matter is this: Before Henry VIII. wanted to get rid of one wife and to take another, there was one church in this whole kingdom, now that of Great Britain and Ireland. In the accomplishing of his purpose, he made a revolution in the Church. From Catholic it, in time, became, as far as law could make it, Protestant. The property of it was taken from a Catholic Priesthood, (who had no wives), and given to a Protestant Priesthood, who had

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wives. In England and Scotland the greater part of the people became, in time, Protestants, and, therefore, did not so much grudge the church property to the Protestant Priesthood. But, in Ireland, where almost the whole of the people remained attached to the faith of their forefathers, the Protestant Priesthood have always been hated by the main body of the people. All sorts of means have been used to make the people Protestant; coaxing and wheedling, menaces and punishments. Never did a people endure so much for their religion, to which they have held firm in spite of persecutions without number and without parallel.

But, the Protestant Priesthood, though with scarcely any flocks, kept the *lands* and the *tithes*, which had been given originally by pious Catholics to a Catholic Priesthood. Thus stand the Protestant Priesthood, receiving enormous sums of money from a *Catholic people*, who are compelled to give this money to men who have got possession of the property that their ancestors gave to their own priesthood. Can it be believed, that the people can ever be contented in this state of things? Can there be peace in Ireland while things remain thus?

But, besides this, the Church

property is distributed in such a way in Ireland, as to add to the hostile feelings of the people. One man has, sometimes, the tithes of six or seven parishes; and, perhaps, seldom, if ever sees any of them. The Protestants in Ireland are supposed to be only as about one to twelve, compared with the Catholics. In short, there is an enormously rich *Protestant* priesthood to have the care of the souls of a *Catholic* people.

In this state of things, Mr. HUME comes forward to propose an INQUIRY for the purpose of ascertaining whether some of this church property may not be taken away from the Church Parsons of Ireland. A very good motion, as the text for exposing the state of that Church; and this was done by Mr. Hume, and in a most able manner. His motion was lost; but, his exposition will never be lost, until that Church, to which the Right Reverend Father in God, JOCELYN, belonged, shall be put where it ought to have been put long enough ago!

In the following extract from this exposure, the reader will see the grounds of Mr. Hume's motion. I beg him to pay attention to every part of this statement; and if he do, he will cease to be surprised at those endless discon-

tents in Ireland, which the Government is always lamenting, but which it appears never to do anything to put an end to.

" They were called upon by " that Holy Book upon which " their religion was founded, to " do unto others as they wished " others should do unto them. If, " then, they wished to act as " Christians—if they wished to " be considered as men acting " upon their professions, be im- " plored them not to keep " 6,000,000 of their fellow-sub- " jects in a state of degradation " and debasement (hear, hear !) " Let them not draw too tight " the bonds by which those un- " fortunate men have so long been " bound." A time must come, and " that shortly too, when such a " system will have an end. There " was a point beyond which hu- " man suffering could not go. Let " them then now resolve to do, as " an act of clemency, an act of " favour, that which the oppressed " had a right to claim as an act of " justice (hear !) He would ask " any man around him to give a " moment's impartial considera- " tion to the case—he would call " upon him to change the case, " and for a moment imagine him- " self the persecuted and degraded " Catholic, and then put his hand " upon his heart and declare that " he should be satisfied with such " a state of things (hear !) ? If " any honourable Member would " do this, then he (Mr. Hume) had " not another observation to offer ; " but until this was done, until he " saw gentlemen saying that they " could feel satisfied and happy " under the privations of the Ro- " man Catholics, he must continue

" to assert, that those privations " were disgraceful, unjust, and " calculated to foster and nourish " discontent and insubordination " in that country (hear, hear !). It " was well known that Ireland, " like other states, had, in the " progress of time, undergone " great changes, both in a political " and a religious point of view. " According to the account of " Bishop Boulter, it appeared that, " in 1733, the proportion of Catho- " lic to Protestants was as four to " one. This was, as it were, but a " little while ago, and yet the Ca- " tholics, without any law to sup- " port them, without any foster- " ing hand to assist their pro- " gress, had gone on increasing be- " yond all conception. This was a " warning to the Government—it " shewed them, that that body " could not be repressed, that they " must be admitted to the bless- " ings of the Constitution, or else " they must be exterminated— " (Hear, hear !) Indeed, the facts " of themselves were sufficient " to justify the introduction of a " change; for while the Roman " Catholics increased in such a " degree, the Protestants, pro- " tected as they were by the State, " having every advantage which " wealth and power could give, " possessing an exclusive Clergy " of 1289 persons—having four " Archbishops, 18 Bishops, 83 " Deans, 108 Dignitaries, 178 " Prebendaries, 52 Vicars, and " 107 rural Deans. This list he " had taken from the *Clerical* " *Guide*, which was of course " correct. Here, then, was a per- " manent staff in the church (a " laugh), which, if possible at all " to support it, was sufficient to " support any establishment.—

" For what purpose so large a body was kept up, he was at a loss to understand. If they belonged to a church of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 of persons, they might calculate the staff as proportioned to the body; but for a church of 500,000 persons, why, it afforded a spiritual serjeant for every ten men (a laugh). And yet; what was the result!—Out of a population of 7,000,000, there were no more than 1,000,000 of Protestants, *one-half of whom belonged to the Established Church*; and the others were Dissenters.—Such were the results; notwithstanding the numbers, and enormous revenues of the Protestant Clergy. Adam Smith said, if you wish an idle and inefficient clergy, pay them well; if you wish an active and industrious clergy, give them barely sufficient for their wants. Now, with the enormous staff of Protestant Clergy in Ireland, and their more enormous revenues, it was found that the proportion of Catholics to Protestants increased from 4 to 1 to 14 to 1! He now came to the revenues from which this staff derived their pay. And here he begged to assure his Majesty's Ministers, that, if he was incorrect, it was solely because the best sources of information were closed against him. He had a short time ago received three letters from Ireland, and it was curious that, though coming from different parts, they all agreed upon one point, namely, that it was impossible for any private individual to obtain information of the real value of Church Liv-

ings in Ireland. This was sufficient to account for any error into which he might fall upon this part of the subject. According, however, to the best calculation which he had been able to make, there were Church Lands which, if rented out as other lands were, would let for 2,500,000*L*. There were 14,000,000 of acres in Ireland; of which the Clergy held two-elevths, and taking Wakefield's proportions, and the average value of property in the different Counties, it amounted to the above sum. No matter then whether this sum went to A. B. the Bishop, or C. D. his son, or nephew, or other relative who held under him; some one belonging to the Clergy got that which belonged to the Church. Adding to the two millions and a half the average sum produced by 1289 benefices at 500*L*. a year each, the appointments would make a sum of 8,200,000*L*. According to Wakefield, the proportion of Catholics to Protestants, which in 1788 was as forty to one, had increased to one hundred to one. And yet in some parishes there was not to be found a single Protestant, while in several others there were two or three. But there were many Honourable Members from the South of Ireland present who could speak more positively upon this point. It would appear that the Clergy had adopted the principle of the Commissioners directed to establish schools in Ireland, and asked, What use is there of Churches, if we have no congregation? as the others did "What use is there of schools,

"if we have no scholars?" It should be recollect, however, that there were times when the most hardened and careless persons with respect to religion, felt repentance and compunctions visitings, and that upon such occasions, if they could not go to their own Church, they would gladly fly to the Roman Catholic Church. Thus it was that the Roman Catholics daily added to their numbers. The Protestant Staff might be reckoned, in addition to the 1289 Benefices, to consist of 1,500 more, including 600 curates.—He now came to the Roman Catholic Establishments. He found that in Ireland there were twenty-six Bishops living upon small salaries, of from 300*l.* to 700*l.* a - year. Some of them so small, that the Bishop frequently retained a parish, the duties of which he performed like any other parish priest. Here the Roman Catholics had four Bishops more than the Protestant Church. The Catholic Priests, including Parish Priests and assistants, amounted to 2,500; and if they allowed 1,500 Clergy for 500,000 Protestants, surely 2,500 Priests could not be considered too large an establishment for 6,000,000 of Roman Catholics (hear, hear!) He believed, in mentioning this number, he had stated the outside; and as to their fees, made up as they were of small, and for the greater part gratuitous sums, it was impossible to state more than that they were generally very small. Notwithstanding which, they were as charitable as their circumstances would allow; and

the way in which they carried their point was by their assiduity, and attentions to their flocks. Those who had large stipends, were inclined to be idle; those who were limited to small salaries were stimulated to activity and zeal in the performance of their duties. To this it was that he in a great degree attributed the great increase of the Roman Catholics; and he asked, whether this was not in itself a sufficient ground of inquiry as to what had been done, as well as what it was advisable to do at present? Another point to which he wished to call the attention of the House was this. It was the opinion of Bishop Warburton, a celebrated friend of the Church, that when there are several religions in a State, the State should naturally ally itself to the largest. That was to say, the State should give such religion its support and protection. But there was Ireland, a country, 6-7ths of whose population were Catholic, and yet the State, so far from allying itself with, was opposed to them. The opinion of Dr. Paley, upon the same subject, was as follows—'It is the duty of the Magistrate, in the choice of the religion which he establishes, to consult the faith of the nation rather than his own.'—If the dissenters from the Establishment become the majority of the people, the Establishment itself ought to be altered or qualified.'

In such a state of things, is it any wonder that discontents prevail? And, what has been done to allay these discontents? Pass

laws to shut the people up in their houses from sun-set to sun-rise! And to transport them, if out of those houses during that time! Still, however, the minds of the punishers are evidently not at ease. They have Ireland lurking at the back, while they pretend to believe, that all is prosperity and happiness. They boast of a "contented people," a large part of whom they shut up in their houses from dark to day-light! The anxieties of those, who really own this Protestant Church, peep-out upon all occasions. They express their compassion for the "unfortunate Irish;" for the "hapless Irish." Unfortunate! Hapless! What makes them unfortunate? What makes them hapless? They have good soil, good climate, good fishing coasts, fine harbours: and what, then, makes them "unfortunate and hapless?" They are starving; and what makes them starve, while they are shipping off thousands of tons of meat and butter, and hundreds of thousands of quarters of wheat? They are naked; and what makes them naked, while they make the best linen in the world, and have such abundance of food to exchange for wool? They are under complete control; for they are, in many parts, shut up in their houses and hovels from sun-set to sun-rise. So that they cannot be said to run wild.

Strange sight! Subscriptions for the poor, unfortunate Irish; Societies for bettering the lot of the *hapless Irish*; sermons preached, plays acted, balls given, for the *benefit* of the poor Irish: but, all this while, the Protestant Priesthood, (as at Skibbereen, for instance,) continues to receive the titles and to possess the enormous quantity of church-lands. The church keeps on steadily with its demands. Let who will relax, it never relaxes. Here is a church, which, according to Mr. Hume, has but about half a million of people (men, women and children,) belonging to it, swallowing up three millions and a half of pounds every year; and yet, the "poor, unfortunate Irish" stand in need of *Subscriptions* to keep them from starving!

Mr. HUME gave the House a specimen of the heaping of living upon one and the same person:

"The Rev. Robert Alexander was Archdeacon of Down, and Register of the Consistorial Court; he held a union of four rectories and vicarages, viz.: Hillsborough, 4,000 acres; Drumbo, 6,000 acres; Drumbeg, 1,000 acres; and Kilclief, 1,391 acres. The same man had one or two vicarages in Ox-

" sory, and was non-resident, had " no church, and no curate. He " had also a third living, where " he was non-resident, and had " no curate. In Cashel, also, " the union was made in 1789, " long after the evils of unions " and pluralities had been pointed " out by Mr. Grattan and others. " The public had also been much " indebted to the Honourable " Baronet (Sir J. Newport) for " his exertions upon this subject. " The Very Rev. Richard Allot, " Dean of Raphoe, afforded ano- " ther instance. Raphoe was a " rectory and a vicarage, and the " extent of the union was alto- " gether 10 miles by 7 miles: he " had a curate at Raphoe at 75*l.* " a-year; another at Killteevoock " at the same salary; and a third " at Kelligarvan also at 75*l.* a- " year. The same clergyman " was Vicar Choral of Armagh " and Chancellor of the Dublin " Diocese. The Rev. Gilbert " Austin, of the Dublin Diocese, " was the Vicar of Maynooth and " Prebendary of Cloncamery in " Ossory: he had five vicarages " united in 1782, with one church " and one resident curate with 75*l.* " a-year. The Rev. J. Bingley " had four vicarages and a rec- " tory, three churches and three " curates. The Hon. and Rev. " Joseph Bourker had eight rec- " tories and vicarages united in " 1804. The Rev. James Hamil- " ton, in the Diocese of Meath, " was in much the same situa- " tion; but he (Mr. Hume) would " not fatigue the House by going " into further details of that kind, " which had been extracted with " great care and accuracy. He " was confident that he had al- " ready stated sufficient grounds

" for his motion, but there were " one or two other points well " worthy of consideration, which " he wished to press before he " sat down. He had now to ac- " cuse the Archbishops and Bi- " shops of not doing their duty— " of downright and culpable neg- " lect, which he was ready, if ne- " cessary, to prove at the bar. " There was an Act of Parlia- " ment in force, which provided, " that if an individual be appoint- " ed to a benefice where there is " no glebe-house, no means of " residence, if the income amount- " ed to 100*l.* or above (he be- " lieved that was the sum), he was " bound to take measures for " erecting one before the expira- " tion of two years of incumbency. " Much of the non-residence had " been imputed to a want of " places of residence, and against " this excuse the Act wisely " guarded. Now, he had a list " of 20 or 30 benefices where no " glebe-houses had been erected " after 9, 10, and even 12 years' " incumbency. Was not this a " point that required investiga- " tion? Here was the disobe- " dience of a positive law, and it " was fit to ascertain why it had " been disobeyed. The number " of benefices with the cure of " souls in Ireland, under one Re- " turn, was 1270; the number of " churches was 840; the number " of benefices without churches, " 192; the number of unions, " 453; the number of glebe- " houses, 717; the number of be- " nefices without glebe-houses, " 529; the number of benefices " without glebe-lands, 843; the " number of resident incumbents, " 763; and the number of absent " incumbents, 807."

But, perhaps, of all the things which Mr. HUME related of this surprising Church, none was equal to the affair of the Irish *first fruits*. The *first fruits* and *tenths* are sums paid by Bishops on being promoted to *Sees*. They, by law, belong to the Crown; but, in Ireland, they are given back by the Crown to the *poor clergy of the Church*. Now mark! The amount of the sum that each Bishop pays, or ought to pay, in Ireland, for this purpose is *proportioned to the value of his See*, and, in order to know the proper sum, the *Sees are re-valued* from time to time. The sum ought to be equal to the *value of the profits of the See for the first year*.

With this explanation let the reader hear Mr. Hume. "ELEVEN Irish Bishops had been appointed during the last seven years; and what did the House suppose, that the *first fruits* on these appointments amounted to? Perhaps, 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* did not seem an extravagant calculation on Irish Bishopricks, producing from 5,000*l.* to 18,000*l.* a-year. Would the House believe that the whole contribution of eleven Irish Bishops, to the *poor Clergy*, by the *benevolence* of the Sovereign, in the way of *first fruits*, was only 910*l.* (cheers and laughter)? Of all mockeries ever disclosed, this appeared to be the most splendid; and he maintained that Government had been guilty of a gross

"breach of duty, if not worse, in allowing it. The House would scarcely believe, that the valuation of the four Archbishopricks "in Ireland—Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, was only 1051*l.* (hear, hear! and laughter.) It was absolutely ridiculous. The valuation of the 28 *Sees* (for formerly there were 28 Bishopricks, all separately valued, though now united into 18) was not more than 2,125*l.* Let him (Mr. Hume) have the property thus valued to the first fruits, and he should be *most willing to pay 50,000 for the first fruits*. Nothing could be more scandalous than the whole of this system of fraud; while the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, for half a century, had been *year after year called upon to advance money for the Church of Ireland*, to the extent of 780,000*l.*, until the vote was stopped in the last Session, the valuation of *first fruits* upon the Bishops' *Sees*, intended by the Benevolence of the Crown for the maintenance of the inferior Clergy had been no more than 3,176*l.* (hear, hear!) Last year the further grant was resisted, and successfully resisted until the accounts of *first fruits* were laid before the House. From these documents it appeared, that while England had paid 14,853*l.* in *first fruits* and *tenths*, Ireland had only paid 910*l.* or about one-sixteenth that amount, though her Church Establishment was double or treble as rich as that of England. That state of things must have been known to Ministers, yet they had allowed it to continue!"

Exclamations are useless: we may exclaim at every step. All is prodigious, all is monstrous, all is unbearable, in these matters relating to Ireland. In no other country upon the face of the earth were such things ever dreamed of. It is with me not a matter of much choice as to the means of putting an end to such a state of things. So that it be put an end to, the means are to me of very little consequence. I look at this state of things as a man looks at the flames that are devouring his house: "Put out the fire" says he, "and I care not by what means."

Reader, look at the conduct of this Church, and particularly of these Bishops. Look at the paltry sum, nine hundred and ten pounds, set down as a year's profits of eleven bishopricks, amongst which bishopricks three have recently become vacant by the death of bishops, EACH OF WHOM HAS LEFT TO HIS RELATIONS UPWARDS OF THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS! Look at these things reader, and then laugh as I do, at the subscriptionmongers, who expect to tranquillize Ireland by sending over a few barrels of rice or of flour; and that, too, to a country which is overburdened

with provisions of all sorts. Look at these things, and then ask yourself, whether six millions of Catholics will ever be contented as long as they shall be under the domination of a priesthood like this.

Mr. Hume, in speaking of the non-residence of the clergy, and of the falling off in numbers of the Protestants, said, "He would take the last volume upon that subject which had been laid upon their table. He first came to the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore. He there found that there were— Resident, four Rectors; Absent, 19 do.—Resident, 13 Vicars; Absent, 13 do.—Resident, one Curate; making in the whole 18 Resident and 32 Absent Clergy; [hear, hear, hear!] of these there were many pluralists, holding some two, some three, and more livings [hear, hear !]. He mentioned this case only as one example out of many instances; and what he had to state of this single county, ought to be enough to satisfy the House as to the necessity of inquiry. In 1766, the number of Catholic families in Waterford, as appeared by the returns of Mr. Wakefield, was 16,519, and between that year and 1792, they had increased to 108,625. The Protestants, in Waterford, in 1766, were only 2,879, and before 1792, even this small proportion had dwindled to 1,875. Yet, for the religious instruction of these 1,875 Protestants, there

" were no less than fifty benefices,
" extending over the whole of the
" county. Did not this compa-
" rison of numbers of itself, form
" a ground for concurrence in the
" motion? Suppose all the Pro-
" testants should, in time, disap-
" pear from the diocese, was it
" still to be pretended that fifty
" clergymen ought to be main-
" tained, who would have no duty
" to perform? The comparison
" was now, one Protestant to four-
" teen Catholics, and, in time, it
" might be one Protestant to forty,
" fifty, or sixty Catholics; and
" while this diminution clearly
" showed the worthlessness and
" inutility of the Church Esta-
" blishment, would any man be
" so hardy as to insist that that
" Establishment ought to be pre-
" served, at an expense of nearly
" four millions a-year?"

Yes; there are men hardy enough to do this; but no men upon earth, except the *owners and occupiers* of the property of this church. Who those owners are, we all know but too well. And we all know that the occupiers are the dependants of the owners. If this account of Mr. Wakefield be correct, what need have we of any thing more? The decrease of the Protestants is the best possible proof of the worthlessness of the Establishment, as far as relates to purposes of religion. It is monstrous to think of an Establishment maintained at the expense of four millions a-

year. Yet the House of Com-
mons voted by more than two to
one that they would not inquire
into this matter; not that they
would not take away part of the
income of the Church; but that
they would not inquire whether
the facts stated by Mr. HUME
were true or false!

I cannot dismiss this account of the state of the Church in Ireland, without taking a passage from Mr. CALLES' speech, delivered at BLACKRATH not many weeks ago. It is such a picture of an *established* church, as no man ever saw before. A pretty establishment truly that *knocks down all the churches!* " In the very town-
" land adjoining to that in which
" they were now assembled, a
" highly respectable Gentleman
" had complained to his rector
" that though he had given him
" hundreds of pounds worth of
" tithes, his family had never got
" from him so much as a shilling's
" worth of religious instruction.
" What was the result? The next
" day, the Very Rev. Dignitary,
" who then enjoyed the immense
" and almost boundless living of
" Burntchurch, sent eleven penny
" catechisms to his eleven chil-
" dren, all of them grown up to
" manhood, and most of them the
" fathers of families! But they
" might naturally ask, was the
" case of one or two parishes
" the case of all? They had
" only to look round them to
" satisfy themselves of the fact,
" from the evidence of their own

" senses. They stood among the
" ruins of the prebend church of
" Blackrath ; to the south of it, a
" little down the river, they might
" see the ruins of the prebend
" church of Kilfera ; below that
" was the spot where once stood
" the church of Ballyreddin, but
" where not even its ruins were
" now to be found ; and still lower
" down the stream was the site of
" the ruined church of Wollen
" Crange, of which not one stone
" was left on another ; a little to
" the east of these they might dis-
" cover the round tower of the
" ruined church of Tulloherin ;
" beyond that lay the ruins of the
" church of Blanchfield's Town ;
" and beyond that again was to be
" found the site of the ruined
" church of Blanchfield's Park ;
" to the north lay the ruins of the
" neighbouring church of Temple-
" Martin ; beyond that the ruins of
" the church of Ciara ; and be-
" yond that again the ruins of the
" church of Rathcoot. In short,
" turn whichever way they would,
" his brother Protestants and he
" might read every where the ef-
" fects of the Tithe System writ-
" ten in the ruins of their Esta-
" blishment that it was intended
" to support ; and he would ven-
" ture to say, that as long as that
" iniquitous and tyrannical Tax
" was suffered to exist—a Tax
" which converted the Catholic
" into a bitter enemy, and a Pro-
" testant into a lukewarm friend
" to the religion of the State—so
" long would Ireland never want
" for ruined churches. To enable
" them to form a still more accu-
" rate idea of the real state of the
" Established Church, he would
" beg them once more to cast their
" eyes over that fertile valley

" which presented the sad spec-
" tacle of ten ruined churches,
" extending, as it did, seven miles
" in length, from the city of Kil-
" kenny to the town of Gonnan,
" and in breadth three or four
" miles, from the adjoining river
" that ran below them, to the
" neighbouring mountains that
" bounded their prospect, and to
" point out to him, if they could,
" in the whole of that extent, a
" single Protestant church, Pro-
" testant clergyman, Protestant
" congregation, or any thing else
" of any kind appertaining to a
" Protestant Establishment, save
" only Protestant Tithes. And
" for his part, he thought the peo-
" ple of those parishes could dis-
" pense as well *with them as with*
" all the rest. At all events, po-
" licy as well as justice should
" teach the Incumbents of those
" ruined churches the propriety
" and the prudence of being less
" rigorous where they were so lit-
" tle useful. Such they all know
" to be the state of the Established
" Religion in their own immediate
" neighbourhood, and he believed
" the condition of that particular
" district to be a tolerably faithful
" specimen of the general con-
" dition of the other districts of that
" county, and, indeed, of most
" other counties of that kingdom."

Who does not imagine that he has just been reading about a Christian and polished country that has been overrun and desolated by pagan savages ? Mr. STANLEY, in his speech in answer to Mr. HUME, said, that " it had been asserted, that the Protestant Church had been forced

" upon Ireland. It was true," he continued, " that a *bigotted, illiterate* people, possessing all the " *virtues and vices of savages*, " must have looked with jealousy " to the first introduction of a new " religion, which had the appearance of being forced on them by " their conquerors. The Protestant Church, however, was now " *firmly established* in Ireland. " Protestant settlers had been encouraged under the protection " of the law, and he believed there " were few Members in that House " who could *calmly* contemplate " the *extirpation* of the Protestant Church in Ireland."

This is a passage well worthy of particular notice: it breathes the true spirit of the Protestant Hierarchy; the true spirit of those who have been very careful not to condemn the Commander-in-Chief at Skibbereen; the true spirit of the *first-fruits* people; the true spirit of those whom all the nation know too well to require having them more fully described.

What! " a *bigotted, illiterate*, " *people, having all the virtues and the vices of savages!*" And does this STANLEY mean, that nation, who had built, and who had upheld for so many centuries, those Cathedrals and Churches which Mr. CALLES pointed out as having been levelled with the dust? Were those *savages*, Mr. STANLEY, who reared those edifices; or, does the appellation of

savage belong to those who destroyed them? We speak with contempt, if not with horror, of the devastations of the *Goths and Vandals*. Were their devastations, Mr. Stanley, more worthy of contempt and horror than the devastations of the Protestants in Ireland? We see, in Ireland, all the marks of ancient dignity and happiness, and of present little mindedness and misery. Great devastation has unquestionably taken place, and who but this Protestant Church has been the devastator?

Well; but you do not, at any rate, show, nor do you attempt to show, that the Protestant Church *was not forced* upon Ireland. Indeed, you allow that it was forced upon her. You cannot deny it; but you allow it. And what *right* have you to use such force, and to talk, at the same time, of *toleration*? Your comfort is, that " *however, the Protestant Church is now firmly established in Ireland.*" Very firmly, to be sure, when it is notorious to the whole world, when all Ireland, all England, all Europe, all America, know to a certainty, that the Church would not exist a week *without an army at its back*; and when they all know equally well, that the *tithes* are .

now collected by the direct aid of a military in many cases, and in most cases, under awe of that force.

"Firmly established," indeed, *à la Skibbereen!* And, do you, indeed, Sir, think that members cannot "*calmly* contemplate the "extirpation of the Protestant "Church in Ireland?" If by *extirpation* you mean the taking of the property from that Church, I believe, that almost every member (who has *any sense*) cannot only look *calmly* at the thing, but that he expects and wishes it to take place. If he do not, he is very unfit to be a *member*, and he can certainly see nothing of that which will inevitably take place the moment we shall be engaged in *another war*. The Church may be "*firmly established*," till then, by the aid of a good supply of *horse and foot*; but then *her* day of trial will come. Painful indeed it must be to think of "*extirpating*" PARSON MORRIT's Church; a Church, eleven bishopricks of which give as first fruits a matter of *nine hundred pounds*; aye, *upwards* of nine hundred! A Church, the Rectors and Vicars of which, are so zealous as to hold, some of them six or eight rectories or vicarages each; a church, which, in the county of

Waterford, provides about fifty famous livings for the Parsons who have about *a thousand families* to teach; a church, in short, which is the green and the pink of all churches, and which, let her preachings and prayings be what they may, gets *more money* than all the other Christian Churches in the world put together; gets nearly *four times as much* for her flock of *half a million* in Ireland, as the church in France gets for her flock of perhaps *thirty millions*! Painful must it be to think of extirpating PARSON MORRIT's church! Wicked rogues; want to extirpate Parson Morritt's church!

But, MR. STANLEY, you were, it seems, pleased to *eulogize* this famed church, and to censure those who had, as you said, taken pains "*to malign her*." It is truly a pity that she should be "*malignèd*." But, let us hear you again upon this subject; for it is but fair to do that: "It was "needless for him to state what "must have been observed by "every man who attended to what "was passing around him, that "for years past the most strenuous "and persevering efforts had been "made, partly through the me- "dium of the *public press*, and "partly through the still more "dangerous, because more secret "and less suspected instrumenta- "lity of private insinuation and "conversational calumny, to cast

"odium on the Established Church. " Her revenues had been commented upon with unjustifiable severity, and the *private errors* and vices of some of her individual members had been dragged forward with malignant avidity, and most unfairly employed to cast reflected odium on the establishment to which they belonged ed. He (Mr. S.) would venture *boldly to say*, that if one-half of the industry which had been exerted to malign the Established Church had been employed to draw forth to public notice the virtues, which many of its members displayed in the *unostentatious discharge of their sacred functions*, the Church might have defied the boldest attempts of calumny and detraction. This, however, had not been done ; on the contrary, it had been attempted, by singling out the exceptions, to render the vices of a few more conspicuous, and to confound them with the general virtues which characterised the members of the Church. He felt that he was warranted in asserting what he conscientiously believed, that the Church of England not only ought to be, but was *equal to* any other body of men in the punctual discharge of religious and moral duties."

This is a subject that you should have suffered to sleep. What ! and is it not enough, that the Father in God JOCELYN, of the family of RODEN, was held in bail of 500l. ? Is it not enough that MORTALLY, a common soldier of the Guards, went out of prison, was

not taken to his regiment, and was NEVER MORE HEARD OF ? Are not these things alone enough to show, that the church has not been treated with uncommen severity ? But, mark, Mr. STANLEY, did we ever hear, from any part or parcel of the church, any censure on this, or any other of the parties that you may have, and that I have, in my eye !— Never ! And, our conclusions are, and ought to be, accordingly.

As to the virtues of some of the clergy of the Church, and their unostentatious discharge of their duties, I do not deny that such exist ; though, when I find so much reason for censure, I cannot think it my business to hunt about after objects of praise. But, what are the best proofs of a good church ? Its *good effects* ; its being *beloved by the people* ; its *gaining converts*. Have you these proofs at hand ? Does this church (even in England) produce good effects ? Is it and are its ministers *beloved by the people* ? Does it *gain converts* ? Every one is ready to answer every question in the negative.

You may " *boldly say*," then, what you please. This is empty talk, unless the state of the country and the state of religion came to support what you so "*boldly say*." Amongst this bold saying,

Mr. STANLEY, we find this, "that the Church of England was equal to any other body of men in the punctual discharge of their religious and moral duties." I suppose you will not attempt a shuffle here, and pretend, that I have no proof that any other body of men ever do discharge their moral and religious duties punctually? I suppose you will not attempt this; and I, therefore, shall, of course, take you to mean, that this body of men do discharge their religious and moral duties punctually. And yet, if this be your meaning, your words, or rather the words of the Report, contain a very bold falsehood!

You are, I see, Sir, not a man to deal much in proofs: assertion is your fort; and lack of memory equal to your overstock of boldness. This body of men (in England) carried the neglect of their duties and their defiance of the law to such a pass, twenty-five years ago, that whole scores of them had actions brought against them in the Court of King's Bench. What was done? Did the delinquents suffer for having quitted their flocks, contrary to their solemn engagements, and in defiance of the law? Did the law have its course? Did the de-

linquents receive the punishment allotted by that very act of parliament which founded their Church? NO! They were screened. An ex post facto law was passed; the actions against them were first arrested; and then they were quashed for ever!

A law was now passed to supply the place of the old law, and to give this body of men more freedom as to non-residence. Not many years passed before they stood in need of a law to screen them again! They had that other law! They were again screened. And, while these transactions were going on, grants out of the taxes, were given them, to relieve the "poor clergy," while Bishops of this "poor clergy's" church were dying and leaving behind them sums of money in amount approaching to, if not surpassing, a quarter of a million sterling each.

Poh! Mr. Stanley! You are a bold man indeed, to talk of the punctuality of this Church in the discharge of its religious and moral duties. Better not be quite so bold another time, Mr. Stanley. Very "punctual" in taking its tithes, Mr. Stanley; and there, I think, you must stop. Very punctual at Skibbereen and on similar occasions; but its ministers calling

for acts of parliament to protect them against the effects of the law, which law they have violated in quitting their flocks, after having vowed to God, that they believed themselves called by the Holy Ghost to take on them the cure of souls.

However, Mr. STANLEY had an argument against the motion; and that argument, as it is not a bad one, it would by no means be fair to overlook. It was as follows:—"It was clear to him that "no peasant in Ireland was so "dull as not to understand that "it was a matter of perfect indif- "ference, whether 12s. were paid "to the Clergy for tithe, and 40s. "to the Landlord for rent, or the "whole 52s. to the Landlord. It "has been contended, that tithes "were paid by the consumer; "but whether tithes were paid "by the landholder in rent or by "the consumer, made no differ- "ence to his argument. If they "were paid by the consumer, God "knows, an exceedingly small "portion was paid by the unfor- "tunate population of Ireland. "He would ask whether the pre- "sent measure could tend in the "slightest degree to raise the "peasantry of Ireland from the "state of degradation in which "they were plunged. No man "who had not seen the interior of "an Irish peasant's cabin could "form any conception of the "misery and wretchedness which "is there to be found. He wished "most earnestly that the means "might be afforded of raising the "peasantry of Ireland from their

"present degraded condition, of "removing from their minds that "callous indifference to misery "which a long acquaintance with "suffering had impressed upon "their characters. If it could be "proved that tithes were paid by "the consumer, he confessed he "could not see how a country "purely agricultural, and export- "ing its produce, could be bene- "fitted by the abolition of tithes. "He believed that the four great "evils under which Ireland la- "boured were the want of a "resident gentry, want of capital, "want of employment, and want "of education. All these four "wants, he was ready to assert, "would be materially increased "by diminishing the income of "the clergy. It was of the ut- "most importance to the happi- "ness and the best interests of "the people of Ireland, that there "should be a class of men liberal, "enlightened, necessarily well "educated, compellible and now "compelled to spend their incomes "in the country; a class of men "obliged by the decencies of life, "if not by higher motives, to live "temperately, honestly and so- "berly, and diffusing the benefits "of their influence and example."

Now, as to its being *all the same* to the people, whether *the use of the land* be partly paid for, partly in rent and partly in tithe, or, wholly in rent, I agree, that, where all are of the *same religion*, where there is no irritation prevailing, and where parson and landlord are equally just, it is *all the same to the RENTER*; and, if

the state of things be such, that the rent is all consumed by *idlers*, it is as well for the nation that it be consumed by a black-coated idler as by a blue-coated idler. But, in Ireland, the people detest the black-coated idlers, whom they regard as their mortal foes. Their own places of worship, for instance, cost them something, which would not be the case if the churches were restored to them. The hatreds and feuds, arising from the powers and emoluments of the Protestant Church, cause not less than *a hundred thousand soldiers and others to be constantly employed* to watch, detect and punish the people. These soldiers and others are *great consumers*. They swallow the food necessary for half a million of labourers. Whatever they consume must be deducted from the meals of the people. Besides this, out of these hatreds arises an uncertainty as to the possession of any thing. And all these evils arise from the existence, not of *tithes* only, but of the Protestant Church and its Clergy.

One of the wants of Mr. STANLEY is a "*resident gentry*." There cannot be that without *peace and safety*; and these cannot be with a church which is, and which *must be held in detestation* by six-

sevenths of the people, and a church that is withal so vigorous as that of Skibbereen; and, as to the *parsons* being "*a resident gentry*;" as to the people looking up to them for an "*example*;" as to their *exemplary lives!* But, at any rate, as to the *Catholics* looking up to them as *an example to follow*; the supposition is little short of madness, and it must, one would hope, belong to the reporter, and not to Mr. STANLEY.

Mr. STANLEY chose to confine himself, in estimating the *cost of tithes*, to the *individual* who renders them; to the *renter* especially. But, Sir, there is the nation, *as a whole*. If we have to take away tithes, we are not, as you fallaciously put the matter, to give them to the *landlord*. They do not *belong* to him, any more than the *real estates*, called church-property, belong to the whole of the landlords. The whole of this property *belongs* to the nation. To the Irish tenant, it might, *perhaps*, be matter of "*perfect indifference*," whether 12s. were paid by him to the parson and 40s. to the landlord, or the whole 52s. to the landlord. But, it would not be a matter of *satisfaction* to him, whether the 12s. went to the Government to reduce his taxes, instead of going to the

person, for the parson and his wife and children to consume.

This is the most interesting view of the matter; and this is precisely the view of it which you have chosen not to take. The tithes are in fact a tax, because the amount of them can be applied to the reduction of taxes. The same may be said of the real estates of the church. It is all so much public property. It is now expended upon an Establishment called a Church. Mr. Hume has shown that that church renders no service, or very little; and, therefore, he proposes to inquire whether a part of this property ought not to be employed for other purposes. What is in fact your answer to this? Why, that it is no difference to the renter of a piece of ground, whether he pay part of the rent to the parson and part to the landlord, or all to the landlord. No difference at all to him, perhaps, in the first instance, and not much to the nation at large; but a great deal of difference to both would there arise from his paying the parson's part to the Government.

Then as to the *real property* of the church, would the people of Ireland be none the better, pray, if that property were sold, and the amount applied to the reduction of debt and taxes. Somebody would buy the property; and, the necessity of a standing army and of all the means of coercion being removed, the country would be habitable, and these purchasers would become a resident gentry.

Thus, then, the abolition of this

church would do something, and a great deal for Ireland. The people want peace and bread much more than they want education; but if they did want education, how could they obtain it in the present state of things. At any rate there can be no risk in the adoption of any change. You yourself are forward to declare that the miseries of an Irishman's cabin are *beyond description*. You call the Irish an *unfortunate population*. You say they are *degraded, and have a callous indifference to misery!* What, then, can make them worse? You are speaking, be it remembered, of a people for whom you and your relations and connexions have been making laws for centuries. What has made them this degraded and miserable people? Not their own natures; for, they are amongst the quickest and most intelligent, and, beyond all comparison the most laborious of mankind. What then should have reduced them to their present state? What but the Protestant Church, whose influence it was object of Mr. Hume to diminish? The Irish were not a degraded, a half-naked, a starving people at the time when the cathedrals and churches mentioned by Mr. CALLES pointed their spires to the skies. This Protestant Church has, for ages, spread desolation, degradation and misery over that once happy country; and peace it will never know, happiness it will never taste of, and England will never enjoy one moment of security, until that church "by law established," shall be by law totally and for ever suppressed.

W.M. COBBETT.

TURNPIKE-TOLLS.

PROCEEDINGS AT BATTLE.

The following letter will speak for itself. It seems to settle the question about *refunding*, which is the thing that I have always had in view:—

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Kensington, May 16, 1824.

SIR,—Your readers were, about a fortnight ago, informed that there was to be a Petty Sessions of Justices of the Peace at Battle in Sussex, on the 11th instant, at which was to be settled these questions relative to the late Turnpike Extortions; namely, “1st, Whether it were now too late to complain of extortions which took place before the 1st of January last? and, 2d. Whether the complainant against the collectors for leases could insist upon a five pounds penalty without mitigation?” The first of these questions was, by the Magistrates at Battle, decided in the negative, and the latter in the affirmative. So that you see, Sir, it is by no means too late yet for the public to obtain redress for the late numerous wrongs done at the Turnpike-gates.

In order to make this decision as useful as possible to the public, I will, by your leave, give that public a history of the transactions, out of which the above decision arose.

The example of the toll-renters close round London was too profitable not to be followed by toll-renters elsewhere — it was followed pretty generally. I was some months ago informed of ex-

tortions in Kent and Sussex, similar to those near London. The public have, through your columns, been informed of the manner in which the offenders were called to account and dealt with at Cranbrook, in Kent. They have also been informed of a former decision by the Bench at Battle. But these fall short of the great principle of *refunding*, for which I have all along contended.

It was not convenient for me to go to Battle, and my place was supplied by my eldest Son, who had, indeed, bestowed much more attention on the Turnpike Acts than I had. He on the 11th of April obtained convictions in mitigated penalties, in consequence of the summonses which I had applied for before. These not being to his satisfaction, he applied for and obtained another summons, returnable on the 27th of April. This summons was fruitless, from an error in the serving of the summons. But he then obtained a summons for the Toll-Collector of the Rye-gate, whom he charged with taking over-toll from a man with an ass cart, named CATT. CATT is a man 61 years old, has been nearly blind 18 years, and yet he got the better part of his living by going weekly from BACHLEY to RYE, and back, with his ass cart, to carry parcels and light things. This poor man's was a very hard case. It is clear that the Act of the 2d of the King never meant his cart to be charged with the higher toll; but, at any rate, to take it from him in the face of the Act of the 4th of the King, was most impudent as well as cruel.

The Rye-gate is on a road called the Flimwell-road, the tolls

of which are rented by one JAMES DAWS. The summons was for the *Toll-Collector*, who was the offender, though it might have been for the Renter. However, my Son's complaint was against the *Collector*. Poor CATT was the witness to prove the taking of the over-toll, and the Clerk of the Road was the witness to prove that the tolls were *let* or *leased*; that being necessary to be proved, in order to obtain the *five pounds* penalty without mitigation.

Poor CATT had been, according to his account, overcharged 19s. 6d. at the Bachley and Rye Gates. It was my Son's intention to give him the complainant's share of the fine; but, as Oxrr could not then have sworn, that he expected to get nothing by the conviction, my Son gave him before-hand (and as soon as he had got the summons) out of his own pocket, the 19s. 6d. On the 27th of April, when the summons was got, my Son offered to Mr. Daws, the Toll-renter, to drop all proceedings, if Daws would refund to CATT, pay CATT's expenses to and from Battel, and sign a declaration, that he, Daws, would refund to every one who had paid over-toll.

This proposition was rejected by Daws, the Toll-renter: therefore, the proceedings went on; and, on the 11th instant, the hearing took place. The public will please to observe; that the case of Daws is the case of Levi, and of all the toll-renters round London, whose over-takings have been so enormous. The Magistrates at Battel had plenty of time for thought, for deliberation, and for obtaining legal advice. My Son had the same party before them

on the 27th of April, but the Magistrates, of whom Mr. CURTRIS, one of the Members for the county, was one, and was in the Chair, did not decide, because my Son had not evidence to prove that the tolls were *let* or *leased*. So that here was *no haste*. And, besides, the Toll-renter had Mr. MILLER, Attorney, of Goudhurst, to defend him. Every thing that could be done was done to persuade the Magistrates that they had power to mitigate. They, however, decided, that they had not the power to mitigate in such a case; and they convicted the offender in the full penalty of *five pounds*.

The Toll-renter now said, that he would *appeal against the conviction*. My Son, however, told him, that unless he at once paid the penalty, and also signed a declaration similar to that proposed to him on the 27th of April, he, my Son, would immediately apply for *nineteen other summonses* against the Toll-Collector. The Toll-renter surrendered, however, without more summoning. He paid the penalty, and he signed a declaration, in the following words:—

"Battel, May 11, 1881.
 "I, James Daws, Lessee of the
 "Gates at Backley and at Rye,
 "on the Flimwell-road, finding,
 "by the decisions of the Wor-
 "shipful the Magistrates, made
 "at Battel, on Tuesday, the 13th
 "April, and on Tuesday, this
 "11th May, that the toll of three
 "pence in winter, and three half-
 "pence in summer, greater than
 "the usual toll payable on that
 "road for carts, not drawn by
 "more than one horse or two oxen,
 "was not warranted by law to be
 "taken after the 19th of July
 "last; and the said greater toll

" having been taken during the
" time between the 19th of July and
" the 1st of January last, at the
" above gates: hereby declare, to
" all such persons as can prove
" that such greater toll has been
" paid by them, during the said
" time, at the said gates, THAT I
" AM READY TO REPAY TO THEM
" THE SUMS THEY HAVE SO PAID.

(Signed) " JAMES DAWS.
" Witnessed by W. Cobbett, Jun."

This, Sir, is a fair and just settlement. This is precisely what I proposed to Levi at Bow-street; but he, in return for my equitable proposition, called me but the vilest of names.—However, let us hope that he will now be more reasonable. There is no one circumstance to distinguish his case from that of Mr. Daws, renter of the Flimwell tolls. Their cases are exactly the same. The law applying to them is the same, and most assuredly the proceedings against the parties will be the same. Nothing could be plainer than Mr. Daws's case. He took the over-toll of CATT. He took it from error, or he took it knowing that he was violating the law. If the latter, he really ought to suffer severely; and, if the former, ought he not to refund? Is it not outrageous for a man to say that he has taken our money by mistake; but that, having taken it, he will keep it! This is, however, at present, the language of the London Toll-renters; a language which, I trust, we shall soon hear that they have been induced to change.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Wm. COBBETT.

PETITION
TO THE COMMONS,
ON THE SUBJECT OF THE IMPOSI-
TION PRACTISED UPON THE HOUSE
BY THE KENSINGTON TRUST.

" To the Honourable the
Commons of Great Bri-
tain and Ireland in Par-
liament assembled.

" The Petition of William
Cobbett, of Kensington, in
the County of Middlesex,

" Most humbly sheweth—

" That your Honourable House
have, since the first day of the
present month, passed an Act
for the " more effectually repair-
ing, widening, and improving
" the road from Hyde Park
" Corner to Counter's Bridge,
" and certain other roads in the
" County of Middlesex, and for
" Lighting, Watching, and Water-
" ing the said roads."

" That this Act contained in its
preamble, the following words, to
wit:—" And whereas the Trus-
tees, appointed by or in person-
" ance of the said two first re-
" cited Acts, have repaired and
" improved the said roads, and
" have made great progress in
" carrying into execution the
" powers and authorities thereby
" vested in them, and although
" they have paid off and dis-
" charged part of the said monies
" borrowed on the credit of the
" tolls, authorized to be taken
" upon the said roads, a consi-
" derable sum still remains un-
" discharged, and cannot be paid
" off, and the said annual sum of
" one thousand pounds be paid to
" the said Committee of Paving
" for St. George, Hanover-square;
" nor can the said roads be effec-
" tually amended, widened, im-

" proved, and maintained in repair; unless the term and powers granted by the said two first recited Acts be continued, and further provisions be made for that purpose."

" That the said Act was sent by your Hon. House to the Right Hon. the House of Lords; that it was read a first and second time in that Right Hon. House, and was then referred to a Committee; that the said Committee, after having examined witnesses for the Act, and after having also examined the accounts of the said roads, decided, that the preamble of the said Act had not been proved; that thus the House of Lords declared not to have been proved that which your Honourable House had actually enacted as having been proved; and that their Lordships did accordingly vote, on the 12th instant, that the said Act or Bill should be recommitted on that day six months. That the above quoted part of the preamble of the said Act contained an unqualified falsehood; seeing that the Treasurer of the said road, had a balance of upwards of four thousand five hundred pounds in his hands at the moment when he and the other Petitioners of the Bill (all of them Trustees of the road) were declaring to your Hon. House that they could not, without a new Act, pay off a debt of one thousand five hundred pounds; that your Hon. House were, therefore, greatly imposed upon by the persons who petitioned for the Bill, and by the persons who came before your Committee to prove the preamble thereof.

" That the Petitioners for the Bill were—Samuel Everingham

Sketchley, Chairman, George Vardy, Henry Rowed, William Forstein, Henry Wilmot, William Thornton, Richard Chase, Frederick Platt Barlow, John Groome, and George Barke; that these Petitioners state in their Petition, that they are Trustees of the said road; that the Petitioner, S. E. Sketchley, states that he is the Chairman of the Trustees; that it was proved, before the said Committee of the Lords that he is also Treasurer of the said road.

" That all those Petitioners ought to have known, and that the said S. E. Sketchley must of necessity have known, the true state of the pecuniary affairs of the said road; and that, nevertheless, they in their said Petition make to your Honourable House the following false statement, to wit: " That although the Trustees have proceeded in the execution of the said trust reposed in them with the utmost care and frugality, yet they find, from the great increase of expense for labour and materials for repairing the said roads, the produce of the tolls at present authorized to be collected is not more than sufficient to enable them to pay the said annual sum of one thousand pounds, and the remaining debt due as aforesaid, and effectually to amend, pave, and drain the said roads and foot-paths, and keep the same in good repair, and to light, watch, and water the same, as required by the said Acts, and to effect certain improvements on the said roads and foot-paths which are necessary, by widening the same, and otherwise, for the convenience and safety of the public, and to defray the se-

"veral other expenses attending
"the execution of the said Act, and
"that unless the present tolls are
"continued, and further powers
"given to the said Trustees, the
"several purposes aforesaid can-
"not be effected."

"Your humble Petitioner prays
your Honourable House to ob-
serve the following facts:—

"1. That these Petitioners here
assert, that the produce of the
present tolls is not more than
sufficient for the purposes of the
road; and that those purposes
cannot be fulfilled unless the pre-
sent tolls be continued by a new
Act.

"2. That their own surveyor,
Mr. Francis, declared upon oath,
before the said Committee of the
Lords, that the road might not
only be kept in proper repair, but
that many houses might be pulled
down, and several streets widened,
and yet, that the present tolls
might be considerably diminished;
an oath in direct contradiction to
the allegation of the Trustees in
their Petition to your Honourable
House.

"3. That the Bill, as finally
passed by your Honourable House,
does, in one of its enactments,
make a considerable reduction in
the present tolls; an enactment
in flat contradiction to the pream-
ble of the Bill itself.

"Your Petitioner presumes not
to express an opinion with regard
to the punishment due to persons
who have thus knowingly and pre-
meditatedly employed statements
for the manifest purpose of impos-
ing upon your Honourable House,
and of inducing you to pass an
Act, the principal enactments of
which are at irreconcileable va-
riance with the preamble, while

the preamble is at open war with
the truth; but, as the means of
protection, for himself and others,
against dangers such as that which
they have now narrowly escaped,
he prays that your Honourable
House will be pleased to adopt
such measures as you in your wis-
dom, shall deem most meet for
effectually preventing similar im-
positions in future.

"And your Petitioner will
ever pray,
"Wm. COBBETT."

When this Petition was pre-
sented, the following curious oc-
currence took place, if the report
in the *Morning Chronicle* be cor-
rect:—

"Mr. Hume presented a Peti-
tion from William Cobbett,
complaining of the false allega-
tion from the Trustees of the
Kensington Turnpike Trust, that
they had not the means of pay-
ing their debt unless the existing
toll were continued for 21 years;
which allegation had induced
the House of Commons to pass
a Bill that had since been thrown
out in the House of Lords, in
consequence of the Trustees
having been unable to prove the
preamble. The Petitioner pray-
ed that the House would enact
such laws as might prevent the
occurrence of such abuses in
future.—On the motion that the
Petition be brought up,

"Mr. Byng defended the con-
duct of the Trustees, and con-
tended that there was no foun-
dation for the charge against
them; their only object being
the improvement of the line of
road under their superinten-
dence."

" Mr. Hume replied, that his Honourable Friend the Member for Middlesex *must be wholly ignorant of the matter*. It appeared from a paper which (as we understood the Honourable Gentleman) had that day been laid on the table, that the Trustees had *practised the grossest falsehood*. They had stated that they were unable to pay their debt, at the very moment at which it was proved, that they had four thousand five hundred and odd pounds in their possession. *No ingenuity could excuse such conduct*.

" After a few words from Mr. Byng, and a brief rejoinder from Mr. Hume, the Petition was brought up, read, and ordered to be printed."

I put this on record in order that we may turn to it another time. Mr. Byng defended the conduct of the Trustees! There was, he said, *no foundation* for the charge against them! The public have seen their *accounts*. The public can read this petition. And yet this County-Member says, that there is no foundation for the charge against them! Why did they not prove *their preamble* before the Lords? They had proved it before the Commons. They had *proved it to Mr. Byng*; but the Lords found it to be *false*. Why do they not venture upon another bill? No; and they will not venture upon one even next year. Their conduct this year will be remembered. They cannot be believed. We shall be heard against them, if they again attempt any of their tricks.

BEER BILL.

THERE is an uncommon stir amongst the venders of *drugs* against this Bill. It appears, however, that it will be carried; and a great benefit it will be to the country. I have no room here to make observations upon it at any length. I may, perhaps, do it in my next. The insult of Mr. ROBINSON in boasting of the happiness of the people; and in taunting us Reformers, is not easy to be forgiven; but, really, this Beer Bill will cover "a multitude of sins." A fig for the "*liberality*" of the Government, about which so much has been said. That is nonsense; but, this Beer Bill is sense. I know what a great good it will be; and I, for my part, thank the Ministers from the bottom of my heart.

GAME BILL.

THIS Bill has been so much changed, that, I should suppose, Mr. WORTLEY can hardly know it when he sees it. It will not, I should think, pass the House of Lords; and, indeed, its author seems to be very shy of bringing it to its last trial in the House of Commons. It is a most ridiculous and bad thing now; but not so full of injustice as it was. The truth is, that the Parliament does not know what to do with the evil. To give up the Game, or any part of it, they do not like, and yet, without this the law cannot be changed for the better.

**SMITH,
THE MISSIONARY.**

THERE is more outcry about the death (a *natural* one) of this mischievous CANTER, than there was about all the cuttings and the killings of 1817 and 1819. This fellow was labouring to plunge a whole colony into bloodshed. He was tried and condemned, and then he was *pardoned*. He has since died. What, was the fellow to be *immortal*? Was the canting caitiff to go off, at last, alive, like Elija? Petitions pour in from all parts of the kingdom. But, from whom? From that canting crew, who *actually applauded* the cuttings, choppings, and killings at Manchester! What! are we to give inquiry to their petitions about this canter, when they cried out against all inquiry into killing and wounding of *five hundred* Englishmen, women, and children? Thousands fall in Ireland with less noise than is made by the fall of this one canter.

**SUBSCRIPTION FOR
BYRNE.**

Mr. Bell - - -	£1	0	0
Homo - - -	2	0	0
Lewes Flanigan, Esq.	5	0	0
Mr. Cobbett - - -	1	0	0
Crispin - - -	0	2	6

Thomas Hardy - - -	£0	10	0
C. W., Maidstone - - -	0	10	0
Bell's Life in London	2	0	0
J. B. - - -	1	0	0
J. G. D. - - -	1	0	0
R. B. - - -	0	10	0
E. D. Esq. - - -	2	0	0
Z. - - -	0	10	0
Mr. Harmer - - -	2	2	0
A Lover of Fair Play	1	1	0
George Fordham - - -	1	0	0
H. P. - - -	1	0	0
R. L. - - -	1	0	0
G. H. - - -	0	10	0
E. H. - - -	0	10	0
H. - - -	2	0	0

Some Friends at Liverpool, by the hands of

Thos. Smith - - -	2	18	6
C. Taylor, Esq. M. P.	5	0	0
E. Heagren Gibbs, Esq.	1	0	0
Mr. S—e - - -	1	0	0
Mr. Hurst - - -	0	5	0
H. no B. - - -	0	12	0
Mr. J. Mews - - -	1	0	0
Mr. J. Wood - - -	0	5	0
Mr. J. Colebrook - - -	0	2	0
Mr. Thos. Fulligar - - -	0	2	0
Mr. T. Adams - - -	0	2	0
Mr. N. Newman - - -	0	1	0
G. Kinloch, Esq. Kin-			
loch, N. B. - - -	1	0	0
Sir Thos. Beevor, Bart.	1	0	0
C. M. Riley, Wakefield	0	5	0
J. R. and a few Friends	1	0	0
F. A. - - -	0	5	0
J. W. - - -	1	1	0
Some Friends in Suf-			
folk, by the hands			
of J. Gudgeon - - -	1	7	6
Mr. Wm. Plower - - -	0	2	6

TO IRISH READERS.

THE REGISTER may, for the future, be had of Mr. James Thomson, 15, Suffolk-street, Dublin; also, COTTAGE ECONOMY—YEAR'S RESIDENCE IN AMERICA—SERMONS—RIDE IN FRANCE, &c.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 16th May.

	Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat.....	62	5	
Rye	44	9	
Barley	34	10	
Oats	24	2	
Beans	38	3	
Peas	37	0	

Aggregate Average of the six weeks preceding May 15, by which importation is regulated.

	Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat.....	64	7	
Rye	43	5	
Barley	35	3	
Oats.....	24	4	
Beans	38	2	
Pease	36	8	

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c., sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 15th May.

Qrs.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat..	4,711	for 15,358	5	0
Average, 66	2			
Barley 3,074....	6,656	19	5	.....
Oats..	9,041....	12,428	17	2
Rye.....	64.....	134	16	0
Beans..	1,040....	1,923	4	1
Peas....	250.....	481	15	3
			37	7

Friday, May 21.—The supplies of this week are only middling. Fine dry Wheat has again made a trifling advance, but other qualities still sell heavily. Barley is rather more free in disposal than on Monday. Beans are a trifle

dearer. Peas are unaltered. Oats have advanced 2s. per quarter since Monday, but the trade has not been so brisk to-day as on Wednesday.

Monday, May 24.—The arrivals of all sorts of Grain last week were tolerably good, and the quantity of Oats was large. This morning the fresh supplies consist of only moderate quantities of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, also several more vessels from the North with Oats. Prime dry samples of Wheat sell freely at an advance of 1s. per quarter on the terms of this day se'nights, and there is more trade for middling qualities, but damp samples are still neglected.

Although the bonded Barley is liberated, yet this trade has become more lively for grinding parcels, and 1s. per quarter advance is obtained on the terms of last Monday. Beans are rather dearer. Boiling Peas sell briskly at rather more money, having but few at market. Grey Peas are unaltered. Oats have advanced 1s. to 2s. per quarter since this day se'nights, but there has not been so much life in the trade as on Friday, having a good quantity at market. There is a demand for fresh Flour, but other kinds still are very dull.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old)	62s.	to	72s.
——— white, (old)	48s.	—	78s.
——— red, (new)	42s.	—	48s.
——— fine	50s.	—	58s.
——— superfine	62s.	—	64s.
——— white, (new)	48s.	—	52s.
——— fine	54s.	—	62s.
——— superfine	68s.	—	71s.
Flour, per sack	55s.	—	60s.
——— Seconds	50s.	—	55s.
——— North Country	46s.	—	50s.

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From May 17 to May 22, both inclusive.

<i>Whence.</i>	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Malt.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>	<i>Beans.</i>	<i>Flour.</i>
Aberdeen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aldbro'	750	303	38	.....	102	20
Alempouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banff .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgewater .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berwick .....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	20
Bridport .....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Boston .....	.....	.....	.....	8761	.....	.....
Bridlington .....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
Carmarthen .....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	.....
Dundee	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester } Essex	67	32	837	.....	43	710
Harwich } Essex	709	.....	655	.....	45	150
Leigh } Essex	989	60	.....	15	96	.....
Maldon } Essex	706	135	145	.....	276	998
Eastbourne .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exeter .....	.....	.....	70	10	.....	.....
Gainsbro' .....	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....
Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	2569	.....	.....
Inverness	100	.....	.....	250	.....	.....
Ipswich	136	303	1696	.....	14	260
Kent	1373	180	431	498	361	1300
Lynn .....	.....	.....	.....	384	.....	.....
Newhaven .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Penryn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Plymouth	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poole .....	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarborough .....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
Stockton .....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	220
Southwold	348	225	.....	10	.....	.....
Wells .....	.....	310	.....	50	.....	270
Whitby .....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
Wisbeach .....	.....	.....	.....	2358	.....	.....
Woodbridge	369	162	87	.....	36	437
Yarmouth	51	676	1310	5	.....	1632
Cork .....	.....	300	.....	825	.....	.....
Dundalk .....	.....	.....	.....	335	.....	.....
Dungarvon .....	.....	.....	.....	415	.....	.....
Waterford .....	.....	.....	.....	245	.....	.....
Youghall .....	.....	.....	.....	1810	.....	.....
Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 &
Total	5688	2786	5319	19752	972	6134 500 &

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:

Rye, — ; Pease, 364 ; Tares, 10 ; Linseed, — ; Rapeseed, — ;

Brank, 21 ; Mustard, 365 ; Flax, — ; and Seeds, 190 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	50	82
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	44	76
— red, English, ditto ..	58	80
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	52	74
Rye Grass	per qr..	25
Turnip, new, white .. per bush.	10	12
— red & green .. ditto ..	10	16
— yellow Swedes ditto ..	9	11
Mustard, white, ditto ..	7	11
— brown.....ditto ..	8	14
Caraway	per cwt	50
Coriander.....ditto ..	8	13
Sahfoin.....per qr..	30	38
Trefoil	per cwt	18
Ribgrass	ditto ..	23
Canary, common ..per qr..	40	48
— fine	ditto ..	48
Tares	per bush.	3
Hempseed	per qr..	36
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign	ditto ..	30
— fine English		
for sowing	ditto ..	42
Rapeseed, 2 <i>qrs.</i> to 26 <i>lb.</i> per last.		48
Foreign Tares, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>		
Linseed Oil Cake, 9 <i>lb.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> per 1000.		
Foreign ditto, 5 <i>lb.</i> per ton.		
Rape Cake, 4 <i>lb.</i> per ton.		

Monday, May 24.—The arrivals
from Ireland last week were 18

firkins of Butter; and 5350 bales
of Bacon; and from Foreign ports,
4033 casks of Butter.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, May 24.

	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	3	8 to 4
Mutton.....	3	10 — 4 10
Veal.....	4	6 — 5 6
Pork.....	4	2 — 5 2
Lamb	5	4 — 6 4
Beasts ... 2,637 | Sheep ... 18,260		
Calves 245 | Pigs 240		

NEWGATE (same day).

	s. d.	s. d.
Beef	3	0 to 4
Mutton.....	3	4 — 4 4
Veal	3	8 — 5 4
Pork.....	3	4 — 5 4
Lamb.....	4	0 — 6 0

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

	s. d.	s. d.
Beef.....	2	10 to 4
Mutton.....	3	4 — 4 4
Veal	3	4 — 5 4
Pork.....	4	0 — 5 4
Lamb.....	5	0 — 6 4

Price of Bread.—The price of
the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10*½d.* by
the full-priced Bakers.

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Ton.				
Ware	2	10	to	4 0
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2 0
Chats	1	15	—	0 0
Common Red	0	0	—	0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.				
Ware	2	10	to	4 0
Middlings.....	2	0	—	0 0
Chats	1	15	—	0 0
Common Red	2	10	—	3 10

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay .. 80s. to 115s.				
Straw ..	40s.	to	48s.	
Clover ..	95s.	to	126s.	
St. James's.—Hay.....70s. to 126s.				
Straw...	33s.	to	51s.	
Clover 100s.	to	126s.		

Whitechapel. Hay .. 90s. to 120s.				
Straw.	42s.	to	48s.	
Clover..	100	to	136s.	

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.
	s. to s. d.				
Aylesbury	56 65 0	35 38 0	25 32 0	38 44 0	40 42 0
Banbury	60 66 0	36 37 6	23 27 0	40 44 0	0 0 0
Basingstoke	53 72 0	32 36 0	24 26 0	40 47 0	0 0 0
Bridport.....	56 70 0	24 28 0	18 22 0	49 0 0	0 0 0
Chelmsford.....	52 70 0	33 37 0	25 30 0	34 42 0	34 38 0
Derby	66 80 0	36 44 0	26 32 0	42 48 0	0 0 0
Devizes.....	52 74 0	30 38 0	26 32 0	42 48 0	0 0 0
Dorchester.....	48 76 0	24 32 0	20 25 0	38 48 0	0 0 0
Exeter.....	70 80 0	28 38 0	22 28 0	40 44 0	0 0 0
Guildford	56 74 0	35 40 0	24 31 0	40 48 0	38 40 0
Henley	52 76 0	35 39 0	24 30 0	38 44 0	36 45 0
Horncastle.....	60 70 0	24 34 0	16 28 0	40 50 0	0 0 0
Hungerford.....	47 69 0	26 34 0	18 31 0	36 44 0	0 0 0
Lewes	56 64 0	0 0 0	25 27 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Lynn	50 64 0	28 31 0	21 26 0	38 39 0	0 0 0
Newbury	52 78 0	29 37 0	21 30 0	38 44 0	39 40 0
Newcastle	52 72 0	28 35 0	24 31 0	36 41 0	36 44 0
Northampton....	56 67 0	35 36 0	23 28 0	38 45 0	0 0 0
Nottingham	63 0 0	39 0 0	26 0 0	44 0 0	0 0 0
Reading	55 75 0	30 38 0	22 30 0	35 44 0	34 43 0
Stamford.....	50 68 0	28 39 0	20 31 0	33 50 0	0 0 0
Swansea	65 0 0	38 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Truro	64 0 0	37 0 0	29 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Uxbridge	52 76 0	35 38 0	26 31 0	36 44 0	34 42 0
Wimborne.....	44 70 0	24 37 0	26 30 0	40 54 0	0 0 0
Winchester.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Yarmouth.....	60 66 0	29 32 0	24 28 0	36 39 0	36 39 0
Dalkeith*	25 34 0	25 31 0	20 24 0	20 24 0	20 24 0
Haddington*.....	27 36 0	24 31 0	19 23 0	19 23 0	19 23 0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, May 18.—The variable opinion with regard to the result of the quarter-day, added to that of the proposed Grinding Bonded Wheat Bill, have unitedly produced such an effect on the minds of dealers, that very little business was done during the past week in any article of the Corn Trade; and this day's market having been very partially and scarcely attended, the few sales made in Wheats were at a reduction in value of 2d. to 3d. per bushel from the prices of last Tuesday; and Beans were 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower, which are the only alterations we have to note upon the currency of this day se'nnight.

WHEAT, per 70lbs.				OATS, per 40lbs.			FLOUR, per 280lbs.				
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
English	9	6	to	11	0	English	3	10	—	4	2
Scotch	9	6	—	11	0	Scotch	3	10	—	4	3
Welsh	9	6	—	11	0	Welsh	3	10	—	4	2
Irish ..	8	3	—	10	3	Irish	3	3	—	3	10
Foreign ..	0	0	—	0	0						
Per 9gal.	8	0	—	9	0						

BARLEY, per 60lbs.				BEANS, per qr.			OATMEAL, 240lbs.				
English	5	0	—	5	8	English	33	0	—	55	0
Scotch	5	0	—	5	8	Scotch	33	0	—	34	0
Welsh	5	0	—	5	8	Irish	29	0	—	31	0
Irish	4	10	—	5	4	Dutch	0	0	—	0	0

MALT.				PEASE, per qr.			INDIAN CORN, per				
Boiling	46	b	—	50	0	qua.	48	0	—	50	0
Grey	39	0	—	44	0						

Imported into Liverpool from the 11th to the 17th May 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 2,821; Oats, 8,085; Malt, 262; and Peas, 2 quarters. Flour, 170 sacks, of 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 7 packs, of 240 lbs. American Flour, 5,829 barrels.

Norwich, May 22.—The Corn Trade was something better here to-day. —Wheat fetched 6ls. to 67s.; Barley, (in which there was but little business done,) 26s. to 33s.; and Oats, 26s. to 30s. per qr.

Bristol, May 22.—The sales of Corn, &c. at this place are very limited, at the prices below mentioned:—Best Wheat from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.; Barley, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 10*1/2*d.; Oats, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.; Beans, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; and Malt, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

Birmingham, May 20.—We have a free sale to-day for every article of the trade at a little more money, excepting Flour, which continues heavy, in consequence of the unwillingness of Bakers to hold stock, under the impression that it will not keep. There is but little Malting Barley wanted and but little offered. Our demand throughout the trade is fully equal to the supplies.—Wheat, 68s. to 70s.; Barley, 40s. to 42s.; Malt, 60s. to 64s.; Oats, 28s. to 30s.; Beans, 44s. to 52s.; and Peas, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Fine Flour, 63s. to 57s.; Second ditto, 49s. to 50s. per sack.

Ipswich, May 22.—We had to-day a good supply of Wheat, and but little of any other Grain. Wheat was 1s. to 2s. per qr. higher, and other Grain was rather dearer. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 55s. to 67s.; Barley, 30s. to 34s.; Beans, 36s. to 39s.; and Oats, 26s. to 28s. per qr.

Wisbech, May 22.—There was a short supply of samples of any Grain at this day's market, of course little business was done. Wheat from 60s. to 64s. per quarter. Oats, from 12s. to 13*1/2*, 13s. per last of 21 coomb.

Boston, May 20.—There was but a very short supply of Grain at this day's market, and very little business doing at the following prices:—Wheat, 60s. to 66s.; Oats, 20s. to 26s.; and Beans, 36s. to 43s. per qr.

Wakefield, May 21.—There has been very little Grain fresh up for this day's market. The best samples of Wheat have met an improved demand at an advance of 1s. per qr.; all other sorts remain extremely dull at last week's prices: Fine Barley is inquired for, and the value

remains the same; no sale for middling descriptions. Oats and Shelling have found ready sale, the former 4d. per stone, and the latter 1s. per load dearer. No alteration in Beans or Malt. Rapeseed as last quoted.—Wheat, old and new, 60s. to 74s.; Barley, 24s. to 36s.; Beans, old and new, 38s. to 49s. per qr. 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoe Oats, 28s. to 32s. per quarter; Meal Oats, 14*lb.* to 16*lb.* per stone of 14*lb.*; Shelling, 37s. to 38s. per load of 28*lb.*; Malt, 42s. to 44s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 60s. to 63s. per sack of 280*lb.*; and Rapeseed, 23*lb.* to 26*lb.* per last.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended May 15, 1824.

	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
London	64	8....38	7....26	11
Essex	62	8....35	7....26	11
Kent.....	63	5....36	6....26	4
Sussex.....	59	0....32	3....24	1
Suffolk.....	59	9....32	3....26	1
Cambridgeshire	58	8....30	0....21	8
Norfolk.....	61	6....30	9....24	9
Lincolnshire	64	0....34	8....22	10
Yorkshire	63	6....35	11....21	7
Durham	67	10....0	0....30	9
Northumberland	59	4....37	7....26	7
Cumberland	69	2....42	0....32	1
Westmoreland	76	0....49	0....33	3
Lancashire	67	0....36	5....26	7
Cheshire	67	6....0	0....28	8
Gloucestershire.....	64	8....33	6....24	7
Somersetshire	64	4....34	4....23	2
Monmouthshire	66	8....38	1....0	0
Devonshire.....	67	7....33	10....23	5
Cornwall.....	60	4....35	7....28	7
Dorsetshire	61	6....31	2....23	8
Hampshire	58	9....32	1....23	6
North Wales	73	1....46	9....27	3
South Wales	64	5....38	6....22	8

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended May 15.

Wheat..	36,421 qrs.	| Barley..	16,190 qrs.	| Beans....	3,770 qrs.
Rye.....	614 qrs.	| Oats....	27,745 qrs.	| Peas.....	568 qrs.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, May 22.—A very good show of prime fat Beasts appeared at market to-day, many of which, in the earlier part of the morning, were taken off readily at 7s. per stone of 14*lb.*; but after the arrival of the mail, the Butchers were not over anxious at purchasing at more than 6s. 9d. per stone. Fat Mutton was much the same, as the last quotation. A considerable quantity of sheep were penned, and good Hoggetts fully maintained their price.

Hornastle, May 22.—Beef, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 8d. to 9d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

At *Morpeth* market on Wednesday, there was a short supply of Cattle, and fat sold readily; there being a full market of Sheep, they met with dull sale, and prices much the same.—Beef, from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d.; and Mutton, 5s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per stone, sinking offals.

Wakefield Cattle Market, May 19.—We had a good supply of both Beasts and Sheep to this day's market, with a very brisk demand, but higher prices than the previous market were not obtained.—Beasts, 380; Sheep and Lambs, 9550.

Skipton Cattle Market, May 11.—We had not so good a show of fat Cattle as at the last Fortnight Fair; in consequence of which there was a brisk market, but little alteration in price.

Bungay Fair was well attended. There was but a very indifferent show of Horses, and the few good ones fetched high prices; but little business was done.

Stow Fair good Horses were never so scarce; and any thing fit for the London market fetched very high prices. Mr. Charles Watts, of Seizingcote, refused 400 guineas for his beautiful bay horse Helbein, by Rubens.

Ashford Fair, (Kent), was held on Monday last; there was a large supply of lean Stock, which realised improved prices, caused by the quantity of keep. This Fair is considered the great mart for the sale of Bark, at which the price for the year is generally fixed; the fall this year (in consequence of the unprecedented demand for oak timber for the use of the navy) is very considerable; which, added to the large surplus of Foreign Bark at this time on hand, causes a larger supply to be thrown in the market than the demand requires; consequently a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent has taken place in the value of that article.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the BOROUGH.

Monday, May 24.—The late cold weather has checked the sap in the bines, and caused them to look yellow and unhealthy: should this be followed by flea, which is anticipated, it may prove very injurious, if not destructive, to the crop. Duty estimated at £100,000; but few in favour. New Hops have advanced full 10s.; for other sorts rather more is asked.

Maidstone, May 20.—The late unfavourable wet and cold weather has much altered the appearance of the Hop-bines, which are getting very yellow, and look unkindly;

still the severe frost does not seem to have affected them so much as

expected: there are some complaints of an increase of flea about Worcester, May 15.—63 pockets of Old Hops were this day weighed in our market. Prices are much the same as last quoted; but there is rather more demand for 1819's, and fine 1822's. The late cold winds have checked the growth of the plant in some places.

COAL MARKET, May 21.

Ships at Market.	Ships sold.	Price.
30½ Newcastle.	19½..31s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.	
10½ Sunderland	7½..30s. 6d.—41s. 6d.	

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 50.—No. 10.] LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1824. [Price 6d.

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

TO

MR. ALDERMAN WOOD,

On the Bill for authorising the Retail of Beer (in certain cases) without a Licence from a Justice, or Justices, or any other Magistrate, or Magistrates.

Kensington, 2d June, 1824.
Sir,

I HAVE been greatly surprised at your opposition to what is generally called the BEER-BILL, and I cannot refrain from remonstrating with you on the subject. Long have I been endeavouring to help to pull down the monopoly in the trade in Beer, so injurious to the people of England, so unjust towards them, so cruel in a thousand ways. I must confess, that I thought this monopoly so firmly rooted in the soil of taxation, that it never could be shaken. Contrary to my fears, the Ministers themselves have set about this almost holy work : and, judge you,

then, of my mortification, when I see you at the head of, or, at least, very forward in, an opposition against this Bill!

I propose to address to you some remarks upon the debate of Monday, the 24th of May, on Mr. MABESLY's motion for setting aside this Bill. The proposition (made by Mr. Robinson) was, for the House to go into a Committee on the Bill. This was opposed by Mr. MABESLY, who concluded with a motion for going into the Committee that day six months ; which motion is well known to be the same as a motion for rejecting the Bill altogether. This motion was rejected by the House, which went into the Committee.

This is a subject, perhaps, of greater interest than any one which has come, or which will come, before Parliament this year, if we except only the subjects connected with the peace of Ireland. The people at large are so deeply interested in this Beer trade, that they ought, if possible, to know the sentiments of every

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member relating to it. We shall, many a day hence, have to look back to what was said in Parliament upon this Bill. The debate must be matter of great interest now. I wish, too, to keep clear of all imputation as to misrepresenting or garbling. I will, therefore, insert the whole of the report of the debate, as I find that report in the Morning Chronicle of the 25th of May. When I have done that, I shall add my remarks.

The Order of the Day for the Consideration of the Beer Duties' Bill having been read, it was ordered that the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House do now resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Maberly said, the House should give the subject the greatest attention before they consented to pass this Bill. A Bill had been brought in last year which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated to be an experiment, and that experiment had entirely failed—a circumstance which should induce them to enter with caution on a subject in which such large interests were concerned. The present Bill originally professed to have two objects—the first to take the unequal duty off beer and lay it on malt; the next to open the beer trade to competition. As to the first of these objects, the Bill originally

had not performed the professions, for it had kept in effect a duty of twenty shillings a quarter on the persons who brewed their own beer, and retained a duty of 5s. on those who drank the beer of the public brewer. It had also, according to the documents submitted to him, imposed an additional duty of 4s. a barrel on table beer—an addition, in fact, of one hundred per cent. This part of the Bill had, however, been abandoned, and the part which remained was that which went to open the Beer Trade to the competition of the Retail Brewers. It had been stated, that the Bill was to be accompanied by measures which would give relief to the licensed victuallers; but so far from this being the case, the victuallers contended, that the London victuallers would be ruined, and that others would sustain material injury from this Bill. The grounds on which he should oppose the Bill at present were very simple; he contended, that a full inquiry should take place; he contended for the principle of free trade; but free trade was only to be attained by placing the whole duty on malt, and by taking off the duty on beer, relieving the brewer from all the trammels of the Excise, to which he was now subject. Though the present Bill might in some degree lower the price of beer, he thought it would do so by means much more liable to objection than those he proposed. The licensed publicans were, from their situation, entitled to much

consideration; they were commonly gentlemen's servants and others who had got a little money, and invested the whole of it in the purchase of leases of their houses. This capital they were liable to lose, on account of the slightest deviation from the line prescribed by the laws; they held it dependent upon their good behaviour, and were subject also to many other inconveniences too well known to require to be enumerated. There were 50,000 persons interested in the present system as brewers and publicans. All they asked was, that such a change as was contemplated should not be made without a full investigation. This was surely most reasonable, and he should on this ground move that the Bill be recommitted this day six months, in order to have the whole subject inquired into. He wished the trade to be as open and free as possible, but it was contrary to the principles of freedom to impose one description of duties on the rich who brewed their own beer, and a higher duty on the poor who were obliged to buy their beer. It was in vain to say that it was open to the poor to brew their own beer. They had not the capital to advance for materials; they could not allow it to improve by lying in large bodies, and the practical effect then was to burden him with an unfair duty of 3s. a quarter above the rich man. One part of the Bill had been got rid of, and he had no doubt that if the licensed victuallers had had advocates in the House as powerful as the brewers, it would have shared the same fate. He moved as an Amendment, that the House resolve itself into the Committee this day six months. Mr. Davenport seconded the Amendment. He opposed the Bill, because it was unjust. The licensed victuallers now lay under heavier rates and taxes, paid heavier rents than other tradesmen, and were subject also to the burden of quartering soldiers. They were also, as the present law stood, answerable to the Magistrates for the good order of their houses. It was unjust, therefore, to open them to the competition of the brewers, who were under no such restriction.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the first part of the argument of the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Maberly), referred to a question which had already been before the House, and decided on: and as it was now agreed that every thing that related to the change of duties, should be taken out of the Bill, he should say nothing on that subject, because it had no necessary connexion with the matter really under consideration. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) was at a loss to know what should be discussed in the Committee; because, as the Honourable Gentleman had admitted, that the price of beer would be lowered by the Bill, that sufficiently established the advantages that would result from it. The more so, that the price would

be lowered, proved that the beer was now maintained *at a higher price than was necessary*. A Committee was needed, it might be said, to show the loss to what had been called vested interests. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) conceived it possible that some loss, or rather some diminution of profit, might be occasioned by the Bill; but if that was admitted, was it to be a conclusive bar to an alteration of the law? The state of the law demanded some change, for it was extremely doubtful whether the brewers might not even now retail beer in the manner authorized by this Bill. It would be recollectcd, that in the last session the Honourable Member for Reading (Mr. F. Palmer,) had asked him whether there was any obstacle to brewers selling by retail, and he had answered that there was not, as far as the Excise was concerned. The same answer was given in a more formal manner, on an application to the Board of Excise. In consequence of that a number of brewers had set up trade in that way, prosecutions were commenced against them, both at Reading and Brentford, and convictions were obtained. Without being a lawyer, he confessed that he did not see how those convictions were sustainable on ground of reason. The convictions were brought by the parties concerned into the Court of King's Bench, and was argued the first term of this year, and was put off to the present term (he believed)

for further argument. Now the state of the law was at least so doubtful that the Court of King's Bench threw out a suggestion, that the law had better be settled by an enactment on the subject. On looking at the subject, he could not persuade himself that the public ought to be deprived of the advantage, because those who had, under the regulations of the law, enjoyed a practical monopoly, might have their profits in some degree lowered by competition [hear, hear!]. This argument, if it were allowed to prevail, would be good against opening any monopoly whatever [hear, hear!]. The parties could not say, in this case, that they had been taken by surprise. A Committee two years ago had decided against the monopoly, though they had recommended caution and time in abolishing it. An Honourable Member too (Mr. Brougham) had brought the subject under consideration in a Bill in which he went further than the present measure, for he had proposed to allow all persons to sell beer whether they had brewed it or no. Though he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had objected to that Bill on grounds which it was not now necessary to restate (chiefly on account of the Revenue), he had distinctly said, that he was not adverse to the principle of the measure, as far as it went to destroy the monopoly; but that he thought other means might be adopted to put the principle in force. He was satisfied

that nothing could depend on the investigation before a Committee, for the question was, Whether the injury to the persons who petitioned the House should form a permanent obstacle to the opening of the trade? He objected to the Committee, therefore, and called on the House to pronounce Aye or No, whether a free trade should be established in this essential article of life, and he hoped, nay, he confidently believed, that the House would declare, by its vote, that the interests of the poorer class of consumers should not be set aside, because those interests happened to interfere with the profits of a long-established monopoly [cheers].

Mr. Lockhart said, the Right Honourable Gentleman had truly stated the opinion of the Committee on the Beer trade, of which he (Mr. L.) happened to be Chairman. The Committee could not consider that the licensed victuallers could be considered to have a *vested interest*, when they might be deprived of their licences by the Board of Excise for certain causes, and held other licences terminable at the pleasure of the Magistrates. If, indeed, the brewers and victuallers had enjoyed a monopoly by patent, it could be set aside by *fieri facias*, because they had misused it by forcing on the public in all cases a weak, and in some cases, a *deleterious beverage*. The Committee, though they had not recommended the throwing open of the trade by legislative enactment, had

recommended to Magistrates, to open free houses wherever the monopoly existed. The Honourable Member contended that the poor, in their capacity of labourers, derived benefit from the encouragement now given to private brewing, and he was convinced that the present Bill, far from encouraging vice and immorality, would much benefit the morals as well as the comfort of the poor, by allowing them to drink good beer in their own houses, without being obliged, as they now were, to *mix with company they might wish to avoid*.

Mr. Wilson said, if the Bill only destroyed the monopoly of the brewers, he should concur with the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Lockhart); but he thought the case of the licensed victuallers was entitled to every consideration. If the Licensed Victuallers were relieved from the heavy duties and other burdens that pressed on them, the case might be different; but the advantages they enjoyed should not be taken away while their disadvantages remained. He anticipated, too, considerable inconvenience from the *assemblage at the doors of the brewers* of the persons who would resort thither for their beer, and who (whether vice and immorality were produced or not) would form a great *inconvenience to passengers*.

Mr. F. Palmer said, he anticipated from this measure more good to the mechanics, tradesmen, and to the mass of the people, than from any

other measure that could be introduced into the House. A strong proof of the advantages of retail brewing was to be found in the fact, that barley had risen in price, and maintained its advance ever since the practice began. The great brewers of this country were a *most enlightened and powerful body of men*, and from their talents, as well as wealth, *were entitled to every consideration*—he respected them much, but if they were ten times more powerful than they are, he had a duty to the public to perform. It was a fact that seemed to be lost sight of in this discussion, that the licensed victuallers and wholesale brewers, who petitioned against the Bill, would still hold an advantage of 8*s* per cent. over the retail brewers, whose competition they dreaded. The wholesale brewers had, in fact, every 12th cask duty free. Now, he should mention the sum received by some of the great public brewers of the metropolis in the course of a year. One of them £867*l.* 15*s.* returned to him on this account, and another 12,930*l.* and odd. This, surely, was no trifling advantage—the public-houses were *in the hands of the great brewers*, or if not their property, were supplied by them. He had been told by some of his friends, that it was no matter whether there were public or private brewers, as there were enough of them to produce competition. In answer to this he would state a fact—the public brewers met *in a town*

of Oakingham periodically, from all the range of country from High Wycombe, through Maidenhead and Windsor to Guilford, a range of 40 miles, to regulate how much wort they should run, and at what price they should sell their beer. He knew this from one of the parties who attended those meetings. What, in such a state of things, became of competition? [hear!]. It was denied, that in general the brewers had monopolized the public-houses. All he could say was, that in the part of the country with which he was most intimately acquainted, it was very rare to find a free house. He allowed that much of the evil of the present state of things had arisen from the monstrous neglect of the Magistracy. Where they had done their duty, there had been no complaints. The retail breweries, which this Bill sanctioned, were calculated to break down the abuses of the present system. In the town of Brighton there used to be constant complaints, but he understood that since the establishment of the retail breweries, that there was no better beer in any part of the kingdom. The same he knew to be the case in different places. Whether the public brewers had monopolized the public-houses or not, it was clearly their interest to do so. A house worth 100*l.*, if it had a sign-post affixed to it with a licence, became worth 30*l.* a-year. At the ordinary rate, fourteen years' purchase, the value to an indifferent person would be 420*l.*

But suppose such a house, as it frequently did, drew sixty barrels a month, the drawback from the Excise amounted to 90*l.* a-year, so that on this account it was worth to the brewer 420*l.* more than to any other person. He gave his warm support to the Bill.

Mr. Whitchurch said, that, being connected with one of the great London breweries, he should, as a matter of taste, have abstained from voting altogether; but when he considered that a great number of his constituents were licensed victuallers, who were *most unjustly treated by the Bill*, he should, for their sake, and not for his own, vote against the Bill.

Mr. Alderman Bridges opposed the Bill, and apprehended considerable inconvenience from the retail breweries. Persons would assemble to drink their beer in the neighbourhood of these retail shops, where they might commit disorders, which were less likely to take place in the houses of publicans, as they were under the control of the Magistrates. He thought the Bill was fraught with evils of great magnitude, and he should therefore support the Amendment.

Sir J. Sebright believed that Honourable Gentlemen were not generally aware of the injurious effects of the monopoly in the sale of beer. In many towns and villages with which he was acquainted, the monopoly was completely possessed by a particular brewer, who had no in-

ducement from competition to brew beer of a better quality. It was a monopoly under which the people of this country had long suffered, and he begged leave, as one of the Country Gentlemen in that House, to return the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite his sincere thanks for having brought forward this measure.

Mr. Calvert said, that it was not his intention originally to have said any thing on a subject in which he was himself personally interested. Representing, however, as he did, a very large body of persons who were deeply interested in this question, although it was generally his practice not to oppose a Bill going into the Committee, he should feel it his duty on the present occasion to support the Amendment of the Honourable Member for Abingdon (Mr. Maberly). He understood that it was the intention of the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite to make a great many alterations in the Bill. He intended to alter the title, to alter the preamble, and to strike out a great part of the Bill. Under these circumstances, he thought the best course the Right Honourable Gentleman could take, would be to print the Bill in its altered state, and defer the further consideration of it till the next Session. Perfectly satisfied, as he (Mr. C.) was, that the measure would totally ruin a large class of industrious individuals, he would give his cordial support to the Amendment.

Colonel Davies said, that a large capital had been embarked on the faith of the existing Acts of Parliament, and that, as a numerous and industrious class of persons would be ruined by the proposed measure, he should give his vote, although reluctantly, for the Amendment.

Sir E. Knatchbull said, that though sufficient attention might have been paid to the interests of the brewers, the interests of the publicans had not been sufficiently considered. In this and the last Session of Parliament numerous Petitions had been presented against Excise Licences, and if he (Sir E. K.) understood the operation of this Bill, the interests of the licensed victuallers would be very seriously affected by it. The Bill might, or might not operate beneficially to the public, but that it would operate injuriously to the interests of that particular class of individuals was indisputable. The Right Honourable Gentleman had engaged to take this subject into his consideration, with a view of extending to this class of persons the relief to which they might be entitled. Now, he thought he could satisfy the House that the Bill, with respect to duties, would afford no relief whatever to the licensed victuallers. As the law stood at present, the duties which had been imposed on the publicans during the war, would expire in two years. Now the duties imposed by the present Bill were to be permanently continued, and would place the pub-

licans in a worse situation than that in which they would have stood, had the war duties been suffered to expire. Their interests would not only suffer therefore from increased competition, but they were actually placed in a much worse situation by the new duties. He was not prepared to say whether a monopoly did or did not exist, to the extent which had been stated, but he should certainly feel it right, under all the circumstances, to vote for the Amendment.

Mr. Curwen said, that though he should have been anxious to support the private interest of the publicans in the county which he had the honour to represent, if he could have done so consistently with the permanent interests of the public; yet, when he considered the great advantages which the public at large would derive from this measure, it was impossible for him not to support the Bill. The consequence of the existing monopoly had been such a deterioration of the malt liquor, as to render it almost unfit to drink. He considered this a measure of great public importance, and he should give it his warm support.

Mr. Monck said it could not be fairly contended that this measure introduced an alteration of the law, which had not been duly considered, and the necessity of which had not been fully proved, after the valuable Report of the Committee which sat on this subject. That Report proved that the greatest abuses existed in the

beer trade. Mr. Barclay, who gave evidence before that Committee, declared, that for his own part, considering the subject in an extended point of view, he was perfectly willing to assist in opening the trade. He served a great number of free houses, many of them to a large extent, probably with as many as 1000 barrels a-year. Many of these houses were offered to him for purchase, which he declined, because he thought he had embarked sufficient capital in the trade, and they had been bought up by other brewers. The system of buying up free houses had been carried by brewers to an extent which operated most injuriously to the interests of the public. Mr. Barclay, in his endeavours to open the trade, had acted like an honest man; he had no other wish than to serve the public with a good article at a fair and reasonable price. The brewers themselves were interested in the success of the present measure, for their own characters would rise in proportion as the quality of their beer was improved. No just and honourable tradesman need fear competition; let the brewer go into the market like any other tradesman, and let his success depend on his serving the public with a good article at a fair price. There was this difference between the English and Scotch Petitions which had been presented against this Bill, that while the English Petitions uniformly prayed that the Bill might not pass into a law, because

it would operate injuriously to the retail brewers, all the Scotch Petitions complained of was the scale of duties, which, they contended, would be excessively oppressive to them, because the duty being laid on the barley, without reference to its quality, would operate unequally on the barley cultivated in Scotland, which was of an inferior quality. There was not one word, however, in the Scotch Petitions about injury to the interests of the retail brewers, because in Scotland the trade in beer, like every other trade, was fair and open, and the Scotch Magistrates, unlike the Magistrates in this country, granted licences, as a matter of course, to every one who wished to embark in the trade, on security being given for the good conduct of the house. The publicans had already a right to brew their own beer, if they thought proper. Out of two thousand free houses, there were not more than fifty-six in which the publicans brewed their own beer, because, in consequence of the competition among the brewers, and the great facilities which they possessed in the conduct of their trade, the private brewer found it impossible to brew it at as cheap a rate. He could not at all comprehend the arguments by which the Honourable Gentleman opposite had endeavoured to show that this Bill would operate injuriously to the morals of the people. It was said that the people would assemble to drink their beer in the corners of

streets; but could they not do so if they thought proper at present? As to the disorders which the Honourable Gentleman seemed to apprehend, he (Mr. M.) thought the people would, of course, be liable under the proposed Bill, as they were already, to the control of the Police. There was a great number of eating-houses and oyster-shops in the metropolis, to which beer was brought from public-houses in the neighbourhood, and he believed these eating-houses and oyster-shops were very beneficially and innocently conducted. Now that these houses, if they should be served by retail beer-shops, instead of public houses, should suddenly change their nature, and become nuisances, really appeared to him (Mr. Monck) to be a very groundless apprehension. If any abuses should arise under the operation of this Bill, it would be competent to the Legislature to interpose, and he doubted not that Parliament would be able to find a remedy for them. He supported this Bill not with a view to the interests of any particular class, but because he was satisfied that it would benefit the community at large, by enabling them to get a good article at a moderate price. This was not a matter of experiment, but of experience, as the public had already derived great advantage from retail breweries, wherever they had been established. The Right Honourable Gentleman opposite had done himself great honour by bringing forward the present

measure, which had been called for year after year by the public. In doing this he must lay his account for a certain portion of reprobation and opposition from interested persons, but he would receive on the other hand what to his honourable mind would be the best compensation—he would be hailed throughout the country as the poor man's friend, he would receive throughout the country the poor man's blessing [hear, hear!].

Mr. Calvert explained.

Mr. Wodehouse thought that a great deal of prejudice and misrepresentation had gone forth with respect to the trade in beer. He should not vote, however, for the Amendment of the Honourable Member for Abingdon. When this subject was under consideration last year, he (Mr. W.) had stated, that a measure imposing a low rate of duty on beer would be desirable, and that, to promote that object, he should have no objection to an increase of the present duty on malt. At the same time, he thought it would be a measure of great impolicy, as well as of gross injustice, when the maltsters were already liable to a duty of 3,000,000*l.* to raise that duty in effect to 7,000,000*l.* by adopting the proposition of the Honourable Member for Abingdon (Mr. Maberly), which would subject them to the rigorous exactions of every penalty attached to the trade in malt.

Mr. Alderman Wood denied that the public had called for the present

measure. Two Petitions only from Reading and Newbury, in favour of the Bill, had been laid on the table of the House. Amidst so many millions, therefore, of which the population of this country consisted, no more than 2,000 persons had come forward in its support. He admitted that this Bill would enable the public to get the article cheap, but as to its being good, that was quite out of the question [a laugh]. The doctrine which had been preached up about free trade was all very fine. All he wished was, that the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite would do justice. The Right Honourable Gentleman had abandoned his first Bill for reducing the duty on malt from 37s. 6d. to 24s., which would have afforded some relief to the poor man, and he has now brought forward a measure from which no advantage whatever would be derived. A great deal had been said about the immense monopoly which existed in the beer trade. Now it appeared from the returns on the table of the House, that there were 44,000 public-houses in the kingdom, of which 22,000 brewed their own beer. Here was an end at once therefore to one-half of the supposed monopoly. This measure proceeded on a principle which was directly opposed to that on which Mr. Colquhoun acted. That able Magistrate endeavoured to limit the number of licences in the same neighbourhood, so that the public-houses might come under the immediate observation of the Magistrates. Great evils would arise from the establishment of houses for the sale of beer, over which the Magistrates would have no control, and those evils had already been experienced in Bath and Lancashire. The measure was not called for by any want of free houses. It appeared from the returns, that in the town of Leeds alone there were 300 public-houses, of which only twenty were not free. If the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite wished to give the public cheap beer, let him take off the duty of 37s. 6d. on malt; that was a measure which would give universal satisfaction. If he wished to give effect to the principles of free trade, let him take off the shackles which fettered the trade of the brewers. Let him not, while he took off the burdens from one trade, impose additional shackles on the class of tradesmen, who are now to be ruined. If the Right Honourable Gentleman acted consistently with his own principles, why did he not allow a free importation of corn? This would be a real benefit to the poor man. If fair and honest returns had been made, the ports would have been open long ago, and corn would have been at the price to which the poor of this country were entitled. Convinced, as he was, that the Right Honourable Gentleman had abandoned the only part of his measure which was calculated to benefit the public, and that the Bill in its present shape would

entail ruin on a large class of honest and respectable tradesmen, he should give his vote for the Amendment.

Mr. Monck referred to a passage in the Report of the Committee, in proof of the abuses in the beer trade.

Mr. Calvert denied, that any evidence had been brought before the Committee to justify the assertion, that the brewers of London sold two sorts of beer—one to their own houses, and another to the free houses.

Mr. Denison expressed his intention to support the Amendment of the Honourable Member for Abingdon (Mr. Maberly); he thought the House and the country indebted to the Right Honourable Gentleman, for having introduced a measure, the object of which was to supply the public with a better commodity at a cheaper rate. At the same time it ought not to be forgotten that the measure was calculated to injure a great body of *industrious individuals*. A large capital had been embarked in the beer trade on the *faith of existing Acts of Parliament*. A great deal had been said in that House on other occasions of vested interests and vested rights, and he would ask the Right Honourable Gentleman, whether the *rights* and interests of this class of tradesmen ought not to be considered? The Honourable Member for Abingdon (Mr. Maberly) did not object to the measure *in toto*; he had merely recommended a Committee which might inquire into the whole subject, and endeavour in the next Session to

reconcile the interests of the publicans with those of the public. He should for these reasons vote for the Amendment, though he felt at the same time that the measure of the Right Honourable Gentleman might ultimately prove beneficial to the public.

Mr. Wildes thought that no London brewer would condescend to sell different sorts of beer to different classes of his customers. Brewers with large capitals were able to brew a much better beer, at a lower rate than could possibly be brewed by private brewers. He was satisfied that this measure would not only be ruinous to a numerous class of tradesmen, but that it would be of no advantage to the public.

Mr. Curteis expressed his determination to vote for the Amendment.

Mr. Mansfield said, that many Petitions from persons deeply interested in the measure had been entrusted to his hands, and it was certainly his intention originally to have voted against the Bill. The Bill, however, had been so altered and modified, as to remove the objections which he had to it; and he felt himself at liberty to vote for a Bill which, as it now stood, would enable the middle and labouring classes to drink a better commodity at a greatly reduced price.

Mr. Butterworth observed, that great inconvenience and injury to public morals would arise from allowing persons to assemble for the purpose of drinking beer without the

the control of Magistrates. The Honourable Member continued to address the House for some time, but we lament that the noise and coughing which prevailed in the House during the rest of his speech, prevents us from giving more than his first observation.

The House then divided, when there appeared—For going into Committee, 99—Against it, 32—Majority 67."

Thus ended the debate, the prospect certainly being, that the Bill will become a law. But, until it be a law, my anxiety for its success will not cease. I will, therefore, now remark upon the objections offered to it, and particularly those offered to it by you.

Your first objection is, that *the public have not called for the Bill*; that there have been only *two petitions* for it; that, out of *so many millions* of people, only about two thousand had *asked for* this Bill. Is this a fair representation, Sir? Because there have been only two petitions for this Bill, is it fair to argue that the people do not want the Bill? And, above all things, is it fair to infer, that the Bill will be mischievous to the people? How many acts, absolutely necessary to the country, are passed without a single petition for or against; and how many acts of

a contrary description are also passed without a single petition? Would you have the Parliament pass no act, unless it be first "*called for*" by the people; and if any act, why not this act?

But, in this case, there have been innumerable petitions against the Bill. Very true. But look at the difference of the parties: those who want the Bill are the labouring people at large. Who is to draw up petitions for these people? They, in fact, have no knowledge of the matter, and only gather from rumour that something is to be done about selling beer. Far otherwise is it with monopolizing brewers and the keepers of public-houses. Mr. Fyche Palmer said,

that the public brewers of this country "were a most enlightened and powerful body of men." As to their illumination, generally speaking, I cannot speak; but I can easily imagine, that they have watched this Bill as a cat watches a mouse; that they have had every possible iron in the fire to oppose it; and that their slaves, the publicans, have been working like Turks in their particular service. This is a body of men, managed with as much regularity as an army is managed. They can bring a volume of petitions into the House on any day that they

please. What are those disconnected millions, called *the public*, to do, in the way of petitioning, against a body like this? It is the duty of the Government to protect the public against all such combinations; and, in the present case, it has done its duty.

If laws were to be passed or rejected, merely on the ground of the petitions for or against them, the busy and active monopolizers would soon make the rest of the community their slaves. This has been one of the great arguments; I mean this argument of yours, has always been one of the great arguments of corruption, when she has been accused of doing things hostile to the people, or of omitting to do things for the good of the people. When the Bills for putting our lives at the mercy of Sidmouth and Castlereagh were passed in 1817, we were told, that the nation liked those Bills; for that there were only two or three petitions against them! And, as to the sunset and sunrise law, the transportation without trial by jury law, in Ireland, it was actually argued that the Irish people were delighted with it, and that the proof was, that there was not a single petition against it!

Such arguments were naturally to be expected from boroughma-

gers and their tools; and, therefore, not to be expected from you. The fact is, that the people at large do not, even now, know the tendency of the Bill; and it will take a considerable time to make them understand any thing about it, while the publicans, and their lords and masters the big brewers have, from the beginning, clearly understood the whole matter, and have been busily at work in all sorts of ways, to defeat the really honest and benevolent intentions of the Government, in which work they have, I am sorry to say, had your co-operation.

You tell us, Sir, that this Bill will do injustice; that it will entail ruin on a large class of respectable tradesmen; and that it will do no good whatever to the labouring classes. These are your assertions relative to this Bill; let us now see, then, what this Bill is, and what it will do.

At present, the beer which is sold at the public-houses is, almost universally, very bad in quality, and much dearer than it need to be. Nobody will deny this. The account which I have given, in my *Cottage Economy*, of the adulteration of beer, and the exorbitant price in proportion to the quantity of malt and hops used, is perfectly correct. That which

cost sixpence at the public-house; beer. But what sort of houses are ought, at the very most, not to those? Why, little houses in the east more than fourpence. In short, it is notorious; it is a fact that must be, that, supposing all to be honest and fair, the publican must sell his beer at a price to enable him to meet the enormous rent which he has to pay; the licence for which he has to pay; and for the expenses necessary to support himself and family doing work other than that of keeping the house; all which expenses, mind, the labouring man's pot of beer will, in a short time, be freed of by this Bill.

The public-houses are, in general, the property of BIG BREWERS, who compel the people that keep the houses to sell the beer of those big brewers and no other beer! What a monstrous system! What an oppressive monopoly! and yet, strange to say, you speak in defence of it. You tell us, that there are forty-four thousand public-houses in the kingdom; and that, twenty-two thousand of these brew their own beer. Thus, say you, "one-half of the supposed monopoly ends at once." Now, Sir, I wish I could believe, that you did not perceive the fallacy of this statement. I will suppose that one-half of the houses brew their own

The rest of a house is, in many cases, twenty times as much as it would be, if it were not licensed as a public-house. Upon an average the rent is augmented six fold, perhaps, by the licence, if the house be in any city or considerable town. Consequently the consumer of the beer has to pay all that part of the rent which the licence occasions. Then, as I said before, the beer which is drunk at the public-house is charged with a portion of the ex-

pence of an idle life for the publican and his family, except in the cases just now mentioned, where the publican is a little farmer or the like. In those cases, the smallness of the quantity sold makes the seller put on a higher profit. To get a licence requires some interest. Something goes for it in one way or another; and the poor fellows who consume the beer, have to pay for this something, in the end.

Now then, let us see what Mr. Robinson's Bill will do for us. It will do this: enable a brewer to sell by retail. He is to pay a little more duty upon his beer for permission to sell retail. But the Bill does not require him to have a Justice of the Peace licence to his house; he is in no danger of having his trade taken away by Magistrates; in short, is like another big brewer, only he can sell by retail; he can sell any man a pot of beer as well as a publican can; and, having no publican's licence to pay for, not being subject to have his trade put an end to by the caprice of Justices of the Peace, not having to pay any of that high rent, which is occasioned by his house being licensed; being able to serve fifty times as many persons as a publican can, and it not being neces-

sary for him and his family to waste their time in waiting upon and humouring a parcel of scots; free from all the charges, losses, and annoyances, he can sell as good beer for fourpence a pot as the licensed and lazy publican can sell for sixpence a pot.

But there is this difference between him and the licensed publican. The latter may sell his beer to those (which he chiefly does indeed) who *drink it in his house*. Those who sit and sot and soak and sleep, and who deserve to be kicked into the street.—Wretches who steal away from their families, to guzzle down in a public-house, that which they ought to enjoy, if at all, with those families. The licensed publican's trade is carried on in this way: but, the *retail brewer is not to sell beer to be drank upon his premises*. The labouring man can get from him for fourpence, or less, that which he must give the licensed publican sixpence for. But he must take it away; he must not drink it in the brewer's house or premises; he must take it home; and, pray, Sir, is not this a wise measure? Is it not a measure that must necessarily be favourable to good morals and happiness amongst the people?

The Yankees have a favourite

expression, when disputing about any project or scheme. "Come," say they, "*let us try it;*" and, let us *try* this Bill of Mr. Robinson. Let us suppose a town with twenty public-houses in it. The unnecessary expense for these twenty public-houses would be, in the first place, about five hundred a-year in the shape of rent. Then there would be the twenty licences to pay for, the amount of which I do not exactly know. There would be the direct taxes on twenty houses. There would be the expense of maintaining twenty publicans' families pretty nearly in idleness. Shut up the twenty public-houses, and let the people buy beer of a retail brewer, who comes and sets himself up instead of the public-houses, and you have the rent of one house to pay for; you have one licence to pay for; you have one family to keep in place of twenty; and all these savings go, of course, to the consumer of the beer. Thus are the people of this town benefited; thus do they get for fourpence that for which they paid sixpence before. And yet, Sir, the report says that you declared, that the people would derive from this measure no advantage at all!

There was a great talk during the debate of the great *merit* of

these men, called publicans. Mr. Maberly said that they were "entitled to much consideration; " they were commonly gentle-men's servants, and others who "had got a little money and invested the whole of it in the purchase of leases of their houses." I am not aware, Mr. Alderman, of any peculiar merit here set forth. Colonel Davies called them an *industrious* class of persons, and so did Mr. Calvert. Now, Sir, though you say that they are a class of honest and respectable tradesmen, and, though I am far from saying, that there are not some, and even many, publicans answering to that description, I nevertheless venture to say, that they are as far from that description as any class of persons in the kingdom. I do not speak of the country publicans in general, who unite that business to their little farming or other pursuits; but, excepting these, and excepting the keepers of inns and taverns, who must necessarily possess considerable property, and who are but very little concerned in the sale of brewers' drugs: with these exceptions, I think the publicans of this country the worst men in it. Four out of five of them are tradesmen too heedless, too lazy to follow their trades. The

bare look of a great part of them is disgusting. They are examples in every thing that is bad ; drinking, gaming, sitting up at nights, living in the society of prostitutes, and above all things an example in laziness and filth. Their tawdry and tippling wives breed children for scarcely any other purposes than that of tenanting the Bridewell, the jail, and the hulks. Verily a most "*respectable and honest* class of tradespeople!"

However, this is all a pretence about the publicans. They have *no property* in the houses. Nine times out of ten, except as to the little insignificant houses in the country, the houses are the property of the big brewers, and these publicans are their slaves. Very fit to be slaves, I allow ; but slaves they are, and of the basest description. At the time when old Sidmouth was in the height of his glory, that is to say, from 1817 to 1819 inclusive, the publicans in the North were the principal spies. Some of the miscreants, when accused of their infamy, pleaded *necessity* ; pleaded that the bread of themselves and their families depended upon it ; and yet this, Sir, is the class of men, of whose *vested interests*, of whose industry and respectability we have heard so much talk ! Would to God that

they could all be broken up ! But all in good time. A good beginning is now making in closing up these dens of fraud, drunkenness, debauchery, and perfidy.

However, to pretend that these publicans will suffer by the loss of their "*vested interests*," is certainly a specimen of boldness in putting forth pretences that has seldom been surpassed. Mr. WAIT-BREAD would, "as a matter of "*taste*, have abstained from voting "altogether ; but when he considered that a great number of his constituents were licensed victuallers, who were most unjustly treated by the Bill, he would, "for their sake, and not for his own, vote against the Bill." That is to say, this "*nice young man*," as the patriots call him, one of our county members, will, for the sake of the *publicans* of Middlesex, vote against all the rest of the people of Middlesex getting their beer at fourpence a pot instead of sixpence !

Just the same sentiment ; precisely the same, operated with Mr. CALVERT, of the Borough. This gentleman, also, did not intend to say a word on the subject. Bless us ! But, for the sake of a large body of persons that *he represented* ; for the sake of a large class of "*industrious individuals*,"

he would give his "*cordial*" vote against the Bill. I dare say, Sir, the vote was *cordial* enough; but, what do you think the nation will say of these two big brewers, who voted against a measure which all allowed would make beer cheaper; and which *all but you allowed* would give a better article for less money; what will the nation think of these two big brewers, who asserted that they voted against this measure, *not for their own sakes*, but for the sake of the publicans, no thousand of which publicans can lose so much by the measure as either of these two men! We shall see whether the knaves and fools of Middlesex and of the Borough of Southwark will remember these things two years and a half from this day.

For a thousand reasons we ought to wish this race of publicans to be ousted, this vile trade to be put an end to; but amongst these reasons is the corrupt influence of which publicans are the agents at elections. Mr. WYNDHAM mentioned, many years ago, in a debate in the House of Commons, the base and corrupt influence of the big brewers at elections. He represented the publicans as the agents of the former in carrying on the work of corruption. He added, that universal suffrage would

be no protection against these; but the contrary; for, he said, the publican commands all the band of blackguards that water at his house; universal suffrage would bring the skum of the earth to the top; the publicans take all the skum with them; the big brewers command the publicans; and, therefore, before you make your reform, down with these monopolizing brewers at any rate. He added, that, if we would do that, he would see whether he would join us; but, while there was the smallest danger of our leading him under the sway of a brewer aristocracy, he was resolved not to stir a step along with us.

The Ministers can see, doubtless, what a formidable body the brewers and their understrappers are. COLONEL DAVIES, who talked of their capital embarked under the faith of existing acts of parliament, and who complimented the publicans; MR. CURTIES, who expressed his determination to vote against the Bill, and even you yourself, Sir, all seemed to have been sensible of the formidable character of this licensed, lazy and gossiping crew.

But, what MR. DENISON said is worthy of particular attention. He acknowledged, that the object of the measure was to supply the

public with a *better commodity at a cheaper rate*. Well; and did this gentleman vote against the Bill? He did; and now let us hear his reasons: that the beer dealers were a body of industrious individuals: that a large capital had been embarked in the beer trade on the faith of existing Acts of Parliament; and that this *faith* ought not to be violated. COLONEL DAVIES had said the same thing. This was very well answered by Mr. LOCKHART. He ridiculed the idea of vested interests, when the Board of Excise for *cause shown*, and where a Petty Sessions of Magistrates without *cause shown*, might, at any time strip a house of its licence! Curious faith of Parliament: curious vested interest. In short, this is, perhaps, the most miserable pretence that ever entered into the mind of man; and, yet, Mr. DENISON, a member of a county, makes use of it, in order to justify his opposition to a measure, by the adoption of which, as Mr. Robinson very well observed, the House would declare, that the interests of the poorer class of consumers should not be flung aside, because those interests happened to interfere with the profits of a great and long-established monopoly. That it is a monopoly, and a most extensive and oppressive mono-

poly, is clear, from the facts stated by Mr. FYCHE PALMER; and I must say, that the Ministers have no small degree of merit in setting at defiance the monopoly and its myrmidons, even with a certainty of losing a part of their own power if they chose to employ it corruptly. Members of *great cities*; *would-be-members* of counties; *actual members* of counties; these have not dared to set at defiance the barons of the bung and the knights of the spigot: all these have shrunk from a combat with those phials of wrath, those stink-pots of destruction; born in the budget of the brewer's druggist. The Ministers have set them all at defiance. They have stood up for the people against those who call themselves the people's friends.

I was never much more surprised, than when I saw you, Sir, opposing this Bill; which, it was denied by nobody, would make beer of the same quality cheaper than it was before. "The mere fact," as the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, "that the price would be lowered, proved that the beer was now maintained at a higher price than was necessary." Nothing could be clearer or more satisfactory than this. Mr. MABENLY, who wanted

to set aside the Bill at once, said, that the "present Bill might, in some degree, *lower the price of beer.*" Mr. DENISON allowed this. Every one allowed this. All the opponents of the Bill must have allowed it; or else their objections were the most nonsensical that ever were heard of. You all of you complained, that the present brewers and the publicans would be injured. How injured? By *loss of custom.* Why should they lose their custom? Because those that buy their beer of them now would go and buy beer of the retail brewers. Why should they leave the present publicans and go to the retail brewers? Because, to be sure, they would get from the retail brewers *better beer for the same money, or, as good beer for less money.* You, indeed, said, "that the beer might be got "cheaper, but as to its being "good, that was quite out of the "question. (A LAUGH)"

And I laughed too, Mr. Alderman. I do not always clearly see the House's reason for laughs; but, I could see a reason for the laugh here. If the retail brewer, Mr. Alderman, sold beer that was not good: if you really believed that he would not sell good beer; if you thought that the beer he would sell must be bad, and were, at the same time, persuaded that

the people would all run to him, and thereby "entail ruin on a "large class of respectable publicans," what infernal stuff those publicans must now sell! What diabolical drugs they must be pouring out upon this thirsty community. I am not much of a lawyer, Mr. Alderman; but, if you are willing to swear before a Grand Jury what you are here reported to have said, I should not despair of getting from an honest Grand Jury true bills against the whole body of these "honest and respectable tradesmen."

Well, now, Sir, it is, I may venture to say, proved; it is confessed; it is taken for granted, that this Bill will give the labouring classes of this kingdom as good beer as they have now for less money than they now pay for it. Is not this a real unmixed good? Shall we, Sir, or, rather, will you, who have for a long time been looked upon as a stanch friend of the people, and who have been thought such by no man in the kingdom more decidedly than by myself: will you, Sir, who have always been opposed to the encroachments of the high and ancient aristocracy: will you now assist in endeavouring to prevent the Ministers from delivering the most oppressed and helpless part of the people from the extor-

tions, the grindings of this grovelling aristocracy of the spigot and the bung ?

And, upon what ground ? That they have, forsooth, a vested interest in the monopoly ; a vested interest in the right of selling beer to the poor for more than it is worth. On the ground that capital has been invested in the monopoly *on the faith of Acts of Parliament*. Oh ! LOPEZ ! much-injured MASSA MANASSAH LOPEZ ! Oh ! SWANN ! much-injured Swann, why didst thou die ? Come Gatton ; come Sarum ; come Corruption thyself, in thy proper person, for here is Alderman Wood with justification complete for all and singular the abominations of which Reformers have ever complained, or which they have ever expressed a wish to remove. What ! shall a daubed sign-post, stuck up but a month or two ago, give a vested interest, give a right of enjoyment, which are denied to parchment, having the seal of the Plantagenets ? Curious that we should have lived to hear doctrines from yourself and our "patriot" county member, being a complete answer to all our arguments in favour of that Reform for which Englishmen have been struggling now for half a century !

There is yet one of your objections to notice, which objection I

have perceived with peculiar regret ; namely, that this Bill would lessen the power of interference on the part of the magistrates. Good God ! And do I hear you, Sir, object to a measure, which your whole argument makes you confess to be otherwise for the people ; do I hear you object to this measure because it tends to prevent the magistrates from interfering with the enjoyments of the people, so much as they hitherto have done ? Yes, painful as is the statement, I do hear you making this objection !

"Great evils," you said, "would arise from the establishment of houses for the sale of beer, over which the magistrates would have no control." You quoted COLQUHOUN, whom you call an able magistrate, and you praise his principle of placing public-houses *immediately under the eye of the magistrates* ! Really one can hardly believe one's eyes and ears. This is the language of one of the creatures of PITT or PERCIVAL, or SIDMOUTH. One would think that you had been living in Lancashire of late. Butterworth was proceeding in the same strain ; so that you are, at last, in good company, at any rate. But, this holy personage, happening to mention the injury that would arise to "public

"morals" from suffering men to get a belly full of beer without suffering a magistrate to be looking on, the House, the reporter laments to say, was taken with such a fit of coughing, that not another word was to be heard in the gallery.

That "public morals" should receive more injury from men taking the beer home to drink it than drinking it at the public-house; that public morals should receive injury from a Bill that suffers men to take a parcel of beer into a workshop or into a private house to drink it, when they can do the same thing now, if they please; that public morals should be injured by a Bill, which must, of necessity, diminish the quantity of gossipping, setting, gaming, and hawking; that public morals should be injured by such a Bill is a thought well worthy of those, who hold the doctrine of vested interests.

Here I stop, Sir. Having performed my duty, I say not a word in aggravation. I lament that I have had it to perform, and

I remain,
Your most humble
And most obedient Servant,
Wm. COBBETT.

TO
PARSON BRERETON,
OF LITTLE MASSINGHAM, IN THE
COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

*On his Pamphlet, which contains,
like the book of Parson Malthus,
an attack upon the labourers,
who are paupers only, because
they are oppressed with taxes.*

PARSON,

Your book, or pamphlet, is no more than a sort of *hash* of a part of the disgusting, bloody-and-raw and half-cooked mess of your brother Parson, MALTHUS. Mr. CORNLAND has given you a complete answer; and I should not have noticed your book, had it not afforded me a fair opportunity to give a blow to a *Parson*; to one of that tribe, from whom I have received so many blows, and whom the whole nation begins now to see in their true light.

Parson, your object is *to prevent parish relief being given*. This is your object. You and the rest of the parsons have been *pushed* a good deal by the *rating of your tithes*! This has set your *wits to work*; and those wits seldom travel out of the direct path of your interests. The taxes, necessary for the *purposes of the parsons*, have robbed, and do rob, the labourers

so much, that they must get from the parish, or *starve*. You *dare* not push them to the latter. You would not like *open rebellion*. Therefore, you hate the labourers. You cannot tell why; but you hate them. I will tell you why: *they cause deductions from the amount of your tithes*. That is the true and only cause of your hatred towards them. Your scheme would make them *half-naked*, like the

Irish. You forget, that you must have them shut up in their houses from sunset to sunrise, and, besides this, have a bayonet and a red coat ready at every corner of a street! You are *puzzled*, Parson; but, you will be a great deal *more than puzzled* by-and-by. You smell danger; but, I am convinced, that you have not the scent so strong as you ought to have it.

Parson, why ought not *poor labourers* to be relieved? A very large sum has been voted, partly out of the taxes laid on the labourers, to relieve the *poor clergy*; and why should not something be given to the poor labourers? You talk of *idle* labourers. Are they more idle, Parson, than *non-resident* parsons are? You, Parson, have *two livings* yourself, I fancy; and, can you take care of the souls of the people in both these parishes?

But, Parson, I have not time now to deal with you in a proper

manner. I promise to do it shortly. I will take the side of the labourers; and if I do not place the parsons in a *proper light*, may I have to endure their blessings! I will show a little more plainly than you have, what it is that *makes paupers*: I will show, as clearly as day-light, that it is the church parsons, and the church parsons only, that have been the cause of the paupers.

EARL OE RODEN.

The next Register will contain a Letter to the EARL OF RODEN, on his happy conversion, through the means of the *Bible Society*! What a fine thing is this Society! The noble peer was, it appears, struck all at once. Bless me! what a fine thing this Society must be! And all the servant girls subscribing their pennies towards this grand means of converting the wicked! I wonder whether these pennies came out of the wages of the pious souls, or out of what they purloin from their mistresses, when they are sent to market! They must think it a duty to deduct, when they conveniently can, from the means of a *sinner*; and, these pious damsels do, I dare say, think the greater part of mistresses to be sinners. *A caution to sinners!*—Never take a saint, he, or she, into your house..

HANTS PAPER, MAY 17.

At the Meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, on Monday, Mr. F. Buxton told the following curious anecdote:—It had been his misfortune, when very young, to live with a gentleman, whose prejudices against the improvement of the poor were numerous and inveterate. There were, in that gentleman's opinion, three great causes of the demoralization of the poor—reading, writing, and arithmetic—(*laughter*)—and whenever a quarrel took place in his neighbourhood, he was in the habit of saying, “That is the effect of education.” If a theft or a murder were committed, “There,” he would say, “is another test of the bad effects of education.” In speaking of his own steward, this hater of human improvement would say, “That man, to his credit be it spoken, is not able to read a word, or to write a figure; and yet he is, perhaps, the best accountant in the country.” It was natural to inquire by what process of memory the steward kept his accounts. This was shown. A drawer was produced: in one compartment there was a parcel of beans, in another a parcel of peas, and in the remaining divisions there were various descriptions of grain. These were the symbols of various debts and payments, which with the aid of a strong memory, the steward kept with exactness, until one night a rat broke into his account-box, and down went the account of what was due from various tenants, and all was thrown into the wildest confusion and doubt (*loud laughter*). From that moment he (Mr. Buxton) had been a convert to the superiority of written or printed symbols.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Tuesday, 25th May.

IMPRESSIONMENT.

Mr. Hume said, he had a Petition to present from the Mariners, Watermen, and others of Greenock, against the practice of Impressment—a practice so irreconcileable with principles of justice and freedom, that it could not have been tolerated, he was persuaded, so long in England, but from the idea that it was absolutely necessary to the support of our maritime greatness. After a consideration of the subject, and consultations with many persons well qualified to give their opinion, he was persuaded that this supposed necessity did not exist; and peace was certainly the time to inquire whether the system could not be dispensed with. As regarded the relation of this with other countries, it was worthy of consideration whether it had not promoted the war with the United States, and whether, if we were again at war with every other country in Europe, it would be possible to put the system of impressment in force without being again involved with America. The petitioners stated, that if a Parliamentary inquiry took place, it would be found that the causes which seemed to make impressment necessary, were within the control of the Legislature. This he (Mr. H.) had no doubt would be fully established, but as he should soon have occasion to enter into the subject in detail, he should move that the Petition be brought up.—The Petition was read, and laid on the Table.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 22d May.

	Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat	63	0	
Rye	41	5	
Barley	33	6	
Oats	25	3	
Beans	37	7	
Peas	37	1	

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 22d May.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.
Wheat..	5,604	for 18,657	6 10	Average,	66	5	
Barley	1,979	... 3,641	12 8	.....	36	9	
Oats..	13,913	... 18,770	3 8	.....	29	2	
Rye.....	63	.... 122	6 0	.....	42	0	
Beans..	1,361	... 2,435	1 4	.....	33	7	
Peas....	513	.... 1,006	13 3	.....	39	2	

Friday, May 28.—The arrivals of all kinds of Grain this week are only moderate, but the weather being remarkably fine, has occasioned a great dullness to prevail in the disposal of all sorts of Grain. Prime Wheat obtains the same prices as Monday, but other qualities are nearly unsaleable. Barley is very dull at Monday's quotations. There is not much doing in either Beans or Peas. Oats find but few buyers at a decline of 1s. per qr. from Monday's terms.

Monday, May 31.—Only a moderate quantity of all descriptions

of Corn arrived last week, and this morning the fresh supplies of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, are only moderate, and there are a few more vessels up with Oats from the northern ports. Prime samples of Wheat alone command last Monday's prices, but middling and inferior qualities are 2s. lower, and cannot be sold even at that reduction.

Barley is very heavy, and prices of last week are hardly supported. Beans sell freely on full as good terms as last quoted. Boiling Peas also sell well, and fully maintain their value. Grey Peas are unsaltered. There was a good show of Oat samples this morning, and the prices have declined 1s. per qr. since last Monday, but to-day there has been an improved demand at the reduction, and a great quantity has been sold. The Flour trade continues in nearly a stagnant state, except for such as is fresh made.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old)	62s.	to	72s.
— white, (old)	48s.	—	78s.
— red, (new)	42s.	—	48s.
— fine	50s.	—	58s.
— superfine	62s.	—	64s.
— white, (new)	48s.	—	52s.
— fine	54s.	—	62s.
— superfine	68s.	—	70s.
Flour, per sack	55s.	—	60s.
— Seconds	50s.	—	55s.
— North Country	46s.	—	50s.

**ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From May 24 to May 29, both inclusive.**

<i>Whence.</i>	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Malt.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>	<i>Beans.</i>	<i>Flour.</i>
Aberdeen				163		
Aldbro'	303	58	....	....	12	....
Alemouth .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Banff .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bridgewater .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Berwick .....	....	....	....	690	....	....
Bridport .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boston .....	....	....	....	1580	....	....
Bridlington .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carmarthen .....	....	....	....	554	....	....
Dundee .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colchester }	229	140	290	30	200	630
Harwich }	498	18	752	13	239	469
Leigh	1117	10	40	35	215	164
Maldon	585	27	....	30	183	640
Eastbourne .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Exeter .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gainsbro' .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hull .....	....	....	....	1750	....	....
Inverness .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ipswich	260	174	676	....	10	390
Kent	1390	100	280	320	377	1314
Louth .....	....	....	....	360	....	....
Lynn	364	....	4	273	....	7
Penryn .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Plymouth .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Poole .....	....	....	20	....	....	....
Scarborough .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stockton .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Southwold .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wells .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Whitby .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wisbeach .....	....	....	....	2591	....	....
Woodbridge	43	115	96	....	79	153
Yarmouth	8	466	791	....	30	1150
Cork .....	....	145	....	245	....	....
Dundalk .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dungarvon .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Waterford .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Youghall .....	....	....	....	1285	....	....
Foreign	250	....	....	500	....	200 b
Total	5047	1233	2949	10121	1345	4917 200 b

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:

Rye, — ; Pease, 302 ; Tares, — ; Linseed, 440 ; Rapeseed, 10 ;
Brank, 15 ; Mustard, 12 ; Flax, — ; and Seeds, 81 quarters.

City, 2d June, 1824.

BACON.

Although the demand for consumption is very slack, yet the wholesale prices continue to advance. The prospect of fine weather gives hopes of a brisk demand, when the supply of Mackerel shall cease, and a plentiful supply of vegetables come in. Against this there is the certainty of many of the most considerable manufacturers going on making up for this market; a great quantity of Pork still on hand; and the opinion of some of the most experienced that the price is already high enough. On Board, 63s. to 55s. Landed, 56s. to 58s.

BUTTER.

Dutch 80s. to 86s. The stock of old Irish is on the shelf for the present.

CHEESE.

The warm weather is against this article, and some of the holders are alarmed; but are reluctant to give way in price.

Monday, May 31.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 630 bales of Bacon, and from Foreign ports, 4186 casks of Butter.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, May 31.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4 2
Mutton	3	6	—	4 2
Veal	4	6	—	5 6
Pork	4	0	—	5 0
Lamb	5	6	—	6 4

Beasts	2,277	| Sheep	18,630
Calves	190	| Pigs	230

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	8	to	3 8
Mutton	3	0	—	4 0
Veal	3	4	—	5 4
Pork	2	8	—	4 8
Lamb	3	4	—	5 4

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	6	to	3 8
Mutton	3	4	—	4 0
Veal	3	4	—	5 0
Pork	3	8	—	5 0
Lamb	4	8	—	6 0

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10*ld.* by the full-priced Bakers.

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Ton.				
Ware	3	10	to	5 0
Middlings....	2	0	—	3 0
Chats	1	15	—	0 0
Common Red 0	0	0	—	0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

BOROUGH.—per Ton.				
Ware	3	5	to	5 0
Middlings....	2	0	—	3 0
Chats.....	1	15	—	0 0
Common Red 0	0	0	—	0 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay .." 90s. to 120s.				
Straw ...	40s.	to	50s.	
Clover 100s.	to	120s.		
St. James's.—Hay.....70s. to 120s.				
Straw... 39s.	to	48s.		
Clover 105s.	to	120s.		
Whitechapel. Hay ..90s. to 120s.				
Straw. 42s.	to	50s.		
Clover..100	to	130s.		

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.		Pease.	
	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.
Aylesbury	56	66 0	35	38 0	25	32 0	40	43 0	40	0 0 0
Banbury.....	60	66 0	36	38 0	23	26 0	40	44 0	0	0 0 0
Basingstoke	54	71 0	32	36 0	24	28 0	40	48 0	0	0 0 0
Bridport.....	56	72 0	24	28 0	18	22 0	40	0 0	0	0 0 0
Chelmsford.....	52	72 0	34	40 0	25	31 0	32	40 0	33	38 0
Derby	68	73 0	36	42 0	26	32 0	44	50 0	0	0 0 0
Devizes.....	56	72 0	32	38 0	26	32 0	42	48 0	0	0 0 0
Dorchester.....	52	74 0	24	32 0	23	27 0	39	48 0	0	0 0 0
Exeter.....	68	74 0	28	38 0	22	23 0	40	44 0	0	0 0 0
Guildford	52	74 0	34	40 0	24	31 0	40	48 0	40	43 0
Henley	52	76 0	35	39 0	24	30 0	38	44 0	36	45 0
Horncastle.....	60	68 0	28	34 0	20	28 0	40	50 0	0	0 0 0
Hungerford.....	47	69 0	26	34 0	18	31 0	36	44 0	0	0 0 0
Lewes	58	64 0	30	0 0	26	28 0	0	0 0	0	0 0 0
Lynn	52	66 0	28	32 0	21	26 0	38	39 0	0	0 0 0
Newbury	50	78 0	28	37 0	27	32 0	38	44 0	39	40 0
Newcastle	52	72 0	28	35 0	26	32 0	36	41 0	36	44 0
Northampton....	56	67 0	35	36 0	23	28 0	38	45 0	0	0 0 0
Nottingham	63	0 0	39	0 0	26	0 0	44	0 0	0	0 0 0
Reading	55	73 0	30	36 0	22	32 0	35	44 0	34	43 0
Stamford.....	54	68 0	34	37 0	21	28 0	38	44 0	0	0 0 0
Swansea	65	0 0	38	0 0	28	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0 0
Truro	65	0 0	37	0 0	29	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0 0
Uxbridge	48	76 0	35	39 0	28	32 0	38	45 0	34	42 0
Worminster.....	44	68 0	24	37 0	26	30 0	40	50 0	0	0 0 0
Winchester.....	48	72 0	30	36 0	25	30 0	0	0 0	0	0 0 0
Yarmouth.....	58	65 0	28	32 0	24	28 0	36	39 0	38	46 0
Dalkeith*	28	35 6	25	32 0	21	26 0	20	24 0	20	24 0
Haddington*.....	20	36 0	23	30 0	19	25 6	20	24 6	20	24 6

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, May 23.—The demand for Grain and Flour has continued very slack throughout the past week, Oats only maintaining the late prices, whilst a small decline was experienced in most other articles of the trade. The market of this day was tolerably well attended, with a partial demand for Wheat, Barley, and Oats, which at its opening portended an improvement in value on these respective articles, but that not being realised, with the exception of Oats, which were about 1d. per bushel dearer, there is little or no variation in the prices from those of last Tuesday.

WHEAT, per 70lbs.				OATS, per 45lbs.				FLOUR, per 280lbs.			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
English	9	0	11	0	English	3	10	4	2	English	50
Scotch	9	0	11	0	Scotch	3	10	4	2	Irish per	0 — 53
Welsh	9	0	11	0	Welsh	3	10	4	2	280lbs.	46 0 — 49 0
Irish ..	8	3	10	3	Irish	3	4	3	11		
Foreign	0	0	0								
BARLEY, per 60lbs.				BEANS, per qr.				OATMEAL, 240lbs.			
English	3	0	5	8	English	45	0	48	0	English	33 0 — 35 0
Scotch	3	0	5	8	Scotch	42	0	44	0	Scotch	32 0 — 34 0
Welsh	5	0	5		Irish	42	0	44	0	Irish	29 0 — 31 0
Irish	4	10	5	4	Dutch	42	0	44	0	INDIAN CORN, per	
										quar.	48 0 — 50 0
MALT.				PRAISE, per qr.				RAPE SEED, per			
Per 9 gal.	8	0	9	0	Boiling	46	0	50	0	last £23.	
					Grey	38	0	44	0		

Imported into Liverpool from the 18th to the 24th May 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 5,668; Barley, 429; Oats, 9,599; Malt, 2,018; Beans, 2,306; and Peas, 310 quarters. Flour, 1,934 sacks, of 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 103 packs, of 240 lbs. American Flour, 8,006 barrels.

Norwich, May 29.—A dulness pervaded the Corn Market to-day. Best Wheat with difficulty fetched 65s.; Barley, 26s. to 30s.; and Oats, 27s. to 30s. per qr.

Bristol, May 29.—The same dulness continues here in the Corn trade. The quotations named under, are nearly correct:—Best Wheat from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.; Barley, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 9d.; Oats, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.; Beans, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 9d.; and Malt, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

Ipswich, May 20.—Our market to-day was fully supplied with Wheat, which met dull sale at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. But little business was done in any other Grain. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 54s. to 66s.; Barley, 30s. to 34s.; Beans, 36s. to 38s.; and Oats, 26s. to 28s. per quarter.

Boston, May 26.—This day's market was unusually crowded with samples of Wheat and Oats, but not so brisk as has been for some markets past, although at an advance for Wheat; prime samples at 2s. per quarter. Oats held up last week's prices, and obtained 1s. per quarter higher. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 62s. to 70s.; Beans, 40s. to 44s.; Oats, 23s. to 29s. per qr.

Wakefield, May 28.—Though the arrivals of Grain this week are only moderate, yet from the favourable change in the weather, the trade has remained extremely dull. The very finest samples of Wheat sell on full as good terms as last week, but the demand is almost entirely confined to this description. Very little doing in Barley; the sales made are much at the same prices as last noted. Oats and Shelling have not met that free sale as was expected, but both are rather dearer. In other articles no alteration.—Wheat, old and new, 60s. to 74s.; Barley,

24s. to 36s.; Beans, old and new, 38s. to 49s. per quarter 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoc Oats, 28s. to 32s. per quarter; Mealing Oats, 15d. to 15*1/2*d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 37s. to 38s. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 42s. to 44s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 50s. to 53s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 23*1/2*l. to 26*1/2*l. per last.

Malton, May 29.—Our market this week was but indifferently supplied with Grain. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 76s. to 80s. per quarter, five stone per bushel. Barley, 34s. to 36s. per quarter. Oats, 14*1/2*d. to 15d. per stone.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended May 22, 1824.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	65	2....36	9....27 5
Essex	65	1....35	7....26 10
Kent.....	63	2....36	6....26 5
Sussex.....	59	8....31	0....25 1
Suffolk.....	60	7....31	4....25 11
Cambridgeshire	58	7....32	4....22 8
Norfolk.....	62	4....30	9....24 5
Lincolnshire	64	3....35	2....23 1
Yorkshire	63	8....30	9....22 3
Durham	67	10....38	3....31 10
Northumberland	59	2....39	0....26 7
Cumberland	68	4....46	8....38 0
Westmoreland	73	3....48	0....35 9
Lancashire	68	2....47	1....29 3
Cheshire	67	4....45	3....28 9
Gloucestershire.....	64	7....34	0....27 5
Somersetshire	64	0....32	11....23 0
Monmouthshire	66	3....31	4....0 0
Devonshire.....	67	10....34	10....24 3
Cornwall.....	61	6....37	0....27 2
Dorsetshire	61	8....30	4....25 4
Hampshire	60	3....32	9....24 1
North Wales	74	0....46	6....28 1
South Wales	64	0....38	9....23 6

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended May 22.

Wheat..34,57 qrs.	Barley..12,790 qrs.	Beans....3,138 qrs.
Rye.....461 qrs.	Oats....24,715 qrs.	Peas.....437 qrs.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, May 29.—Our Cattle market was well supplied with fat and lean Beasts to-day; there was also a considerable number of Sheep, and several score Lambs penned. The best Lambs fetched 18s. per head; fat Beef, 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; lean Beasts, 4s. 3*1/2*d.; and fat Mutton, 6s. per stone. Considering the quantity of Cattle of all descriptions at market, very little business appeared to be doing, by far the greater part of the Sheep returning home unsold.

Hornastle, May 20.—Beef, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 6d. to 8d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Bristol, May 27.—Beef, 5d. to 6d.; Mutton, 6d. to 7d.; and Pekk. 4½d. to 5d. per lb. sinking offal.

Melton, May 29.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef, 5½d. to 6d.; Mutton, 4½d. to 5½d.; Lamb, 7d. to 8d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 10d. per lb.; Salt, ditto, 46s. per firkin. Bacon Sides, 6s. 6d. to 7s.; Hams, 7s. to 9s. per stone.

At Morpeth Fair on Wednesday, there was a great supply of Cattle Sheep, and Lambs; and being many buyers, fat met with ready sale, at last week's prices.—Beef, from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 6s.; and Lamb, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d. per stone, sinking Offals.

Boston, May 26.—Our second Fortnight Market after the Fair for Cattle and Sheep, was largely attended for the time. The Sheep Market has wonderfully advanced in price since the Fair, being full from 6 to 8 shillings per head higher. Prime stock having sold from 45s. to 50s. per head. Meated Beasts were equal in proportion, and the Market in general cleared at an early hour.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the BOROUGH.

Monday, May 31.—The Hop plantations make but slow progress, not having yet overcome the late severe check; a few flies have been seen in various districts, but the weakly state of the bines is not favourable for the fly, and it is yet early for them. Markets dull, but little doing.

Maidstone, May 27.—The change of weather this week has been particularly kindly to the Hop plantations: the bines have very much grown, and appear of a good healthy colour. We have not yet seen any fly in this neighbourhood, still the duty is called not to exceed 100,000l.

Worcester, May 26.—On Saturday 118 pockets of Hops were weighed in our market. There is much inquiry after 1819's and 1822's, and the prices are looking up. The average prices may be

stated as follows:—1818's, 3l. 13s. to 4l. 4s.; 1819's, 3l. 12s. to 5l. and 5l. 12s.; 1822's, 7l. to 8l. and 9l. 9s. The accounts from the plantation state, that the plant has been affected by the frosts last week, but not materially injured.

COTTON MARKET.

Friday, May 28.—The Cotton market this week has been very firm, but the purchases reported are inconsiderable: the accounts from Liverpool, this morning, bring nearly a similar statement of that market.

OILS, per Ton, of 252 Gallons.

New Greenland Whale	£ 19 10
Pale Seal	24 0
Spermaceti	38 0
Linseed	25 0
Pale Rape	32 10
Galipoli, per 236 gallons	.50 0

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

TO
THE EARL OF RODEN,

*On his happy conversion through
the means of the Bible Society.*

“ So he was exceedingly sorrowful; “ but it pleased God, in that Society to “ inform his mind with the right prin- “ ciples. He retired to his closet, “ poured forth his wishes to the God “ of mercy, and it pleased that God to “ listen to his prayers, and to lead him “ into the way of truth and life.”—*The Earl of Roden's Speech, at a Meeting of the Bible Society, May 1824.*

Bagshot, June 10, 1824.

MY LORD,

THE Public have read with great interest the account of your Lordship's conversion. This conversion it is that has induced me to make some remarks on this Bible Society and its proceedings, and I address myself to you for reasons that will be obvious enough before I have

done. The *Meeting*, at which this speech of yours was made, was only one of many, held about the same time, in the pious Wⁿ. There were many others, some of which, if I have room, I shall notice in the course of this letter.

My work may, I hope, be expected to live till all this monstrous stuff shall be put down; and, it is pleasing to me to reflect, that it may then be said, that there was one man, who, in spite of all the powers of cant, had the sense and the courage to set his face against it.

This Meeting is called an *Anniversary Meeting*; so that, it seems, that we have it yearly. I am going to state my opinions of the undertaking; and I shall do it without any sort of reserve. I shall ask to have pointed out to me what is, or can be, the use of

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it; and I shall, I think, point out many mischiefs that it must naturally produce. But, first of all, let me insert the report of the proceedings on which I am about to comment.

The Twentieth Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held yesterday at the Freemasons' Tavern. The room was crowded before eleven o'clock, at which period several Noblemen and Gentlemen entered the room. We observed on the platform the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, Lord Gambier; Lord Calthorpe, Charles Grant, Esq. M.P., and many other most distinguished persons.

The President, Lord Teignmouth, was unanimously called to the Chair,

The Secretary (the Rev. Mr. Bramble) then proceeded to read an abstract of the Report of the Society's proceedings for the last year. It was very long, but its interest never abated. The progress of the Society, in their extensive career of benevolence, has considerably increased since the last annual meeting. New versions of the Scriptures are still preparing. Those already prepared under the inspection of the Society have undergone revision. Some of them have actually passed through fifteen editions. New doors appear to be continually opening for the further spread of the Holy Scriptures, and the active disposition of the funds of the Society is ever prepared to meet those new demands.

While the Secretary was reading the Report, LORD HARROWBY entered the room, and was received by the meeting with the warmest expressions of applause; LORD RODEN shortly afterwards entered, and was received with similar demonstrations of applause. The accounts from South America were peculiarly gratifying; "her fields," in the language of the Report, "were already white for the harvest;" but, indeed, there was no quarter of the world from which the accounts were not equally encouraging. All nations seem anxious to evince their attachment to the benevolent cause of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In turning to the domestic affairs of the Society, the Committee could not but deeply regret the loss sustained by the British and Foreign Bible Society by the death of Mr. Grant, one of the Vice-Presidents, and one of the oldest friends of the cause in which they were engaged. The loss of such a man was not easily supplied. The Society too had to deplore the death of one of their Secretaries, who was most skilfully acquainted with the Oriental languages. The accounts from the friends of this Society throughout England, proved that the cause was rapidly advancing throughout this island. In Scotland too the Society was advancing with a steady

progress. And Ireland had not been neglected. [Applause.] The friends of this Society were perfectly convinced that the feelings of the *Irish people* were most likely to be regulated, and their condition improved, by the perusal of the *Holy Scriptures*; and they were now engaged in circulating the New Testament in the *Irish character*. [Applause.] The Report concluded by recommending to the Society to persevere in their exertions, until the whole earth should be filled with the Gospel of God.

The Earl of Harrowby rose to move that the Report—an abstract of which they had just heard read—might be printed. The Meeting would permit him to make a few observations upon those parts of that Report that peculiarly engaged his attention. There was one question which he felt disposed to put upon the very hearing of the Report—upon considering the extraordinary effect produced by the Society. Was this the Report of a Society that had existed for centuries, [Hear!] that had grown gradually, and by the accumulated labour of many years obtained its present eminence? [Applause.] The answer was calculated to amaze. No! it is the Report of a Society in its mere infancy; or, at all events, of a mere minor Society. It is now only in its twentieth year, and it has only been for the latter ten years of its existence that it has advanced without restraint, and vigorously prosecuted its objects. [Hear, hear, hear!] It was

gratifying to him, that while our benevolence crossed the Line, and wandered forth to visit all who were benighted and ignorant, our own people at home were not neglected or forgotten. It was very gratifying to him to see that the state of Ireland was not neglected; that was a country in which their exertions would be most usefully, and in which, indeed, necessarily they ought to labour. Ireland would not, one day or other, be insensible of such exertions. If they looked through the Report, it was quite wonderful the wide extent over which the Society spread its beneficent influence. Look to the islands in the *Pacific Ocean*,—the existence of which had been unknown until ascertained by the enterprising spirit of one of our countrymen—involved, as they formerly were, in the most disgusting licentiousness,—now anxious to receive and profit by the Scriptures of “the living and true God, and Jesus Christ, whom he hath sent.” If they looked to the vast empire of China, however at first they might incline to despair of its enlightening, yet the accounts contained in the Report were all events not calculated to strengthen such misgivings. He despaired not of the success of this cause—it had greatly prospered, but not to them belonged its success—it was the Lord’s doing, and marvellous indeed was that success in their eyes. [Hear!] The Noble Earl moved that the Report of the British and Foreign Bible

Society for the last year should be printed.

The Earl of Roden said, that the Noble Lord who had just sat down had so ably touched on some parts of the Report, that he had left him little to say, except to second the resolution, that the Report in question, to an extract of which they had with so much gratification attended, should be printed under the direction of the Committee. But he could not help expressing his gratitude that he was now permitted, with the Meeting, to witness the Twentieth Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. [Cheers.] It would ill become him to take up the time of the Meeting, in entering into the details of the progress of the Society, and of the blessings to be derived from it; but there was *one simple fact* which he could not omit stating to the assembly. I will not, said the Noble Lord, say how many years since, *I knew a man* who was involved in all the *scenes of fashionable dissipation* which the Irish metropolis doth most abundantly supply. It was his chief object to look for pleasure, and to stifle the thoughts of futurity. He *had no care for heavenly things*, but in this world's worthlessness he took especial pleasure. It happened to this individual, to whom I allude, to be present at one of the meetings of your Society in Dublin; he was led there from idle curiosity; and, ashamed to be detected in such a place, he retired to a corner of the room.

While that man stood there *so secretly* and *so concealed*, he heard opinions delivered which were indeed new to him, and which *penetrated his soul*, for he then felt that if these sentiments were correct, *his eternal misery was well nigh accomplished*. He was not an old man, but years flew apace,—so thought the individual to whom I am alluding—and what then *was to become of his immortal soul?* So he was *exceedingly sorrowful*, but it pleased God in that Society to inform his mind with right principles, for a good man was there, and he spoke of the power of God unto salvation, and he cautioned that meeting, and every soul there, to build their faith upon the Bible, and not upon the words of man [hear]; and he told them that to all who sought the assistance of the Holy Spirit, that assistance would not be denied, for that God hath promised “to open to them who knocked,” and that by prayer and supplication the word of God would be made manifest to all. This individual, therefore, retired to his closet—poured forth his wishes to the God of mercy, and it pleased that God to listen to his prayers, and to lead him to the way amid the truth and the life; and though I cannot describe to you the joy and peace of mind which that man experienced, yet will I say, that in all his griefs, and *God hath given him his share*, he has never despaired since that day of the blessing and protection of Heaven. There, in the

Bible, he has found a protection from the storm which few have felt more keenly, but I trust few with more perfect resignation. [Applause.]—That individual is permitted this day to have the honour of addressing you [loud applause]; he is permitted now to declare the obligations which he owes to an Anniversary Meeting of your Society. The Noble Lord, in concluding, expressed his gratitude to the Society for their efforts in Ireland, and gave to the resolution his most cordial support.

The Chairman then proposed to the Meeting the resolution moved by Lord Harrowby, which was unanimously adopted.

The Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry moved the next resolution, "That the thanks of the meeting should be given to Lord Teignmouth, President of the Society, for his unceasing attention to the interests of the Institution." The Noble and Rev. Prelate, in adverting to the various efforts made of late by the Society, congratulated the meeting upon the prospect now opening to their view in Colombia, and contrasted the progress which the Society was now making in that newly-formed Government with the spirit of bigotry and persecution that disgraced the first introduction of Christianity among that people. The consequence was, that despotism, civil and religious, had covered that land and impaired her moral energies—had made it the seat of superstition—the very fastness of

Papal power [cheers]; but the storm had at length subsided, and they were now permitted, under the guidance of Him who "guided the whirlwind and directed the storm," to spread through that country the glorious tidings of "peace on earth, and good will toward men." [Cheers.]

Lord Barham seconded this resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Lord Teignmouth returned to the meeting his sincere thanks for the honour conferred upon him. The Report was most gratifying to him, and he was quite sure that in their exertions there would be no relaxation. [Applause.]

A French Peer, whose name we could not ascertain, was here introduced to the meeting. He stated that the Bible Society in Paris felt most grateful to the British and Foreign Bible Society for their beneficent assistance. He assured the Society that the Protestants of France were attached to the cause of Evangelical religion. [Applause.]

Lord Berley moved a vote of thanks to the Members of the Royal Family, for their continual patronage of the Society.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, and carried with much applause.

C. Grant, Esq. M. P., then appeared, and he was received with considerable approbation. He took the liberty of moving a resolution of thanks to the Vice-Presidents; he

moved it with much gratification, for he was satisfied it would be received by the meeting with much satisfaction. But he could not content himself with merely moving that resolution. Indeed it was impossible to restrain some sentiments of admiration, some expressions of delight, and even exultation, at the progress of this Society. If any man had stated a century ago, that in the course of twenty years such a Society as the present should rise and flourish—that it should arise, not at a time of peace, without advantages, except its own innate excellence, and except the assistance which it gradually collected to its side from, he might now say, the great and the noble of the land,—it would indeed appear wonderful how such a Society could have been thus established, so contrary was it to the common progress of nature, all whose operations were slow, and seemed only to proceed to eminence by a patient continuance in well-doing—so did it mock all other attempts, and baffle all human speculation—

Tantè molis erat Romanani condere gentem—
was the poet's exclamation in contemplating the foundation of a city, but here was an achievement whose "builder and maker was God;" thus at once silencing our wonder when we attribute to him the guidance, formation, and government of this institution. [Cheers.]

The Rev. Mr. Morrison, from the Anglo-Chinese Christians, seconded

this resolution. He gave an interesting account of his labours in translating the Scriptures into the language of China.

The resolution of thanks to the Right Reverend and Right Honourable the Vice-Presidents of the Society was then carried.

Joseph J. Gurney, Esq. Secretary to the Norfolk and Norwich Bible Association, moved the next resolution, "That the thanks of the meeting should be given to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Society for their services to this Society, and that the Secretary be requested to continue in office for another year." He observed that he had great pleasure in moving this resolution, for no one felt more deeply than himself the advantages denied to this Society from the services of these gentlemen. When a meeting of this description was intrusted to him, he always felt that thanks were still more eminently due to the author of the institution, to that God who had so signally advanced their institution; and when he heard, to-day *from a Noble Lord that his conversion, under Providence, was due to attending an anniversary meeting of this Society,* it was to him only an additional proof of the intrinsic excellence of the Society. The Scriptures, given as they were by inspiration, might be read by themselves. He approved of the great Protestant principle of *perusing the Scriptures without note or comment.* He begged, with these observations,

to move the resolution which he had previously read to the Society.

The Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, from Glasgow, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Sir George Rose moved the next resolution, which was, that the thanks of the meeting should be given to the Patrons and Officers of the Society throughout this country and Ireland.

The Rev. Mr. Watson seconded the resolution, which was also unanimously adopted.

Admiral Gambier then moved the thanks of the meeting to the President, for his conduct that day in the chair.

This Resolution was supported by the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Rector of Harrow.

Lord Teignmouth briefly thanked the assembly, for so respectful and gratifying a proof of attention; and the meeting separated.

Before I proceed to comment upon this curious matter, I shall make a few general observations with regard to the utility of this Society and its exertions; for, though it seems to be taken for granted, that these exertions must be successful, I question the fact, and I not only doubt the good of the acts themselves, but I also

question the goodness of the motives.

One thing is, I think, very clear; namely, the parsons, bishops; and all the rest of that tribe, whether they belong to the Church, the Methodists, the Presbyterians, the Baptists, the Seceders, the Independents, the Separatists, the Lutherans, the Calvinists, the Socinians, the Universalists, the Unitarians, the Muggletonians, or the New Sect, which some people call the *Humbleyoniens*; whatever sect, swarm, or nest, people may belong to, it must be contemptibly ridiculous to pay tenuors, if the professed objects of this Society be not a wretched humbug;

We are told by this Society, that the Bible is every thing; that they have got several new versions of it; that they have converted already by a large part of the South Americans; that the Bible is kindly at work converting the Irish; that, in short, here is a book through which God himself speaks to every one; and that yes, the worthies of this Bible Society, are

going on spreading about this book, and that you will persevere in your exertions, "until the whole earth be filled with the gospel of God."

This is either true or it is a humbugging lie: if the latter, there may still be occasion for giving money to parsons and the like; but if it be true, it must be a sort of blasphemy to suffer a parson to talk to you about religion; for, what is this short of saying to God: "We have your own word here before us; but that is not enough for us: we must have a parson to save us from hell: we have a greater opinion of the parson's word than we have of yours." Talk of blasphemy indeed. Where will you find blasphemy equal to this? Mr. JOSEPH GURNEY, the sleek Secretary of the Norfolk and Norwich Bible Association, who is, I suppose, a sort of Hickory Quaker, observed, that the Scriptures, given as they were, by inspiration, might be read by themselves, without note or comment

Ah! sleek Joseph! You were for getting rid of the interpreter. I join you, sleek Joseph, with all my heart: and if I come to a determination, which I must, that this is God's own word; if I also come to a determination that this ought to be put into the hands of every man, how can I be beastly enough not to perceive that no parson can be necessary?

Lord Harrowby (for all now join in the great work), seemed to be highly delighted with the success, as he called it, of the Society. His Lordship has a brother who is a bishop, with a pretty fat income; and I should be glad to hear from that bishop if every man ought to have the Bible put into his hands. It is beastly to put it into his hands, if you are not well assured that he can understand it. It is perfectly beastly to put it into his hands, unless you are persuaded that he can understand it. If he cannot read it and comprehend it, and if he be not convinced of this, what a shocking piece of sham to put the book into his hands; and

if you be convinced of this, you are convinced that he has God for his teacher; and, if he have God for a teacher, what need has he of a bishop, though that bishop's name may be RYDER? There was, it seems, a bishop present and speechifying at this Meeting. He is called the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, what his name is I do not know; but, if I had been present, I would have asked him what was the use of his office, if this Bible Society was working for good.

The business of the priest is to teach the people religion; to teach the children, especially; to hold, in fact, a religious school; to tell the flock what is the will of God; to keep God's word in their possession, and to be the interpreters of him to the people. There is common sense in this. There is consistency in it. Here no one pretends that the people themselves can understand the word of God; and, therefore, that word is not put into their hands. It is perfectly monstrous to say to a man;

Take that book: it contains the words of eternal life: they are words which God himself addresses to you for the purpose of saving your soul: but, mark me, you must give one-tenth of all your corn, and milk, and sheep, and pigs, and cows, to a parson, in order that he may teach you religion. To talk thus to a man argues insanity, or hypocrisy incomprehensible.

I am of opinion that the printing and publishing of the Bible, has done a great deal of mischief in the world. No matter how good the contents of the book may be; no matter how true the history of it; no matter how excellent its precepts and its examples. Like most other good things, it is possible for it to be so applied as to produce mischievous effects. And what was the first effect of this printing and publishing. The splitting up of the people, who had before been all of one faith, into numerous sects, each having a faith different from all the rest. However, this really seems to be;

by some persons, regarded as a happy circumstance. This patch and piebald work in religion is spoken of by some as affording to the Almighty the pleasing spectacle of great variety !

But, come; let us try this a little. What ! a variety of religious creeds pleasing to God ! Will any one openly hold that God delights in lies ? Yet, He must delight in lies, if He delight in a variety of beliefs. There can be but one true belief, all the rest must be false. Every deviation from the truth is a lie. Each sect must believe that all the other sects are in the high road to perdition. To think in any other way about the matter, is to consider all falsehood and all religion as a mere farce. And yet, there are men to pretend that a variety of faiths is pleasing to the God of truth. There can be but one true religion. All the rest must be false. It is dismal enough, alien, to know that there are forty of them, or thereabouts. The printing and publishing of the Bible may pos-

sibly have established the entire religion ; but, at any rate, it must have created *thirty-eight* false religions. There can be but one true one, mind. I beg you not to forget that ; so that, this printing and publishing have caused thirty-eight false religions to rise up, at any rate. Whether it caused the one true one to rise up, is more than I shall attempt to determine. But, we may make this observation, that, if the Catholic religion was not the true religion, it seems strange that it should have existed all over Europe for so many centuries ; it seems strange, too, that those who protest against that religion should, at the end of more than two centuries of preaching and printing and publishing against it ; and after having caused Europe to be deluged in blood ; it is strange, I say, that these Protestants should still be found in so contemptible a minority.

Insist, my Lord Roser, that the Bible-spreading religion is the true one ; and then ask yourself how it happens, that, in your own

country, where the property of the ancient church has been taken and given to its subverters by law, those subverters split into forty different sects, form, at the end of more than two hundred years, only a seventh part of the nation. What says the word of God which you are so industrious in circulating? "One faith, one church;" and again, "I will build my church upon a rock; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Look at your own country, then, my Lord, and say whether this promise has not there been fulfilled.

The influence of this Society of yours appears to be similar in its operation and effects. Its benevolence and its success have reached China. Its translations of the Scriptures have gone forth to enlighten and convert the natives of Asia. Lord Harrowby tells us, in the exultations of his piety, to look at the works of the Society in the Pacific Ocean; to look at the late Meantime inhabitants of the Islands in that Ocean; inha-

bited who the Society have made anxious to receive and profit by the Scriptures of the living and true God; and Jesus Christ whom he hath sent. The pious President of the Council, after having again bade you look to your work in the vast empire of China, concluded with observing, that the success "was the Lord's doing; and marvellous indeed was that success in his eyes." The Report of the Society told you, that the report from South America was peculiarly gratifying; "that her fields were already white for the harvest."

Now, my Lord, is it not some thing strange. You will please to understand me, my Lord: I by no means say, that these reports and statements are insipid. No! But, with the greatest deference and respect, my Lord, I ask you, what are Ian Irishman, and who ought to understand a point deal about that country, seeing that you received (as your noble father did) caived before you,) what I call a thundering sum of testimony

year out of the taxes, the effects of which upon poor Ireland are pretty notorious; I ask you, my Lord, whether it be not somewhat strange that this converting Society of yours; that this Society, which, as the wonderful President of the Council observes, has been so successful in the Pacific Ocean; in the vast empire of China; that has made the fields of South America already white for the harvest; is it not somewhat strange, I say, my Lord, that this Society, *when it comes to talk about Ireland*, has no more to say, than that Ireland has not been neglected, and that “Ireland will, *one day or other*, (at least Lord Harrowby says so,) not be insensible of such exertions.” One day or other! Not insensible! What the devil, then: while you have been making such conversions in the vast empire of China, and amongst the frolic-some damsels in the Islands of the Pacific; while you have made the fields of South America already white for the harvest, though, as even the Bishop of Litchfield and

Coventry says, those fields were “the very fastnesses of Popery:” again, my Lord, let me ask you, is it not strange, that, while this Society has been converting half the world, it has not, *as yet*: it may, as Lord Harrowby says, “*one day or other*,” not be “insensible” to the Society’s exertions: but what I have to say, my Lord, is this: is it not strange indeed, that this Society, which has been converting so large a portion of mankind, should never, *as yet*, have been able to convert ONE SINGLE IRISHMAN.

“ You lie, you villain, scoundrel, jacobin radical rascal!” I think I hear some enraged Orangeman exclaim; and then ask me, with lips drawn up, head pushed forward, teeth looking like those of a dog that is just going to bite you, “ Has not the Society converted my Lord Roden? Aye, you teef, and in Dublin, too!”

Gently, good Orangeman. I beg his Lordship’s pardon. I had forgotten this conversion of his Lordship. I allow (because I

cannot dispute the word of the noble peer,) whose word of honour, you know, is fully equal (and, upon my soul, I sincerely believe it) to the oath of a thousand common Orangemen. The noble Lord has said it ; and therefore I believe that he was converted by the Society. But, pray, observe, good Orangeman (and do not, my friend, foam and grind your teeth at such a rate) ; pray, - I say, observe, good Orangeman, that it was not a Jew, a Mahometan, or a Pagan converted to Christianity ; nor was it a Catholic converted to a Protestant ; but a sinner, a mere Protestant sinner, converted to a saint !

This is a very different thing from the other sorts of conversion. Observe, too, that this most blessed effect was produced by talking to the noble Lord, and not by his reading ; for the noble person himself says, that he cared not for heavenly things, " till he heard "*opinions delivered* which penetrated his soul ; that made him " perceive that his eternal misery

" was well nigh accomplished." The noble person expressly says, " that the good man spoke of the power of God and of salvation." It is strange that the noble person should never have cared about heavenly things before, seeing that he had an uncle who was a Right Reverend Father in God, and who was first, Bishop of FERNS, and afterwards Bishop of CLOGHER. This, however, aside for the present : it was, as I said before, the changing of an Irish sinner into a saint, and not the changing of an Irish Catholic into a Protestant.

It is of this latter sort of conversion, that Ireland, my Lord Roden, stands so much in need, in order to give her a chance of tranquillity. How is it, then, my Lord, that this Society, which, by means of its comparatively puny subscriptions ; that this Society, which has made the fields white for the harvest amongst the Catholics of South America, where, as this Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry tells us, Popery had its fastnesses ;

how is it, my Lord, that this Society, alone, can thus carry on the conversion of the Catholics of South America, and cannot, even with the aid of all the Irish bishops and parsons, convert one single Irish Catholic; nay, how is it, my Lord, that this same Society, aided by all those bishops and parsons, cannot prevent the penniless Polish priests from converting the Protestants to be Catholics; and that too, to such an extent as to threaten to leave eighteen bishops and above two thousand parsons without any congregation at all!

Again, I say, that I mean not to assert, that the above inserted report and speeches contain a parcel of most abominable lies. I do not pretend to assert that, my Lord: but, I do most flatly assert, that, if the statements in the above report and speeches be true, the non-conversion of the Irish is the most surprising thing that ever was heard of in the world.

Another observation to make, is, that the circulating of bibles, like every other measure, ought to be

judged of by its effects. If the effects be good, the measure may be called good; if bad, the measure ought to be called bad. As to the effects of the measure amongst the Chinese, or amongst the gay lasses of Otahite, no argument can be built on that, because we have no evidence, except that which we derive from your missionaries, a sort of evidence only admissible in a court of cant, and to which, therefore, I take leave to object. We must confine ourselves to evidence to be collected in this kingdom. And

what evidence is this to be; the opinion of this man or that man is worth nothing. The observation; or pretended observation, of individuals is, likewise, worth nothing in such a case: men, however upright they may be, generally think that they see their own opinions verified. Even in resorting for evidence to the state of society, we must take care that our instances be not partial.

But, let us try your Bible work by experience, and let that expe-

rience be proved to us by general and striking facts which nobody can deny. Twenty years, then, is, you tell us, the age of your Society. You tell us that your measure must produce great and general effect. What, then, has been the effect? We have no positive proof that it has produced any effect at all. We cannot produce any proof of its bad effects; but we have proof enough that it has produced no good effects, seeing that we may date from Pitt's birth a vast increase of misery, wickedness, and degradation; an enormous increase of pauperism and of crimes; a doubling of the size of the gaols; more than a doubling of the persons transported; and more than a doubling of the persons hanged. Five times the number of persons sent to gaol, and three times the number of persons convicted of crimes; a fourfold increase of misery in England, and a tenfold increase of misery in Ireland.

You will say that the circulating of bibles is chargeable with

none of these; and this may be so; but if this circulation of bibles be contemporary with this constant increase of evil, it remains for you to show that the circulation of bibles has produced no part of that increase; while we, on our part, have a right to presume in favour of the affirmative of the proposition. If the measure had been one of great and extensive utility, its benefits must have been felt in a greater or less degree. The state of the people would have been better for it: but that state has, upon an average of years, been getting worse and worse; till at last one-third of them are allowed to be half naked and half starved, while a great part of the rest are in a state but very little better. The bibles had, perhaps, nothing to do with the matter; but, at any rate, men were never shut up in their houses from sunset to sunrise, and never transported without trial by jury, until after the birth of this Society; so that if it has not been the cause of, it has come in

company, with the greatest calamities and oppressions that the country ever knew.

The Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry seemed to have particular delight in speaking of the conversations that the Society has made, or pretends to have made, in Spanish America. He said that he congratulated the Meeting on the prospect now opening to their view in Colombia. The Bishop did not tell us precisely what those prospects were; but he said that we were now permitted, to "spread through that country the glorious tidings of peace on earth, and good will toward men." *Peace, sayest thou, Right Reverend Father in God! Peace!* Why, what hopes have we of selling our cottons there, our rotten cottons, and our swords, guns, and pistols; what hopes have we of doing this, except through the means of a bloody civil war. It is not peace, Mr. Bishop, but really and literally a "*sword*" that we are sending to that people. And you are for

this revolution, are you, Bishop? Why were you not, then, for the revolution in France? You rail against the Popish power in South America; but were you not one of those who applauded the war, waged for the purpose of restoring the House of Bourbon and the Pope, and of necessity, the Catholic religion? The Bishop talks a good deal about South America having been the seat of *superstition*; and yet the Bishop heard you patiently enough give the account of your miraculous conversion. But the Bishop talked also of "the despotism, civil and religious," in South America. I do not know who this Bishop is, but if I cannot get at him to ask him, somebody else may. The Bishop talks of despotism, civil and religious; and he says that we are going to spread through the country the glorious tidings of deliverance.

Bishop! Turn this way a bit, Bishop, and hear a little of what I have got to say about this same despotism: before you made the

ambition relative to the despotism, civil and religious, of South America, you must, doubtless, have read something about it. You must have read about it in some book, and you know, to be sure, where to find that book. Let me ask you, then, were the people of South America compelled to pay tithes to a sect which had been fastened upon them by another and more powerful country ; were they compelled to live under the domination of a priesthood, who had taken their own churches and church endowments from them, and whose religion they abhorred ? Were the people of South America shut up in their houses from sunset to sunrise ! Was an army kept at their own expense to assist in collecting taxes from them ? Come, come ; Right Reverend Father in God, you who talk of the Popish despotism in South America, give us one single instance, if you can, of South America having witnessed a battle like that of Skibbereen ! Show us, if you can, a book in which it is recorded that

the South Americans were half naked, and that whole parishes of them received the *extreme*unction preparatory to approaching death from starvation ; and that, too, at a time when the public authorities were declaring that food was too abundant.

It may be observed, that our Protestant clergymen always keep the worst word that they have to bestow, to bestow upon Popery. They mortally hate the Catholic priests, men who have no wives, and who hoard up no fortunes ; men who never wear buckskin breeches, and go a fox-hunting ; men who never sally out at the head of a squadron to collect tithes ; men who do not go rambling all the world over, but who live with their flocks ; men who do not pocket millions in the amount of tithes, and hand the religious education of the people over to JOSHUA WATSON, wine and spirit merchant, Mincing-lane, Fenchurch-street, London ; men who have no cant, no evangelical twattle, no sighing, no sobbing, and

the devil knows what. Our persons know very well why they dislike the Catholic priests. They knew, in short, that, if these priests had fair play, they would carry on conversion indeed. Our persons are cunning enough; but it does not require much cunning to perceive how soon they would be ousted, if the Catholic priests had but a fair chance against them.

Besides this, our persons remember how their predecessors first got possession of the good things of the church. They remember old HAL and all his tricks and all his wives. They remember his subornings, menacings, briatings, cuttings, maimings, hangings, and burnings. They remember his sequestrations and confiscations. They cannot but look back to him as the fountain of their possessions and their power. They, therefore, acting upon the Spanish proverb, hate the Catholics for this reason as well as the reason before mentioned. Methodist, Quaker, Jumper,

Unitarian, Jew, Turk, Deist or Atheist; any thing they like better than a Catholic; and Jessie Watson's Society for "Promoting Christian Knowledge," publishes ten tracts against the Catholics where they publish one against the Deists and Atheists. Thus, though nobody else at the meeting said any thing about any particular sect, the father in God could not hold his tongue upon the subject. He must let his ill-will peep out, even upon an occasion like this, when there was such a boasting of universal benevolence and philanthropy.

But, was the Bishop aware that he was giving his sanction to rebellion in South America? Is he aware that the doctrine which he cooks up for South America, may, one day or other, be cooked up for a country much nearer home? He is not aware of this, perhaps; but, to a certainty, that doctrine will be cooked up. South America, being at a great distance, does not excite so much alarm. To seize upon church property

these, and to apply it to publick per-
sons, appears to our old Pittites
to be right enough. It is very
strange, that they should seem to
have entirely forgotten all their
outray against the Republicans of
France, for what they called their
sacrilege. If it were sacrilege
to seize upon church property in
France, why is it not sacrilege to
do the like in South America?

And now let me address myself
once more to the Bishop. Between
the years ninety-three and
ninety-five, wonderful were the
praises which our church bestowed
on the French church, and espe-
cially the priests; but, that which
appeared the most wonderful was
their praising the Pope and the
Catholic religion. The Bishop
of Rochester, in a charge to his
clergy, bade them look upon the
French Catholic priests as their
bretthren. This was wonderful to
me, who had always been told,
that the Pope was the *beast* with
seven heads and ten horns; that
he was the *man* of sin; and that
he was the *whore* of Babylon. I

never did trashed my head much
about the matter, and I comprehen-
ded nothing of this abusive applica-
tion. But, I gathered from it all, that the popish clergy were
a set of very wicked devils, whom it
was clearly my duty to hate without
any further inquiry. I was, therefore,
not a little surprised, when I
saw these French catholic priests
received as *brothers* by our par-
sons. Since that time my sur-
prise has completely ceased; for
I have found, that the parties were
not brothers in Christ, but brothers
in tithes. If the French people
confiscated tithes, the English
people might do the same. They
will do it indeed; but that is not
the question at present: if the
French people confiscated church
property, it was evident that sort
of property here would be brought
into imminent danger. Therefore
our pulpits rang with revilings
against the French people; and,
in fact, for what? For having put
down those, who were the ministers
under him, whom our parsons had
always called the *beast*, the *man*,

of sin, and the scarlet whore of Babylon, with robe steeped in the blood of the saints. It was an affair of tithes altogether: the French people had put down tithes; but it would not do to cry out against them *for that*: therefore, they were represented as arrigious wretches, blasphemers; enemies of God, when, all the while they were only enemies of tithes.

This was the foundation of the friendship of our parsons for the French catholic priests. They have no such feeling for the priests in South America; though the religion of those priests is just the same as the religion of the priests of France was. Our parsons do not imagine that we shall take any example from the South American people in the putting down of priests. Our parsons know that that country is far off, and that our newspapers, by keeping up a constant lying backward and forward, will always prevent us from knowing what is actually going on. Therefore, they have no feeling in common with those bonies of ours, who always smell danger further than any body else, begin to perceive that the House of Bourbon is growing strong. They know very well that that strength is greatly favourable to the Irish Catholics! Yes, though you may think that I am smelling for them, my Lord, they do smell this for themselves. They know that British weakness, relative or positive, is strength to the Irish Catholics, whom they fear more than at any former time. Our parsons, for these reasons, do not like to see an increase of the strength of the House of Bourbon; and they know well how powerful that house would become, if Spanish America were completely tranquilized. Hence, my Lord, the Bishop's joy at "the prospect now opening in Colombia;" hence his anxious wishes for the success of the insurgents; hence his praises of the insurgent Government! As to the fact, I should not wonder at hearing that that Go-

verment is completely overthrown; but that is no matter. We have got at a solution of this mysterious language of the Bishop, and now we will, for a little, at any rate, take our leave of the Father in God, who, perhaps, will not be so forward another time in making speeches against Popery at the Freemasons' Tavern.

- It is a pity that the reporter was not able to give us the name of the FRENCH PEER who is said to have been present, and who assured the Society, that the Protestants of France were attached to the cause of evangelical religion. As you dealt in anecdote, my Lord, I will do the same. After one of the political brawls at Paris, one of those little revolutions of parties that took place, there was a French physician who saved himself by getting off to America in a Philadelphia ship. Upon his arrival, he found that the Quakers were the richest part of the community, he put on a buttonless coat, and a hat with a brim

eight inches broad, he was not only a "Friend," but a Friend occasionally moved by the spirit; and a French lady and I (she pesting him all the while; and I laughing) actually heard him preach in the great meeting-house in Philadelphia. He could not speak English; but had an interpreter; yes, the spirit had had an interpreter! Pray, my Lord Roden, was the spirit that you talk about, a spirit of this sort? But, to make short of my story, JOHN MARSHLACK became the Quaker physician. He got a deal of money, nobody was heard of among the Friends but JOHN MARSHLACK. It was such a triumph! to make a convert of a celebrated French physician. It was, in a small way, like your great Society making the field in South America white for the harvest! In about two years, however, JOHN MARSHLACK's party having got uppermost again in France, and John having got some pretty good sacks of dollars, and being heartily tired of the restraint

and misery in which he was compelled to live, he prepared to return to France. "Friends" were in despair; there was such a whining and such a sighing! At last the day came, and with thousands of silent squeezes by the hand, and with sweetmeats enough to serve twenty families for a year, off he came in a fine merchant's ship, but not without six elders to accompany friend John down to the mouth of the river Delaware. There they took leave of their brother hoodwink. They went back in the pilot-boat; and John, before they were half a mile from the ship, went down into the cabin, stripped off his Quaker garb, put on a suit of uniform of the national guard of France, came upon the deck, with a fiddle in his hand, playing the tune of *La Marseillaise*.

Now, my Lord, far be it from me to suppose that a French Peer would play you a naughty trick like this; but, to believe that there is such a thing as a French Methodist in the world, I must see him with my own eyes, hear him

with my own ears, touch him with my own hands; and have certificate of his birth, parentage, and education. A sister society of yours, the "Continental Society" as it calls itself, demand most feelingly, that they *do nothing with the Frenchmen*. I respect you little. Keep tyranny out of your country, if you can; but, with still more care, keep from you all-degrading cant. In conclusion, (and the time for concluding is come), let me ask Lord Hawrby, who tells us that the speech of the Bible is the Lord's word, whether the readers of the Bible in China and elsewhere, have ever heard of what passed in the House of Commons in the year 1800; whether care has been taken to inform them of what brought me along; whether, in short, the history of the country from which these Bibles go, is made known to those who are told that the book contains the means of their salvation.

As to yourself, my Lord, (Sir J.

must pass over the *Warren*, the *Rose*, and the *Gambier*, which I find at the foot of the report;) as to yourself, my Lord, I had said enough, I thought, already; but happening to see towards the close of your speech, that God had given you your share, my memory sent me back to the Sinecure List, where I found you to be Auditor-General of something in Ireland, with the sum of three thousand five hundred and sixty - eight pounds a-year; and I found that you had enjoyed this with your father from the year eighteen hundred. I found also that your father was searcher of the port of Galway, with a receipt of six hundred and five pounds a - year. What you have had besides, I am sure I cannot say; but supposing you to have had only the one office, you and your father have received from that office alone "EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO POUNDS;" and you yourself now receive, at least, and may receive for forty or fifty years longer, (if the present system continue) three thousand five hundred and sixty-eight pounds a-year. What your relations have received and still receive, I have not, at present, the means of pointing out; but, my Lord, you tell us yourself, that you once lived in the pursuit of nothing but pleasure. "Whether God have yet given you your share of griefs," I know not; but I know well, that this miserable nation has been compelled to give you your full share of money. I do know a man, my Lord, who has had much more than his due share of griefs. An innocent man, half flayed alive by the scourges of merciless Orangemen; and can I hear you, with every luxury upon earth at your command, supplied, too, by the sweat of the people; can I hear you complain of griefs, and not think of the sufferings of the half-murdered BYRNE?

I am, my Lord,
Your most obedient
And most humble Servant,
W^m. COBBETT.

ANOTHER PARSON!

I find the following in the Morning Herald of Tuesday, the 1st of June 1824. The affair seems to be a sort of *matter of course*.

"LONDON SESSIONS.—MONDAY.

"Before Mr. Serjeant Arabin, "the Lord Mayor and Alderman.

"NOTHING of any PUBLIC INTEREST was before the Court. Mr. HAYES, the CLERGYMAN and MAGISTRATE, who was some time since held to bail, at Guildhall Justice-room, for an attempt TO COMMIT AN INFAMOUS OFFENCE, being called upon his recognizances, DID NOT APPEAR!"

Well said, MORNING HERALD! And is that "nothing of any public interest?" But, if the Parsons are to go off thus, what a pretty state are we in! This man is a RECTOR of a parish! He has the care of souls of a parish! He is a CANON of St. Paul's, London; and, I think, he is a CHAPLAIN TO THE KING. I am not sure of either of these; but, I believe them all; and, the facts must come out. What, then, is this parson to be a RECTOR still? Is he still to be a CANON of St. Paul's? Is he still to occupy his holy offices in "the

Church as by law established?" Is he still to enjoy a part of the fat things of this "Reformed Church?" O, brave reformation!

Well, now: Will there be no man found in Parliament to inquire what is to be done with the revenues of this man's benefices? He is off! He is gone: he cannot take care of the souls which he has vowed to take care of, and which he most solemnly declared that he believed that the *Holy Ghost* had called him to take care of. What, then, is he to get the money still? A pretty soul-caring, truly, if he be to get the money still. Mr. STANLEY, next time he takes upon him to extol this Church and its persons, will not, perhaps, forget PARSON HAYES! To whom, however, I shall return in another Register.

The Church sends out missionaries, it is said! Oh, brave Church! I wonder whether such parsons as this go. It is a pleasant reflection for us, that the amount of tithes and of the rent of church-lands is carried out of the country to be spent (and amongst what sort of creatures!) by men like JOCELYN and HAYES: very pleasant reflection! And, are these things always to continue?

TREASURER PARKINS.

It is time to leave off *Sheriff*, and call him THE TREASURER, a name by which he ought to go as long as he is endured by the earth. The Treasurer has, I am told, published a string of lies about me, through the means of those two *candid* 'Squires who conduct the *Morning Post* and the *New Times*. These 'Squires know that it is a string of lies, each as bare-faced as that about the *butcher's shop* at Kensington ; and they despise Parkins from the bottom of their souls ; they know that I no more wanted to get money from him, than to eat with him out of the *trunk* in which he keeps his victuals locked up ; they know him, in short, to be capable of saying any thing : but their base malignity and baser envy could induce them, nevertheless, to insert this string of infamous falsehoods.—I must have time : I am busy about other matter just now : but, first or last, I will punish the Treasurer and these his villainous agents too.

GAME BILL.

I have, at present, only time to say, that this Bill is dead. Adieu !

Mr. Wortley, see what it is to be a father ! You seem, however, towards the last, to have cared nothing about your own offspring. The petitioners in *Hampshire* and *Surrey* may now congratulate themselves on the success of their efforts. However, the Register gave this Bill a pretty good pinch at first starting. It did, in fact, never recover that pinch.—However, it is dead. Let us hope, that the next attempt will be a *little more* feasible.—It appears that, on the motion that the further Report of the Game Bill should be considered, Sir John Shelley proposed as an Amendment, “*that it be read a third time this day six months.*” The House divided upon the Amendment : for Sir John Shelley’s Amendment, 120.—Against it, 108.—Majority in favour of the Amendment, 17.

MR. F. BUXTON.

The story which was related by this gentleman at the Meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, about a rat, I inserted in the last Register, and intended to take further notice of it, but had no time to spare. I shall have something to say to Mr. Buxton, shortly, about his rat-story.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 29th May.

	<i>Per Quarter.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Wheat	63	10
Rye	41	2
Barley	33	2
Oats	26	4
Beans	38	5
Peas	39	2

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 29th May.

<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Wheat... 6,228 for 20,500	7 10	Average, 46 3
Barley 2,936 ... 5,091 0 3	34	8
Oats.. 10,723 ... 15,336 16 9	26	7
Rye.... 56 ... 97 19 0	42	7
Beans... 1,665 ... 2,993 5 6	26	3
Peas... 292 ... 555 18 0	33	0

Friday, June 4.—The arrivals of this week are very good for this season of the year, and the weather being peculiarly favourable, causes a very dull trade for nearly every article to-day. Wheat does not support the prices of Monday last. Barley, Beans, and Peas are unshipped. The Oat trade is not so brisk as Monday, but the prices of that day are fully supported.

Monday, June 7.—The arrivals of all descriptions of Grain last week were considerable, and there are fair quantities of most kinds of Corn fresh up to this morning's market. The weather continues remarkably fine, but there is some demand for fine dry samples of Wheat, and the prices made are nearly equal to those of this day sc'might; all other qualities, however, are so excessively dull in sale as to afford the factors very little opportunity of sale even at a reduction of 2s. to 3s. per qr.

Though the sailing season is over, yet Barley nearly supports last quotations. Beans have rather improved since last Monday. White and Grey Peas have sold freely, and are each rather dearer. Oats are plentiful, and the sale is not so free as last Monday, that not much progress can be made in disposing of this article, except on lower terms. There is no demand for Flour, unless fresh made.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old)	62s. to 70s.
— white, (old)	68s. — 76s.
— red, (new)	42s. — 48s.
— fine	50s. — 56s.
— superfine	62s. — 64s.
— white, (new)	42s. — 46s.
— fine	54s. — 62s.
— superfine	66s. — 70s.
Flour, per sack	55s. — 60s.
— Seconds	50s. — 55s.
— North Country	42s. — 50s.

June 12, 1824.

**ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From May 31 to June 5, both inclusive.**

Wharfs.	Wheat.	Bailey.	Malt.	Oats.	Barley.	Flour.
Aberdeen	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....
Aldbro'	470	170	.....	.....	46	.....
Alemouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bamf	.....	.....	.....	360	.....	.....
Bridgewater	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berwick	.....	.....	.....	333	.....	.....
Bridport	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston	.....	.....	.....	9578	.....	20
Bridlington	.....	.....	.....	944	.....	.....
Carmarthen	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	.....
Clay	.....	280	.....	.....	.....	330
Colchester	254	40	910	76	111	1070
Harwich	1251	32	340	15	267	928
Leigh	1139	23	.....	14	17	20
Maldon	1643	16	.....	.....	507	1255
Exeter	.....	30	.....	5	.....	.....
Gainsbro'	.....	.....	.....	633	.....	50
Grimsby	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings	42	24	.....	.....	19	.....
Hull	.....	.....	.....	3250	.....	.....
Ipswich	297	105	1354	25	46	455
Kent	2043	257	245	447	344	1512
Leith	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louth	.....	.....	691	820	.....	.....
Lynn	.....	.....	691	418	.....	31
Poole	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	90
Southampton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarborough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spalding	8	.....	.....	1200	.....	330
Stockton	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Southwold	510	60	10	.....	.....	.....
Witbesh	.....	.....	200	2270	.....	.....
Woodbridge	1076	99	305	50	314	511
Yarmouth	162	610	865	.....	.....	3074
Cork	.....	.....	.....	515	.....	.....
Dublin	.....	.....	.....	695	.....	.....
Dundalk	.....	.....	.....	1630	.....	.....
Waterford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Youghall	.....	18	.....	544	.....	.....
Foreign	500	160	.....	2 000	.....	976 5
Total	9578	1924	2120	23248	1325	9994
						390 61

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:

Rye, — ; Pease, 311 ; Tares, 10; Linseed, 10; Flaxseed, 150;
Bans, 165; Mustard, 11k; Flax, — ; and Beans, 126 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	50	82
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	44	76
— red, English, ditto ..	58	80
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	52	74
Rye Grass	per qr..	25
Turnip, new, white .. per bush.	10	12
— red & green .. ditto ..	10	16
— yellow Swedes ditto ..	9	11
Mustard, white	ditto ..	7
— brown..... ditto ..	8	14
Caraway	per cwt	56
Coriander	ditto ..	8
Sanfoin	per qr..	30
Trefoil	per cwt	18
Ribgrass	ditto ..	28
Canary, common .. per qr..	38	46
— fine	ditto ..	48
Tares	per bush.	3
Hempseed	per qr..	36
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign	ditto ..	30
— fine English for sowing	ditto ..	42
Rapeseed, 24 <i>l.</i> to 26 <i>l.</i> per last.		
Foreign Tares, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>		
Linseed Oil Cake, 9 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> per 1000.		
Foreign ditto, 5 <i>s.</i> per ton.		
Rape Cake, 4 <i>l.</i> per ton.		

CHEESE.

The factors have been endeavouring to outbid each other in the country; and consequently, have bought at very high prices. In London, as the number of sellers bears too great a proportion to the number of buyers, there is a competition in underselling. In this article, therefore, as in those of Bacon and Butter, there is no profit made.—Cheeshire, 6*s.* to 8*s.* —Double Gloucester, 6*s.* to 7*s.* —Derby, 6*s.* to 7*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 7.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	6	4	6
Mutton	3	6	4	2
Veal	4	0	5	6
Pork	4	0	5	0
Lamb	5	0	6	6
Beasts	2,071		Sheep	19,050
Calves	240		Pigs	240

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	8	3	8
Mutton	3	8	3	8
Veal	3	8	5	4
Pork	3	0	5	0
Lamb	3	8	5	8

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Beef	2	10	to	4	0
Mutton	3	4	—	4	0
Veal	3	6	—	5	4
Pork	3	8	—	5	4
Lamb	5	0	—	6	4

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4*lb.* Loaf is stated at 10*s.* by the full-priced Bakers.

City, 9*A* June, 1824.

BACON.

No alteration since our last; but an advance is expected, as the holders seem determined not to give way.—On Board, 5*s.* to 5*s.* Landed, 5*s.* to 5*s.*

BUTTER.

No new Irish has yet come in. Dutch, 8*s.* to 8*s.*

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.			
Ware	3	0	to 6 0
Middlings.....	2	10 —	3 0
Chats	2	0 —	0 0
Common Red 0	0	0 —	0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

BOROUGH.—per Ton.			
Ware	3	0 to 5	0
Middlings.....	2	0 —	3 0
Chats.....	1	15 —	2 0
Common Red 4	0	—	5 10

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay .. 8d. to 12s.			
Straw ..	42s.	to 50s.	
Clover ..	90s.	to 130s.	
St. James's.—Hay.....8d. to 12s.			
Straw...	30s.	to 48s.	
Clover ..	112s.	to 120s.	

Whitechapel. Hay .. 8d. to 12s.			
Straw.	42s.	to 50s.	
Clover..	90	to 130s.	

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.					
	s. to s. d.									
Aylesbury	56	66 0	35	38 0	25	32 0	36	44 0	40	56 0
Banbury.....	58	66 0	35	38 0	23	27 6	42	44 0	0	0 0
Basingstoke	58	70 0	30	37 0	26	29 0	40	48 0	8	0 0
Bridport.....	56	70 0	24	28 0	18	22 0	40	0 0	5	0 0
Chelmsford.....	52	70 0	34	38 0	24	30 0	32	36 0	35	38 0
Derby.....	68	73 0	36	42 0	28	32 0	40	48 0	0	0 0
Devizes.....	44	75 0	34	37 6	26	31 0	42	48 0	0	0 0
Dorchester.....	48	76 0	26	30 0	22	28 0	40	49 0	0	0 0
Exeter.....	56	80 0	28	33 0	21	25 0	40	44 0	37	0 0
Guildford.....	56	72 0	34	40 0	26	32 0	40	48 0	37	42 0
Henley	52	76 0	35	39 0	24	30 0	38	44 0	36	45 0
Horncastle.....	60	66 0	30	34 0	20	28 0	38	50 0	0	0 0
Hungerford.....	48	70 0	27	34 0	18	32 0	38	45 0	0	0 0
Lewes	56	63 0	0	0 0	26	27 0	34	38 0	0	0 0
Lynn	56	64 0	28	32 0	21	26 0	38	39 0	0	0 0
Newbury	40	77 0	30	36 0	20	30 0	41	44 6	0	0 0
Newcastle	52	72 0	28	34 0	26	32 0	36	41 0	36	44 0
Northampton.....	60	65 0	33	36 0	22	25 0	40	44 0	0	0 0
Nottingham	62	0 0	39	0 0	25	0 0	43	0 0	0	0 0
Reading	55	73 0	30	37 0	22	32 0	35	44 0	34	43 0
Stamford.....	51	67 0	34	38 0	23	26 0	40	46 0	0	0 0
Swansea	65	0 0	38	0 0	28	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Truro	63	0 0	39	0 0	30	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Uxbridge	48	77 0	35	38 0	28	33 0	40	46 0	34	42 0
Worminster.....	44	66 0	24	36 0	26	29 0	44	50 0	0	8 0
Winchester.....	56	60 0	30	35 0	24	29 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Yarmouth.....	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Dalkeith*	26	36 0	26	30 0	21	27 0	22	26 0	22	26 0
Haddington*.....	32	36 0	25	33 0	21	27 0	21	26 0	21	26 0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *Scotl.*—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, June 7.—Our Hop Bines have made but little progress last week, owing to the nights being so cold: two to four flies are reported on a leaf, but no material increase. Currency remains the same: but little doing. Duty estimated at £115,000 to £120,000

Maidstone, June 3.—Since our last report the weather has entirely changed, and the wind been constantly in the cold quarter, and that has certainly checked the appearance and growth of the Hops, which are again losing their colour. There has been some fly found on the different grounds about, but we do not hear of them making any great progress at present.

Worcester, June 2.—On Saturday 23 pockets of Hops were weighed in our market. Our accounts from the plantations state, that very few flies have made their appearance, and that the plant grows rapidly. Prices do not, however, give way: fine 1819's and 1822's are inquired after. Some persons lay the duty of the kingdom at £25,000/-

Refford, June 2.—The hop plantations in our neighbourhood, and throughout the whole of the North Clays generally, are in a very feeble state. Such a paucity of bine has not been known for several years: even those which are growing are in such a debilitated state, that not half a crop can be anticipated; the fact is, that from 15 to 20 out of every hundred of the roots are entirely dead.

COTTON MARKET.

Friday, June 4.—The Cotton market remains without interest; the purchases this week are inconsiderable; and the prices without any variation. The accounts received from Liverpool, this morning, state that market steady.

OILS, per Ton, of 252 Gallons.	
New Greenland Whale	£20 0
Pale Seal	24 0
Spermaceti	38 0
Linseed	25 0
Pale Rape	32 0
Galipoli, per 236 gallons	48 0

COAL MARKET, June 4.

Ships at Market.	Ships sold.	Price.
27 Newcastle..	29 ..	31s. 9d. to 40s. 0d.
19 Sunderland	18 ..	31s. 9d.—40s. 0d.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 50.—No. 12.] LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1824. [Price 6d.

Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

TO THE READERS OF THE REGISTER.

AMONGST the *Advertisements*, in the Register of last week, there was one of a work, which was entitled, “THE TRIAL OF THOMAS DAVISON,” &c. And another of a work, which was entitled, “THE THREE IMPOSTORS,” &c. I am very sorry that those advertisements appeared in the Register. I was, as the date of the Register will show, out of town. The advertisements came late, and were sent to the press, printed, and out, before their contents were perceived. I have always disapproved of these and such like publications. I have more than once, in print, expressed my regret that they were put forth. My opinion is, that they have done, and that they do, great harm to the cause of publick liberty; and I now beg, once for all, that those who choose to persevere in putting forth these works, will not send their advertisements to the Register.

Wm. COBBETT.

TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

On his “joyous country, smiling in plenty, with a happy, contented and grateful people.”

SIR, Kensington, 16th June, 1824.

THE Public have not forgotten your boasting speech in February last; that speech in which you said that this was a “joyous land, smiling in plenty, with a people prosperous, happy, contented and grateful.” The population humbug makes the number of the whole kingdom twenty-one millions; but, it makes the people of Ireland seven millions. So that, at any rate, here are *one third* of our people; and, it is allowed, on all hands, that the Irish land is far from being “joyous.” In short, it is not denied; even the tools of the Boroughmongers have not the audacity to deny, that this *third part* of our people are, not *amongst* but the *most miserable* wretches upon the face of the earth.

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Printed and Published by C. CLEMENT, No. 183, Fleet-street.

What right had you, then, Sir, to boast of the prosperity and happiness of the people of this kingdom? And, who is to believe in your statements in future? The "House," that well-known House cheered your boasting; and we have already the proof, even from your own lips, that the boasting was false. I may, in this letter, speak a little of the projects for sending the Irish people away; for getting rid of a nation! Good God! But, let me first get a description of their state from your own mouths; from the mouths of you, who make laws for this people. You, with all the assurance of an English placeman, said, in the speech alluded to above, that all this national happiness, all the happiness and content of this grateful people were the work of the Parliament, which had been so much calumniated, and you bade us Reformers take the happy state of the people as an answer to all our complaints against the base, corrupt, seat-selling, borough-mongering crew. Now, then let us see what that "happy state" is, even according to the confessions of those who cheered you; who gave you "loud and long-continued cheers."

The state of the English and Scotch is very bad; but, to leave

nothing to dispute about, here we have, in Ireland, one third of all our people. Now, then, let us hear from yourselves, what is the state of that people. On the 5th of May, CAPTAIN MABERY brought forwards his scheme for making the Irish happy. Every projector has his scheme for this purpose. I may speak of the Captain's by-and-by. None of the schemes ever succeed. The end always is a subscription for the seven millions of ragged wretches. However, more of this by-and-by, before I speak of the colonising, or transporting, or getting rid of the scheme. My first business is to put upon record the House's description of the "joyous" state of a third part of the people that it makes laws for.

The Captain-lawmaker himself said, that, in that "joyous" country (as you called it), "misery, distress, and discontent were to be met with at every turn." Of the "Captain's" remedies I shall not now speak; the state of his patient is what I have at present to attend to.

In the same debate, Mr. HUTCHINSON, (who has been a lawmaker ever since I knew any thing of politics,) said, that the "distress was so great in Ireland, "that crowds of her people came

"here hoping to get bread." I know this very well; for I see hundreds upon hundreds pass my door, with no shoes, and some with no stockings; but, it is what you *lawmakers* say, that I want the world to hear.

Captain MABERTY's father (in the same debate) said, that thousands of the Irish labourers had either nothing at all to do, or, had to work for twopence a day! Well done, Honourable House and boasting Chancellor of the Exchequer. A whole twopence a day to feed, clothe, and warm a family! "Joyous" country, "smiling in plenty." Great and wise, though "*oathmated*" House! Happy people, to live under laws made by such a House! Here is an answer to all us complaining Reformers.

SIR JOHN NEWPORT said, that the poor creatures got barely enough to exist on.

Your colleague, Mr. COULBURN, said, that, "From the condition of Ireland, from the *very nature* of the food on which the population was supported, it was *impossible* that emergencies should not arise when Parliament would be called on to afford assistance to Ireland, to preserve the people from the effects of famine. It was peculiarly incumbent on

"those on whom the duty might be imposed of thus calling for the *liberal assistance* of Parliament, to prevent the disposition from growing up, of considering a recourse to it allowable in ordinary cases." Good God! Oh! "joyous" country! Happy people! Great House of Commons, though "*colonized*," under the laws of which House, *periodical famines* are naturally to be expected by seven millions of people! Fine Parliament! admirable Lord Johns and Ensigns-of-the-guards lawmakers! Here is one third part of the people of the whole kingdom, who *must necessarily* be saved from starvation by the Government *once in a time*! Oh, happy people! If such a people be not "*grateful*" they must be a shocking set of vagabonds.

But come, boaster, you who have received such "loud and long-continued cheers," when you praised the Parliament and sneered at the Reformers. Come, eulogist of the Gutton and Sarum system; what did you (during this same debate) say of the state of one third part of your "happy, contented, and grateful people"? These were your whining words: "No man who knew the state of Ireland could conceal from his

"self the lamentable fact, that
 " notwithstanding her soil, her
 " climate, and the other favourable
 " circumstances in which she was
 " placed, she was far removed
 " from that state of content and
 " happiness to which she was en-
 " titled." What, then, did you
 not know this, when you were
 making your bragging speech ?
 Was you ignorant of this ? Did
 you not, when you had the assur-
 ance to make that speech, know
 the state, the miserable state of
 these people ? What had dis-
 guised from you "the *lamentable*
 " fact" ? What ! a third part of
 the people of the kingdom "far
 " removed from content and happi-
 " ness," and you have the assur-
 ance to boast of a "joyous land,
 " smiling in plenty, with a people
 " prosperous, happy, contented,
 " and grateful !" And the House
 cheered you ; gave you cheerings
 loud and long-continued. Well
 worthy of that House, under whose
 law-makings the people have been
 brought to their present state.

Colonel French, in the same de-
 bate ; for Colonel, and Captain,
 and Major, and Admiral and En-
 sign lawmakers are very com-
 mon in the famous House ; Colonel
 French gave the following account
 of the state of this third part of the
 people. It is worthy of being

placed close by the side of your
 braggings. There is, indeed, no-
 thing new in it. Its facts are
 notoriously true. But, these facts
 are stated in that same House,
 who gave you loud and long-
 continued cheers, when you had
 the assurance to praise it for hav-
 ing made a happy and contented
 and grateful people. "The Irish
 " people had warm hearts and
 " generous dispositions, and even
 " the outrages of which some of
 " them had been guilty, arose less
 " from baseness or want of feel-
 " ing, than from an overflow of
 " warm feeling checked and irri-
 " tated and goaded on to despair
 " by distress and famine. (Hear !)
 " The conduct of the resident
 " gentry towards the lower class
 " of people was productive of
 " most mischievous effects. A
 " lady of high rank and distin-
 " guished talents had declared,
 " that the industry of the female
 " peasants was destroyed by an
 " insufficiency of the necessary
 " implements ; she went on to
 " assert, that 'they are perfectly
 " naked as to clothing, and per-
 " fectly helpless, without any com-
 " fort or convenience, or any pos-
 " sible way of gaining their live-
 " lihood ; and unfortunately the
 " gentry are so used to see that
 " kind of distress that it does not

"shock them; they see people "naked, and with nothing in the world but a blanket to sleep on, "without a bed to lie on; and "they are not aware that that is "not the usual and proper way "for them to exist, they are so "used to see it."

There! That is the state of *one third part* of your "joyous country," your "prosperous, happy, contented and grateful people." I will, I promise you, hold your nose to this for many and many a day! Others may forget your impudent attack on the Reformers, your audacious eulogy on the system of Gaiton: I shall not forget it; and if the day do not come for your being made to repent of it, the fault shall not be mine.

Well; but this is the House's own account of a third part of the people *for whom it makes laws*. It is not my account. It is not the account of an enemy. It is the House's own account. The House's people (as we shall see by-and-by) begin to talk of *sending the Irish away*. I shall show that the House would lose by any attempt of this sort. But, no matter, for the present. If this horrid account be false, it is the famous House's own account.

Wretched people! Naked, helpless, famishing, and by mil-

lions! Now, mind, no Jacobins, no Radicals, no Revolutionists, have brought the nation to this shocking state. In the world there is no other people a hundredth part so miserable, so degraded. The worst treated of any body of slaves in the world enjoy a state of happiness compared to the state that the House itself says one-third part of the people of this kingdom are in. And yet are there impudent vagabonds to censure the Spaniards, and, indeed, to censure all other nations, for not establishing a *Government like this!* There are vagabonds who call this *freedom*, and who have the audacity to affect to *lament*, that other nations *are not so free!* I know of no punishment that these cool, these corrupt, these cunning vagabonds do not deserve.

How you can sit all of you and *look one another in the face*, while you are thus describing the state of the deplorable wretches for whom *you have been making laws*; this is wonderful to me. To hear you talk there, one would imagine, that some *other government*, some *other body* of men, had been ruling and making laws for this naked and famishing people. You seem to talk of their sufferings as things that *you had had no hand in pro-*

ducing. But, mark, when you were boasting of the "joyous land," of the *plenty*, of the *happiness*; then you gave *all the merit to the House*; and, mind, the House received it with "loud and long-continued cheers"! Well, then, is not the House to have the *merit* of producing the nakedness and famine? Oh, no! these are to be ascribed to all manner of unlucky things: to a *redundant population*; to *potatoes*; to all sorts of conceits. Come, come, Mr. Bragger, this is not fair. The people of Ireland have, all at once, begun to *breed too fast and not to die fast enough!* Any thing: no matter how absurd; no matter how monstrous; rather than ascribe the horrible evil to the true cause; rather than trace it to the *deeds of the House*.

Trodden thither it will be, however, by every man of information, and, at last, the consequences will fall where they ought to fall. The Irish people are, thank God, too numerous to be extinguished. They cannot be destroyed. Naked they are, famishing they are; but they *live*, and live they will in spite of the *prayers of miscreants whom I have in my eye*. They will outlive Gatton and Old Sarum, to which they will give a furious blow as soon as war shall again make its voice heard in these regions.

All the *subscribings* for the Irish, all the *societyings*, all these are intended to coax them along, to wheedle them, to disguise from them the cause of their misery. But, at last, these tricks will avail nothing. Common sense, plain common sense, says to every man in the kingdom: "Here are seven millions of people, inhabiting as fine a country as any in Europe. Their soil is rich. They have a fine sea-coast, abounding with fish. They are a quicksighted, intelligent race. They are more cheerfully laborious than any other people. They are governed by laws made by Mr. Frederick Robinson's Parliament: and they are the most naked, famished, wretched and degraded creatures upon the face of the whole earth." This is what common sense says, and not to draw the right conclusion a man must be an idiot.

Is there any one to offer an excuse for the state of Ireland? Those who talk of "*surplus population*," of "*potatoe eating*," and other causes that may have come *independent of the deeds of Parliament*, MAY mean well; but, they should show us, then, how it has happened that these causes never produced such effects before. Human nature has always been

the same. How comes it, then, that it has never until now worked in this mischievous way ?

Is it thus that we judge, when we are speaking of the miseries of other nations. We are by no means coy, when other nations are to be spoken of. Our newspapers and our other publications (the greatest boastfuls in the world) are always, or were always, drawing comparisons between the state of the people here and that of the people in other countries. We are less prone to do this than formerly. The extreme *extinction* affair in Ireland made us a little more modest, in this respect, than we used to be. Even the great and notorious channel for boasting and bragging; that noisy and impudent crew of braggars; even that crew has been a little more shy of bragging since the *extreme extinction*. But, still, we do not spare other governments, when we speak of the state of the people under them.

There are not many days pass over the heads of the people of London without their seeing newspaper columns filled with censure on the Government of Spain, for instance, to the badness of which Government the degradation (real or pretended) of the Spanish people is ascribed. The fact is false.

The Spanish people were, and, perhaps, they are, as well off as any people in Europe, and the labouring classes better off than those of any other country. But, allowing the fact to be true; pray, if the dégradation of the Spanish people be ascribed to the Spanish Government, why do we not ascribe the degradation, the unparalleled degradation, the wretched, the beastly state of the unfortunate Irish; why do we not ascribe these to the Parliament by whom *freeland* is governed ?

Can any man be produced to say to us, that he has seen the Spanish people, and that there is as much nakedness and hunger in any province of Spain as there is in any half parish of Ireland? Can any credible witness be produced to say this? Thousands upon thousands of Englishmen are those who have recently been in every part of Spain. Will any one of these venture to say, that he ever, in whole months of travelling about Spain, saw so much misery as he can, *any morning*, see exhibited by half-naked Irish going through *Kensington*? And, will any such man say, that the Spanish country labourer is not infinitely better off than the English country labourer?

Upon what ground, then, do we

censure the Government of Spain, unless we lay the suffering and degradation of the Irish *to the door of our Parliament*, who has much more absolute power over the Irish than the Government of Spain has over the Spanish people !

Much has been said, and especially by the notoriously impudent crew, about the evils arising from *priestcraft* and *superstition*. There is, indeed, no priest-craft in Ireland. It is quite *frank*. It seeks no disguise. It scorns affection. The mettle of which brewing-kettles are made is not more free from any thing calculated to make its nature doubtful. But, what I ask is this : Have any set of priests, in any country ; have Jesuits, have Franciscans ; have popes and cardinals ; have the priests of Mahomet ; have any priests upon the face of the earth ever exercised authority over, ever existed in the same country with, a set of human beings so miserable as the people of Ireland have become under the laws passed by the Parliament that you so highly praised, and that received your praises with "loud and long-continued cheers" ?

Two-and-twenty years did we wage war against the French revolution. And, for what ? To

prevent revolution here. And why were the *people* to wish to prevent it here ? Because *revolution* would make them miserable ! And here we are, after these twenty-two years of war to prevent misery, with the most miserable people that the world ever saw ; with females, a large part of whom are "perfectly naked," and with a gentry, "so used to see this as not to be shocked at it." This is the House's own description ; and, what must be the state of the country ; how callous must all have become, when this could, and that, too, without any seeming horror, be heard in the House ! The "gentry" of Ireland are *so used* to the sight of naked female human beings, that they are not shocked at it, and are "not aware" that it is not the usual and proper "way for females to exist" ! And this is said in that House, who have been making laws for these Irish for ages ! This is said at the end of a twenty-two years' war, waged to prevent us from experiencing misery !

What ! could a revolution, then, have brought us misery more complete than this ? Could it have done more than strip the females naked ? Could it have done more to dishonour human nature, than to produce "A GENTRY" (pretty

gentry!) who are "*not aware*" that *nakedness* is not "the *proper* way for females to exist"? Mind; this is said in your famous House, or the newspapers are liars. This is a statement made without hesitation, and, apparently, exciting no horror. There have been revolutions in America and France. Did misery like this ever exist in either? In the whole world did you ever hear of any thing so degrading to human nature? And yet, mind, this state of things not only exists; but has risen up *under laws made by that House* which you so eulogised. This is the point to stick to: this is the fact to be kept constantly before the people. That, no matter, naked or not naked, hungry or full, shut up from sunset to sunrise or suffered to go at large, Skibbereen or no Skibbereen, "redundant population" or not redundant population, the people of Ireland have come to their present state *under laws made by your House!*

I have spoken above of the *subscribing and societying work* that is going on for the "*benefit of Ireland*." I will here put upon record a specimen of this, in the curious proceedings (on the 15th instant, in London) of the meeting of a "*Society for improving the condition of the Irish Peasantry*."

A *people* to have their condition improved by a *Society*! It seems, that the London Committee, who applied the money collected for the Irish in 1822, handed over the *balance* to this Society. I shall now insert the newspaper account of the proceedings.

Mr. *Michell*, the Secretary, immediately, proceeded to read the Report: It commenced by congratulating the Society upon the gradual diffusion of the benefits which formed the great object of their solicitude. On the 3d of April the Committee of the City of London, whose exertions to ameliorate the condition of the Irish Peasantry, had entitled them to such unqualified praise, had made a final appropriation of the funds remaining in their hands, by transmitting them over to this Institution, thereby enabling it to perpetuate its usefulness, and more effectually to relieve the calamities which were unhappily known to exist in Ireland. The Committee had also promised to lend their assistance in furthering the views of the Society, for which purpose it was proposed that frequent meetings, at stated periods, should be held in the city. In making this grant, the City of London Committee had mentioned two objects, which they considered it would be especially necessary to support—namely, first, the extension of agricultural schools; and, secondly, the encouragement of schools, such as had been commenced in the town of Ennis, under the superintendence of Lady O'Brian, for promoting industry among the female poor.

The largest proportion of the funds of the Association had been expended upon the principle of charitable loans; and the Committee were happy to state, that this course had in every instance proved successful.

Sixty associations of this sort had already been formed in Ireland; and the Committee expressed a hope that every encouragement would be given to their increase. It was a system of relief highly adapted to the state of the lower classes of the Irish peasantry, inasmuch as it was calculated to supply the lamentable want of capital which was known to exist, and to assist the local naked resources of industry. The opinion of the Committee on this subject was fortified by the fact, that where these loans had been made, and were payable by instalments, not a single defaulter had been found—a circumstance highly honourable to the character of the Irish peasantry [cries of hear, hear, hear!].

The Committee had also turned their attention to the domestic manufacture of coarse Woollen Cloths, which had been productive of much advantage, and this, added to the judicious application of premiums for cleanliness in the dwellings of the poor, had not only extended real comfort, but promoted practical happiness.

The Committee, lastly, congratulated the Society upon the fact, of His Royal Highness the Duke of York having agreed to preside over their affairs.

To the Report was added an Appendix, from which the state of the Funds of the Society appeared to be as follows:—

Old Four per Cents. (now 3) £5,000
Three per Cents. Consols 5,000
Exchequer Bills. 1,000
In the hands of the Treasurer. 40

£11,040

Mr. R. Wellesley, as Chairman of the Committee, rose at the conclusion of the Report, to move that it should be adopted. In doing this, he begged to make a few observations. In common with all, he had to regret the absence of His Royal Highness the Duke of York. He took leave to say that he was present at the festival of St. Patrick, the pa-

tron saint of Ireland; and when he reflected on the manner in which His Royal Highness expressed himself on that occasion, no man could doubt the cordial interest which he took in every question which affected the prosperity of Ireland [hear, hear!]. Indeed, he was sure, that among the many symptoms of dawning prosperity to Ireland, which he had delight in observing, there was none which could have greater influence on the feelings of those who took any interest in the condition of that unhappy country, than the fact that they had with them the best wishes of a gracious Sovereign, and all the Princes of his Royal House [hear, hear!]. Every man who knew the state of Ireland, must be aware that her distresses were mainly attributable to the want of employment for a redundant population. This was a proposition which had met with universal concurrence, and in proportion as this evil could be remedied, so would good be attained. He would not now attempt to describe the condition of the peasantry of Ireland; by those who had seen their situation, his description must be pronounced imperfect; and by those who had not seen it, his details might probably be considered too great a tax upon their credulity. He could only say, that he wished most heartily success to this institution, not merely taking into view what might be the effect in Ireland by increasing the means of employment, and by extending the spirit of beneficence in that country; but viewing also the more general consideration and continual discussions which the affairs of Ireland would obtain here, and the more accurate knowledge which the public would thereby be enabled to obtain as to the real condition of its people. There was another great point upon which he also wished it success, and that was, the impressions which would necessarily be made on the minds of the people of Ireland, that their fellow-countrymen here felt a deep interest in their happiness, and were ready

and willing to contribute a part of their wealth towards their support. This must produce a spirit of gratitude and attachment mutually beneficial to both countries. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving, "That the Report now read be confirmed, and that 300 copies be printed."—Mr. Stirling seconded this motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. Smith begged to be permitted to make a motion. He had watched the progress of this Society from its commencement; and he was bound to say that it owed every thing to the exertions of Mr. Wellesley. To his certain knowledge, every hour of his time had been devoted to the promotion of those objects, and to the extension of the benevolent views of the subscribers. In the London Committee his zeal had been alike honourable to his heart and to his head. With these feelings he requested to move, "That Mr. Wellesley be requested to be Chairman of the Society."

Lord Carbery, in seconding this motion, could not let the opportunity pass without expressing, from the bottom of his heart, the grateful sense which he entertained of the liberal and benevolent conduct of the London Committee. Their example had roused the scandalous apathy of his countrymen, and, he trusted, that in future they would feel a deeper interest, and take a more active part in ameliorating the sufferings and improving the condition of those whose calamities had excited so generous a sympathy among strangers. The motion was carried *nem. con.*

Colonel French also expressed his sincere admiration of the noble and liberal conduct of the London Committee, whose generosity, he was satisfied, would ever live in the recollection of Irishmen. He moved "That the Society hold Meetings on the first Tuesday in every month in the City of London." Carried.

The Bishop of Limerick was at a loss for words to express how sincerely he participated in feelings of gratitude towards the City of Lon-

don Committee, for the manner in which they had stepped forward to relieve the calamities of his unhappy country. To the succour and exertions of that Committee they were indebted in Ireland, for the *first true and rational prospect of improved habits among their peasantry.* He had personal opportunities of witnessing the good effects of their liberality and beneficence, having had the honour of being appointed one of the distributors of their bounty. He was happy to say that this distribution had been productive of the best consequences, and his feelings were still more gladdened in having the power to add, that every account he received from Ireland confirmed his belief that these beneficial consequences were *every day becoming more extensive* [hear, hear!]. He had only to add, that the good thus attained could only be exceeded by the gratitude of those upon whom it was conferred, and he might add, that in that gratitude he was a sincere and heartfelt participator. *The Rev. Prelate sat down deeply affected;* but again rose and moved, "That the Committee of the last year be the Committee for the year ensuing."

Sir M. Tierney seconded the motion.—Carried.

Mr. J. Smith passed a warm eulogium on the Rev. Bishop of Limerick, for the zeal and humanity which he had evinced in promoting the objects of the Society. With the liberality of a true Christian he acted as Clergyman of his own parish, thereby doing an honour to himself, and blessing all around him [hear, hear!].

Sir Ulysses Burgh moved the thanks of the Meeting to the Sixty Charitable Loan Institutions in Ireland, and expressed a hope that their numbers might be increased.

The motion was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Sir John Doyle said, that, according to the arrangements which had been formed in expectation of the presence of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the task was to have

devolved upon him, of proposing their thanks to their Royal Chairman—thanks not the less deserved, owing to the unavoidable absence of the illustrious individual through the pressure of the multifarious duties of his high official situation. It had been truly said, that the Royal Family, and particularly His Majesty and the Duke of York, were foremost in offering their assistance to improve the condition of the unfortunate, and hitherto neglected people of Ireland. He could, from his own personal knowledge, say, that next to His Majesty, His Royal Highness the Duke of York had been not lately, but long, of the number who avowed a deep interest in the behalf of his (Sir John's) unfortunate countrymen [applause]. The Duke of York, though unobtrusive, had yet been for many years the steady friend of Ireland. Thirty years ago, he, (Sir John) who had the misfortune of being the oldest Life-Governor of the Saint Patrick Society, remembered His Royal Highness taking the chair to promote the interests of that Institution. In this benevolent country, in which charity was so abundant, although, he must say, that in Ireland there was no lack of it, so far as the means of the people went, yet still in the one country and in the other there was an *impetus* wanted to stimulate the public attention to the wants of the Irish people. Fortunately, in this *free* country there was a *power above the laws*, which controlled and impelled the public action—it was the *power of fashion*. Now, in their cause that impulse had been given by the principal Members of the Royal Family [applause]; and after them it became the *fashion to be charitable*. When he viewed the present prospect of the Society, and looked to the humble source from which it had sprung only two years ago, he felt the highest gratification. It had commenced from the small means of a few private individuals, to whom, however, their country must ever feel the deepest gratitude [applause]. And he must say, that

the poor and unfortunate people who were the objects of that solicitude, participate fully in that sentiment; for, in the catalogue of whatever faults his *hapless countrymen* had to answer for, the name of ingratitude was not to be found [applause]. He concluded by moving the vote of thanks to the Duke of York, which was then put, and carried by acclamation.

Sir John Doyle said, that the formal business of the day having been gone through, he was ready to hear any gentleman who had any proposition or suggestion to make, having for its object the benefit of the Society.

Doctor Saunders came forward and said, that he had entered the room as a casual visitor, but was so struck with the benevolent object of the Society towards his countrymen, that he requested permission to become a subscriber to its funds [hear!—Sir Charles Doyle and one or two other gentlemen requested a similar permission.

The Bishop of Limerick: "And I, too, Sir John, put in my claim for the same permission" [applause].

Sir John Doyle: I do not know what sort of a Chairman I make, but I do not think I am a *bad recruiting officer* [a laugh]. And, my Lord Bishop, of all the recruits that I ever obtained in the whole course of my recruiting service, I am sure I never had one who was better calculated to pass the most scrupulous muster than yourself (laughter and applause).

Mr. Richard Wellesley then moved the thanks of the Society to Sir John Doyle, for his services in the Chair; and remarked, that he never had heard of an instance of any Public Meeting having been held in England for the improvement of Ireland, at which the name of Sir John did not appear foremost in the list.

Sir John Doyle, in returning thanks, reiterated the warm sense he entertained of the value of this compliment.

The Meeting separated at four o'clock.

Look at this, ye who yet retain your senses! A nation, a whole nation, to have their condition improved by a *Society*; and a *Society*, too, with funds amounting to *eleven thousand pounds*! Only look at the scheme of *lending money* to the people. Only think of eleven thousand pounds "supplying the lamentable want of capital!" Really, all this is so wild, that one cannot help fearing that the effects of the dog-star may not have been entirely absent from these rooms of the Horticultural Society.

Mr. WELLESLEY (who is this?) has got "*redundant population*" into his head, and I know not who is to beat it out. It is a calamitous malady. Begging Mr. Wellesley's pardon, a more dangerous notion cannot be imbibed by the Irish than that which he wants them to imbibe; namely, that the English rich people are *willing to give them part of their money*. They are *willing* to do no such thing. They do it with great reluctance; but, many of them are *afraid not to do it*. They see great danger to themselves in a total convulsing of seven millions of people. They can see, too, that more than half of our enormous standing army in time of peace is due to the nakedness and hunger of the Irish.

As to the Bishop's speech, what hope can any rational man entertain, when such a speech is made by a Bishop who comes to propose or approve of means for improving the condition of a people? He seems to have no idea of doing any thing but dole out a few pounds in benevolence! And, what can be meant by saying (if he did say it), that the *money sent from the London Committee* gave the Irish the "first true rational

"prospect of *improved habits amongst their peasantry*!" What can this mean?

If Ireland is to be restored to happiness by *flummery*, the Chairman seems to be destined to do the work. Only think of such a meeting, or, rather, a meeting for such a purpose, ending with a *horse-laugh* and *applause* at a poor, miserable joke. But, indeed, what would any one naturally expect?

This is the way, is it, to restore the Irish people to happiness, to clothe them, to feed them, to give the country peace, and to make it a source of strength, and not of weakness, in case of *another war*. The very idea of a *Society* to improve the condition of a *nation* is monstrous. When such a *Society* can be publicly talked of, the case of such nation must be desperate. It is, in fact, a *Society* for supplying the place of a *Government*. It is a *Society* to do that which a legislature, an executive, and a judiciary ought to do. Then the futility, the childishness of the thing. One is astonished that any man of sober sense should entertain the slightest hope of improving the condition of a people by such means.

If these gentlemen had led the way in a *remonstrance to the Parliament* against the continuation of that system under which the Irish had been brought into this deplorable state; if they had done that indeed, there would have been sense in their proceedings, and they would, in this one day, have done more for their country than has ever, from first to last, been done by all the Societies with whose not very wise talk the newspapers have entertained us.

Mr. JOHN SMITH, who appears

to have been present upon this occasion, said, during the debate on Captain Maberly's motion, that "He had read many thousand letters, and obtained much personal information from Ireland, and if he knew that if he was within half an hour of his death, he should still say, that unless the whole policy of this country towards Ireland were changed, events were in prospect which might drag down this great and powerful country from the lofty station she had so long filled. By a different system, Ireland, at present a source of weakness, might be converted into a source of strength and power."

Very true, Mr. Smith. I agree with you. But, if you think that the whole of the policy with regard to Ireland ought to be changed, how can you hope to do any good by largesses and loans? These miserable means can change no system of policy; nor can they assist in doing it; but, on the contrary, they tend to amuse, deceive, and to prevent salutary change.

Mr. Smith sees "events in prospect," and so do I, and so does the Catholic Bishop, DOYLE, (whose letter I shall insert), who has flatly and plainly said what the Government may expect from the six millions of Catholics, in case of war! The Bishop is right. Indeed he does little more than repeat what I have, within a year, said many times over. It was not difficult to guess at the disposition of people, used as the Catholics of Ireland have been and are. Oh! *Skibbereen!* Wash that from their memory, if you can! It is not in nature that Irishmen should not have the feelings which the Bishop says they will

have, and the consequences of which Mr. Smith seems to anticipate. I was forcibly struck, the other day, in reading, in James's Naval History, the following passage, relative to the crew of the American frigate *Constitution*, which had beaten and captured the English frigate, the *Guerriere*. The former was commanded by Captain HULL, and the latter by Captain DACKS. The battle was fought off the coast of America. The historian (whom I should take for a Scotchman) gives the following account of what Captain DACKS observed after the battle. "A great many of the *Constitution's* crew were recognised by Captain DACKS as British seamen, PRINCIPALLY IRISH-MEN. The *Guerriere's* people found among them several old acquaintances and shipmates. One fellow, who, after the action, was sitting under the half-deck, busily employed in making buckshot cartridges to mangle his honourable countrymen, had served under the first Lieutenant. He now went by a new name; but, on seeing his old Commanding Officer standing before him, a glow of shame overspread his countenance."

Indeed! a glow of shame! Still he continued coolly to make the buckshot cartridges! Ah! Here is the rub. The Irish Catholics will not die. They will not die to gratify the malignant and tyrannical Orange crew. They will live. There will still be six millions of them; and the question is, for whom shall they make buckshot?" This is the real question. This is the question to which Mr. SMITH alludes; and which Bishop DOYLE belts plainly out. This is what the subscribers

and the *societyors* have in view. Nor are you and your colleagues insensible to this question; but, stir you cannot without adopting those other measures, which you tremble but to think of.

"Making buckshot cartridges "to mangle his honourable coun- "trymen with." But, pray, Mr. JAMES, the historian, have you considered all this matter well? Have you read all the laws, passed within the last twenty years, relating to Ireland? Have you heard of projects for colonising; that is to say, sending away, getting rid of, the "redundant" Irish? What, then, must they be people of no country? Will they, and do they, still owe allegiance to those who have got rid of them? A famous naval historian, I know you are, Mr. JAMES; a famous excuse-maker; a famous shuffle-hatcher; but not, I think, a very deep politician and pabilicet.

But, as to this colonising, or sending away, or getting rid of, project, I must speak of that in a more full and complete manner than I can do it here. I see (and with no little surprise) that SIR FRANCIS BURDETT is for this colonising scheme! It appears to me, that people are half mad upon this subject: the pressing nature of the evil and its magnitude and hideousness would seem to have frightened even sensible men into conclusions wholly at variance with reason as well as with experience. The minds of men seem, as far as relates to this matter, to have been turned upside down.

However, I shall not decline to combat these which I deem most monstrous errors; and, in my next, if nothing more pressing in-

tervene, I shall address a Letter upon this subject to SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, he having been the most decided of all in favour of the colonising project.

In the meanwhile, Sir, let me beg you to look back once more to your bragging speech, and contrast it with your famous House's own description of one third of the people for whom it makes laws; and I also beg you to bear in mind, that it is under the laws made by that House, that the Irish people have become the most miserable upon the face of the earth. I am, Sir,

Your most humble and
Most obedient Servant,
Wm. COBBETT.

BISHOP DOYLE'S LETTER.

DURING the debate on Mr. HUME's motion, Mr. ROBERTSON expressed a wish to see an union between the Catholic and the Protestant churches of Ireland. The Catholic Bishop, Doyle, has, in consequence of this, published a letter, addressed to Mr. ROBERTSON, expressing an agreement in opinion with him upon that subject. I am quite convinced that Mr. ROBERTSON and the Bishop are very much mistaken in this respect; but, I shall here insert the whole of the Bishop's letter, begging the reader to look particularly at paragraphs seven and eight. The doctrinal matters of the letter, I think worth little attention; but the politics of it, as far as paragraph thirteen, are, in my opinion, perfectly sound, and eminently worthy of the attention of the Ministers.

TO — ROBERTSON; Esq. M. P.

I. Sir.—The sentiments which you are reported to have delivered

in the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. Hume, relative to the Church Establishment in this country, induce me, though a stranger, to take the liberty of addressing you ; and as I agree in opinion with you, that the best, if not the only effectual mode of pacifying Ireland, improving the condition of her people, and consolidating the interests of the empire, would be found in a union of the Churches which distract and divide us, an expression of my views, who am a Catholic Bishop, may not be unacceptable to you.

2. A person well acquainted with Ireland, would not find it difficult to show, why the efforts lately made to better her condition have been fruitless, and why every benefit conferred on her by the Legislature, or through the bounty of the English people, has had no corresponding effect. The whole frame of society amongst us is disorganized, and the distrust, apathy, fraud, jealousy, and contention which prevail universally, as they derange the public will, and prevent the mutual co-operation of all classes, must necessarily prevent the country, whilst they continue, from deriving advantage from any partial measure, or emerging from its present depressed, if not degraded, condition.

3. This state of the public mind and feeling is unquestionably produced by the inequality of the laws, and still more immediately by the incessant collision and conflict of religious opinions.

4. The Irish Parliament excluded and continued to exclude the British Constitution from the great mass of our people, first through bigotry and a fear of the Pretender; afterwards through the

less worthy motives of religious intolerance, and selfish monopoly : that parliament is now happily extinguished, and the present legislature can have no other motive for continuing the ancient system, than a desire to preserve the integrity of the Empire, which it fears would be endangered, if a nation, with a people and resources such as ours, were united, rich, and powerful.

5. Such considerations should doubtless have their weight with a Statesman, and there is no man holding the helm of British interests who might not with reason hesitate as to the propriety of the course which he should proceed in with regard to Ireland. But the Government, Parliament, and all the reflecting portion of both countries agree in thinking, that the state of Ireland is intolerable, and that a material change must be effected in her condition. How this change can be produced, no man is prepared to say with confidence ; but the apparent impossibility of discovering an adequate remedy for the inveterate and almost incurable diseases under which we labour, may in the end be the cause of applying to us the most, if not the only effectual cure.

6. One of the principal Secretaries of State has said in his place in Parliament, that every means of tranquillizing Ireland had been tried, Catholic Emancipation alone excepted, and to that measure he was not then prepared to yield his assent. The head of the Government, in the Upper House, has deliberately declared, that in his opinion, the admission of the Roman Catholics to the privileges of the Constitution would only aggravate the evils of the country. These personages are

manifestly at a loss how to conduct the interests of Ireland. They must be aware that the whole body of the Catholics are impatient, that their pride and interests are wounded, that disaffection must be working within them, if they be men born and nurtured in a free State, and yet enslaved. These Ministers of the Crown must know, that the mind of a nation fettered and exasperated will struggle and bound, and when a chasm is opened will escape by it in a torrent, like lava from the crater of a volcano.

7. They must see the rising greatness of France, and of the United States; the growing empires in South America; the character of those wars which are approaching, as well as the dispositions of six millions of the King's subjects; and they must have their misgivings as to whether they will be able to weather the coming storm. They are themselves preparing fuel for the flame in Ireland; they are educating the people without providing for their distress, and thus putting the sharpest weapons into the hands of men, who, as they learn to read, will also learn to calculate their strength, and to devise and meditate on schemes of retaliation and revenge. They will not pacify the country, or induce the absentees to return, or the resident gentry to abide here in peace; by-and-by there will be no link of connexion between the Government and a zealous, if not a disaffected people. The Ministers of the Establishment, as it exists at present, are and will be detested by those who differ from them in religion; and the more their residence is enforced, and their num-

ber multiplied, the more odious they will become. This may seem a paradox in England, but whosoever is acquainted with the oppression arising from tithes and church rates, and with the excessive religious zeal which has always characterized the Irish, will freely assent to this truth, however strange it may appear; I doubt as little of it as of any other I have stated.

8. The Minister of England cannot look to the exertions of the Catholic Priesthood; they have been ill-treated, and they may yield for a moment to the influence of nature, though it be opposed to grace. This clergy, with few exceptions, are from the ranks of the people, they inherit their feelings, they are not, as formerly, brought up under despotic governments, and they have imbibed the doctrines of Locke and Paley, more deeply than those of Bellarmine, or even of Bossuet on the divine right of kings; they know much more of the principles of the Constitution than they do of passive obedience. If a rebellion were raging from Carrickfergus to Cape Clear, no sentence of excommunication would ever be fulminated by a Catholic prelate, or if fulminated, it would fall, as Grattan once said of British supremacy, like a spent thunderbolt, "*some gazed at it, the people were fond to touch it.*"

9. The Catholics possessed of property in Ireland either cannot or will not render any efficient services to the Government, should eventful times arrive. The number of the ancient proprietors of land amongst the Catholics has of late years rather diminished than increased, and those who remain of them have at present less in-

fluence than at any former period of our history. The system of clanship is entirely dissolved in Ireland, the Catholic Aristocracy, as they are called, since the Penal Laws were relaxed, have gradually withdrawn themselves from the people; they have shewn on some occasions an overweening anxiety for emancipation, at the expense of what the Priesthood and the other classes deemed the interests, if not the principles, of their religion; hence they are looked on with suspicion, and can no longer wield the public mind. The men who have purchased properties in land—who have lent their money, acquired by industry, on mortgages, those who are engaged in commerce, or in the liberal professions, are, with a few silly exceptions, on the side of the people. These are men of literature or of trade, and therefore if history and experience can be credited, they are bold, ambitious, fond of justice and of freedom—from such men the Government, should it persist in its present course, has only to expect defiance or open hostility.

10. Such is the view which this country must present to the eye of a British Statesman, and when he turns from it and says he knows not what to do, he professes his incompetency to guide the public Councils.

11. In such a state of things it behoves Parliament to apply to itself what the Roman Senate used to say to the Consul or Dictator in times of peril, *Curet, ne quid respublica detrimenti patiatur*, and I have little doubt, if your sentiments were adopted by it, but that Ireland could be tranquillized, the union of the countries cemented, peace and prosperity diffused,

and the Empire rendered invulnerable.

12. These results cannot be attained by Catholic Emancipation alone, still less by those futile measures which are now in progress; if the mind of the nation be not well directed, and the public will made to co-operate with the Legislature, the disease may be repressed or shifted, but no renovating principle of health will be infused into the frame of society.

13. Catholic emancipation will not remedy the evils of the tithe system, it will not allay the fervour of religious zeal—the perpetual clashing of two Churches, one elevated, the other fallen, both high-minded, perhaps intolerant: it will not check the rancorous animosities with which different sects assail each other; it will not remove all suspicion of partiality in the Government were Antoninus himself the Viceroy; it will not create that sympathy between the different orders in the state which is ever mainly dependant on religion, nor produce that unlimited confidence between man and man which is the strongest foundation on which public welfare can repose, as well as the most certain pledge of a nation's prosperity. Withal Catholic Emancipation is a great public measure, and of itself not only would effect much, but open a passage to ulterior measures, which a provident Legislature could without difficulty effect.

14. The Union of the Churches, however, which you have had the singular merit of suggesting to the Commons of the United Kingdom, would together and at once effect a total change in the dispositions of men; it would bring all classes to co-operate zealously in promoting the prosperity of Ireland, and

in securing her allegiance for ever to the British Throne. The question of emancipation would be swallowed up in the great inquiry, how Ireland could be enriched and strengthened, and in place of the Prime Minister devising arguments to screen an odious oppression, and reconcile an Insurrection Act of five-and-twenty years duration, with the Habeas Corpus Act and Magna Charta, we would find him receiving the plaudits of the Senate, the thanks of his Sovereign, and the blessings of millions, for the favours which he could so easily dispense.

15. This Union, on which so much depends, is not, as you have justly observed, so difficult as it appears to many; and the present time is peculiarly well calculated for attempting, at least, to carry it into effect.

16. It is not difficult; for in the discussions which were held, and the correspondence which occurred on this subject early in the last century, as well as that in which Archbishop Tillotson was engaged, as the others which were carried on between Bossuet and Leibnitz, it appeared that the points of agreement between the churches were numerous, those on which the parties hesitated few, and apparently not the most important. The effort which was then made, was not attended with success, but its failure was owing more to Princes than to Priests, more to State policy than to a difference of belief. But the same reasons which at that period disappointed the hopes of every good Christian in Europe would at present operate favourably. For what interest can England now have, which is opposed to such a

Union, and what nation or church in the Universe can have stronger motives for desiring it than Great Britain, if by it she could preserve her Church Establishment, perfect her internal policy, and secure her external dominion.

17. The time is favourable; for the Government is powerful and at peace, the Pope is powerless and anxious to conciliate, the Irish Catholics are wearied and fatigued, exceedingly desirous of repose; the established religion is almost frittered away, and the Monarchy, a thing unprecedented in a Christian state, is left in one country with only the staff of the Church, to use an expression of Mr. Hume, and in the other with less than a moiety of the people attached to the hierarchy. Add to this the improvement of men's minds during the last century, the light and liberality which distinguish the present, the revival of Christian piety since the overthrow of the French Revolution, and the disposition of even religious disputants to conciliate and explain.

18. In Ireland, I am confident that, notwithstanding the ferment which now prevails, a proposition, such as you have made, if adopted by Government, would be heartily embraced. The Clergy of the Establishment are unpopular, and they feel it; they are without flocks, and every professional man wishes for employment; their property is attacked, and even endangered, for the State has touched it, and the people have no respect for it. The Dissenters have encroached on them; and the Catholic Clergy have despoiled them, in many places, of their flocks. The Catholic Laity, as I before mentioned, are tired of their degra-

dation; they are wearied in pursuit of freedom; they love their country, and are anxious for repose. Their Clergy, without, I believe, an exception, would make every possible sacrifice to effect a union; I myself would most cheerfully, and without fee, pension, emolument, or hope, resign the office which I hold, if by doing so, I could in any way contribute to the union of my brethren and the happiness of my country.

19. The Proprietors and Capitalists in Ireland, are affected at the prospect which lies before them, and are, if not blind to self-interest as well as dead to patriotism, anxious to establish peace and security amongst us. The Government has no interest in preserving disunion, unless for the purpose of securing its power, and should it find an honourable and safe substitute for so detestable and precarious a system, it should be blind and besotted if it did not embrace it.

20. The King who rules over us is liberal, wise and enlightened, beyond any of his predecessors; and as he is the head of the State, so he has been foremost through life in bestowing his royal countenance and support on whatever could contribute to the honour of religion, to the good of his subjects, or to the glory of his reign. Whatever, then, time and circumstances can contribute to a great and good undertaking seems now to favour a project for the union of Christians too long divided. Had they been so favourable in the sixteenth century, the separation which has produced such numberless calamities, would certainly have been prevented.

21. It may not become so humble an individual as I am to hint

even at a plan for effecting so great a purpose as the Union of Catholica and Protestants in one great family of Christians; but as the difficulty does not appear to me to be at all proportioned to the magnitude of the object to be attained, I would presume to state, that if Protestant and Catholic Divines of learning, and a conciliatory character, were summoned by the Crown, to ascertain the points of agreement and difference between the Churches, and that the result of their conferences were made the basis of a project to be treated on between the heads of the Church of Rome and of England, the result might be more favourable than at present would be anticipated.

22. The chief points to be discussed are, the Canon of the S. Scriptures, Faith, Justification, the Mass, the Sacraments, the authority of Tradition, of Councils, of the Pope, the Celibacy of the Clergy, Language of the Liturgy, Invocation of Saints, respect for Images, Prayers for the dead.

23. On most of these it appears to me that there is no essential difference between Catholics and Protestants; the existing diversity of opinion arises, in most cases, from certain forms of words which admit of satisfactory explanation, or from the ignorance or misconceptions which ancient prejudice and ill-will produce and strengthen, but which could be removed; they are pride and points of honour, which keep us divided on many subjects, not a love of Christian humility, charity, and truth.

24. It should be the duty, as it is obviously the interest of the ruling powers, to provide for the happiness of the people, by enlightening their minds and by

curbing their passions; not by reprobrious speeches and coercive laws, but by means suited to their real wants; and if, through the wisdom of Parliament and the efforts of Government, the Churches of these countries could be united, a new era of happiness would commence in our history. The laws in this country could be equalized, the most perfect confidence would prevail between the Government and the subjects; their natural protectors would be restored to a generous and warm-hearted people; the Aristocracy would become what it never has been in Ireland—a link between the Prince and the peasant; industry would be protected; capital would flow into the country; all the resources of the soil, climate, genius and talent of the nation would be called into life and activity; the union of the countries would be consolidated, and Great Britain would not only be Queen of the ocean, but Mistress of the world.

Hoping that you will again call the attention of Parliament to the consideration of this important subject,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

J. DOYLE.

Carlow May 13, 1824.

IMPRESSION.

On the 10th of June, there was a debate, in the House of Commons, on a motion made by Mr. HUME for declaring, that the House would, early in next Sessions, take measures for doing away with *Impression* for the sea-service. The subject is important; but not having room for it now, I shall take it up in a

future Register, especially as Mr. WARRE (who is he?) made mention of ME during the debate. I shall address myself to this Mr. WARRE, who will find, I imagine, that (if he really did say which is imputed to him) he did not act a very prudent part. I promise him, that I will endeavour to do justice to the subject, to him, and to myself.

In the meanwhile, I shall insert a letter from one who seems well to understand the subject of *Impression*. This was published in another paper. But, a copy has been sent to me by the very able author, and I publish it with very great pleasure.

TO JOSEPH HUME, ESQ. M. P.
Sc. &c.

SIR,—Permit me to call your attention to a pamphlet on the Legality of Impression, just published. But before I proceed to offer such observations as a perusal of that pamphlet induces me to consider necessary, allow me to express the astonishment and regret with which I learned that you had again postponed your motion. In truth, Sir, the uninitiated in the ways of the "Collective Wisdom," are at a loss to account for the conduct of Mr. Brougham on that occasion; they have yet to learn that the fate of a missionary is of greater consequence than the well-being of our brave seamen, and the preservation of our naval superiority. The pamphlet above alluded to, is an elaborate attempt to justify and defend the horrible system of impression, on the score of its legality, which, if precedent and ancient usage be law, is certainly unquestionable. In the preface, we who advocate an abatement of the intolerable grievance, are called upon to prove.

First, That it is a greater hardship than the lower ranks of mankind always have borne, and always will bear.

Secondly, That it is unsupported by the practice of the most celebrated states of antiquity.

Thirdly, That it is inexpedient, because since it has been in use the Navy has moulder'd to nothing.

Fourthly, That it is unnecessary, because a better mode might be adopted.

Fifthly, That is unconstitutional, because no persons are by the constitution compelled to public duty against their will.

Sixthly, That it is illegal, because it is unsupported by precedent.

Admitting, and it is only for argument's sake I will admit it, that the lower ranks of mankind have always been subjected to such hardships; is it not monstrous, that those who have nothing to lose, and consequently nothing to defend, should be expected to make the greatest sacrifice? Admitting also, that it is only following the example of the most celebrated states of antiquity, those states have also afforded us another, and a tremendous example; they have (as states I mean) "dissolved; and like the baseless fabric of a vision left not a wreck behind!" And it is not improbable that their desolation was a consequence of their persevering in such systems of cruelty and injustice. It is quite unnatural to expect, that men should feel any interest in the result of a contest, the successful issue of which would in nowise better their condition; and although the Navy *has not yet* "moulder'd to nothing," but has, with the aid of impressed men, acquired never-fading laurels; the *onus* lies with the pampheteer to prove, that the like achievements have not been, and could not have been performed by voluntary service; and even then his position goes only to prove, that from the greatest evil good will sometimes emanate. That Impressment has been (hitherto) necessary; is unfortunately too true; but why it has been so, is a fact of equal notoriety; make the service palatable to the sailor, and the emergency

must be very great, when a recurrence to the horrible system of compulsion shall be found necessary. That, to use the pampheteer's own language, *should be the last resort*, when *every possible mode* has been used to induce the seamen to enter voluntarily, and has been found insufficient. That the offices of Sheriff, Juror, Churchwarden, and Constable, are compulsory, is readily admitted; but it would be the height of folly to suppose, and something worse than folly to insinuate, that the compulsion used with regard to those offices is at all analogous to Impressment. As to the legality of the practice, as I have before stated, if the sanction of precedent and ancient usage makes a thing legal, its legality is unquestionable; and so was the burning of people for witchcraft until very lately. Having disposed of the sort of challenge which so conspicuously closed the preface, I proceed to observe upon some texts to which great importance appears to be attached.—Having admitted the legality of the practice, subject to certain qualifications, I pass over all that part of the pamphlet which relates to the origin and utility of Government, and the existing gradations of society, and hasten to that part which I, as a seaman, having no pretensions to superior acumen, nevertheless conceive myself in some measure competent to handle.

"The welfare, and even the existence, of this nation depends on its Naval prosperity."—This is self-evident, the man who can doubt it must have an understanding of an extraordinary construction; but, however we may agree as to the fact, some difference of opinion must be allowed, as to the best means of insuring a continuance of that prosperity; I am anxious that it should depend upon the moral, as well as the physical, energy of the seaman; upon his affection rather than his fear.

"Our Naval Concerns have the first claim to the attention of Government."—So they ought to have; but the very different manner in which

the memories of Trafalgar and Waterloo are cherished, and the services of our Nelsons and Wellingtons appreciated, is a fine illustration of this position.

At Trafalgar, it is feared, the sun of England's Naval Glory reached its zenith. It shone with meridian splendour, unobserved from that time until the year 1813 and 1814, when its effulgence was dimmed by some "*rascally clouds*;" and by an observation of its altitude, accurately taken after the Treaty of Ghent, it was found to have dipped considerably.

"The present mode of manning the Navy has been so long used, and has answered its purposes so well hitherto."—That is to say, it works well; the hackneyed answer to every call for reformation, be the abuse what it may; the vending of Seats in Parliament by a Minister; of Commissions in the Army by a female; or the appointment of beardless boys to command the finest frigates—all, all the same; it all works well—at least so say those who benefit by such workings.

"No objection can be attended to, unless some other expedient be proposed in its stead."—This is to me a satisfactory proof of the pamphleteer's ignorance of the subject he was venturing to discuss. He has all along treated Impressment as a cause, whereas every man, acquainted with nautical affairs, and the light in which seamen view the service, must know, that Impressment is an effect of causes proximate and remote. The proximate cause, as I have elsewhere stated, is, that unconquerable aversion to the service, evinced by all sailors, from their earliest connexion with a seafaring life; which aversion is engendered by the heartrending tales of cruel usage they are in the habit of hearing told by men who have contrived to get away from the service: that is what effectually deters all young seamen from volunteering into the Navy. However, it is all nonsense to talk about not attending to any objections; the best method of finding a

desideratum is inquiry—let that be instituted, and the result cannot fail to prove highly beneficial, both to the sailor and the service.

"An increase of bounty offered to seamen would not answer."—Certainly not; the amount of bounty is a trifling consideration without limited service; introduce that—introduce also a regular system of discipline common to the whole Navy, and not dependant upon the caprice of the commander; give the back of the seaman the same security as that given to the back of the soldier; give to him officers of sufficient experience to appreciate his merit; insure to him, as a reward for his services, a remuneration proportionate to the sacrifices he must necessarily make; and of an enemy's property acquired by his courage and intrepidity, a just and equitable participation. The life risked is equally precious to all, and equal, therefore, should be the division of the spoil. When I say equal, let it not be supposed that I mean there should be no difference between the captain and the sweeper; what I mean is this, the officers, who generally are about one-sixth, should have one moiety of the prize-money, and the seamen, marines, and boys, of whom the other five-sixths are composed, should have the other moiety. Until that, or something very nearly resembling that which I have above described, shall have taken place, then, nor till then, will the amount of a bounty be an alluring consideration.

"The men required are those whom the Merchant Service has already instructed."—Very true; and whenever the Navy shall have become, with regard to usage, what it ought to be, the merchant ships will be compelled to increase their number of apprentices, or stand idle for want of hands; this, together with certain regulations which must be adopted, with regard to manning merchant ships, will always insure to the Navy an abundance of good seamen.

Excellent observations of Mr. Justice Foster.

That Learned Judge is represented to have stated, "that, as for the Mariner himself, he, when taken into the service of the Crown, only changes masters for a time; his service and employment continue the very same, with this advantage, that the danger of seas and enemy are not so great in the service of the crown, as in that of the merchant." That the excellency of this observation is completely lost upon me, I am very ready to admit, unless, indeed, it be very excellent to say a great deal about that of which one knows but very little. One thing, however, is very certain, that very few, if any, who have had practical experience of the change described by the Learned Judge, would assent to his definition of its effects.

"Personal service, the only manner in which the poor man can discharge his obligation to his country and Government."—To maintain the affirmative of this position, it would be necessary to prove either that poor men need neither food nor raiment, or that nothing worn, eaten, or drank, by poor men is taxable; and when we consider the manner in which seamen in particular spend their earnings, the greater part of which, let it be borne in mind, they spend in the United Kingdom, upon articles which pay an enormous duty, such, for instance, as tobacco, spirituous liquors, &c., it would be nowise exaggerating to assert that they contribute more towards the exigencies of the state, in the shape of taxes, than many frugal persons whose income would entitle them to be considered as rich men; add to which, the revenue, the life-blood of the state, in an hundred ways derives addition from the result of their labours.

So much, Sir, for the different texts in the pamphlet upon which the greatest stress appears to be laid, and upon which only, I, as a seaman, and not a lawyer, deem myself competent to observe.

Having trespassed, I fear, already, too far upon your valuable time and attention, I shall conclude this long letter by expressing an opinion that the pamphlet in question is a compilation of arguments and opinions, delivered and printed either antecedent to, or during the first American war.

Sincerely hoping that your truly laudable exertions on behalf of our brave seamen will be crowned with success. I remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

G. W. BUTLER.

Horsleydown, June 1, 1824.

ANOTHER PARSON.

We hear of nothing being done, relative to the *livings* of this REVEREND WILLIAM HAYES, a Rector of a parish and Canon of St. Paul's. We hear of no motion for inquiry into the matter. We have an "omnipotent Parliament," and yet this man goes off, keeping the income of his *livings*! But, if we appear to have no means of coming at this parson of the "reformed" Church, as "by law established," the Parliament seems to have provided ample means of coming at those who commit acts of violence against *pheasants*, and *hares*, and *partridges*. The following article, taken from the Suffolk Chronicle, shows, that persons are very vigilant as to the *salvation* of these animals. The article, to which I have alluded, is this : "Convictions.—Letitia Hewitt, of Sudbourn, single woman, was convicted before Charles Brooke, clerk, and Wm. Carthew, Esq. at the Sessions Hall, Woodbridge, on Wednesday last, upon the oath of two witnesses, of having spoiled four *pheasants' eggs* in the nest; and being unable to pay the penalty of 4*l.*, being 20*s.* for each egg.

" was committed to Woodbridge Bridewell for three months, unless the penalty be sooner paid.
" —Ann Chatten, of Sudbourn, single woman, was also convicted before the same Magistrates, upon the oath of the same two witnesses, of having spoiled five partridges' eggs, and being unable to pay the penalty of 5*l.* being 20*s.* for each egg, was also committed to Woodbridge Bridewell for three months, unless the penalty be sooner paid."

Amongst the numerous "religions" in the world, there is one which teaches, that the souls of human beings pass into the bodies of other animals. Our parsons, when they enter on their calling, solemnly declare, that they believe, that they are *called by the Holy Ghost* to take upon them the *care of souls*. What care they do take of the souls of the people of the parishes, of which they have the livings, I cannot say; but, from their great vigilance as to pheasants and partridges and hares, one would, at first thought, almost take them for PYTHAGOREANS, believing that the souls of their flocks passed into the bodies, or eggs, of these little animals, of which it was therefore, their duty to take special care. But, *three months!* A pretty good soucing for treading upon *four pheasants' eggs!* I should like to know whom the eggs belonged to.

COUNTY COURT BILL.

This pretty mass of absurdity is *gone!* I always thought, that it never could get through the House of Lords; and, therefore, to write much about it appeared to me to be a waste of ink and paper. It was dismissed on Monday last,

upon a motion of LORD ELLENBOROUGH for reading it a second time that day six months. The MORNING CHRONICLE observes upon what passed on this occasion, that, " Of all the opponents of the County Courts' Bill, Lord ELLENBOROUGH is unquestionably the boldest. He goes the whole length of saying, that *facility to recover debts is a great evil*,—in short, that the poor should be completely without the pale of the law. It is astonishing how coolly persons of a certain rank can contemplate the *ruin of thousands of their fellow citizens*. To a poor man, a few pounds, paid or withheld, may be every thing, and if the Bill were only to snatch ten families from destruction every year, by placing the recovery of just demands within their means, it would have a fair claim on the support of every considerate man."

Never was a greater, though, I believe, unintentional, misrepresentation than this. I do not like LORD ELLENBOROUGH, and there is certainly "*no love lost*." But, if I had written on the subject, I should have expressed the same sentiments that Lord ELLENBOROUGH expressed; and how the Chronicle, consistently with its general profession, can entertain different sentiments, I cannot see. For, what did his Lordship say: why, according to the Chronicle's own report, this: "Lord. Ellenborough opposed the Bill. It was a greater mass of absurdity than ever before was formed into the shape of a law. The object of the Bill was quite unattainable. If it were attainable to enable a creditor to recover small debts at a little cost, his Lordship did

"not think it was advisable. Such a law would only make tradesmen more ready to give credit, and make the poor ready to take it, and would occasion a great deal of mischief to both. His Lordship objected to giving greater power to Justices to punish crimes, as it was removing proportionably the protecting guards of innocence. Giving facility to recover debts would only enable an unjust creditor to make debtors pay more than they owed, and frequently would enable some men to compel others to pay sums they did not owe. It was impossible to enable men to recover small debts at a little expense, without doing more harm than good, and he besought their Lordships to look well at the principle, as well as to the absurd enactments of the Bill, before they passed it into a law."

In every word of this I most decidedly concur. It would have been a most cruel law. The Morning Chronicle seems to take it for granted, that all debtors are rogues, and all creditors honest men. Only think of a law to tempt a poor man to get a few pounds in debt, and then to invite the creditor to strip him of his bed! Besides, it would have another step in making Justices of the Peace set the Judges aside. I, for my part, thank the Lords, for having thrown out this Bill.

IRELAND.

Mr. D. Brown moved, the other night, in the House of Commons, or, at least, gave notice of a motion, relative to establishing a Catholic Church in Ireland! Some affected to laugh at this;

but, it was "no laughing matter." It is impossible to believe, that the Protestant Church in that country will not soon be unestablished by law.

The next Register will contain a Letter from me to Sir Francis Burdett on his project for colonising the Irish.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 5th June.

	Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat.....	63	8	
Rye	42	6	
Barley	33	2	
Oats	26	4	
Beans	38	5	
Peas	37	6	

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 5th June.

Qrs.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat.. 5,484 for 17,781	18	8	Average, 64	10
Barley 1,017	1,781	2	1.....	35 0
Oats.. 14,434...20,363	17	6	6.....	39 2
Rye....	—	—	—	—
Beans.... 578	1,681	5	5.....	38 3
Peas.... 177.... 343	2	1	1.....	38 11

Friday, June 11.—The arrivals of all kinds of Grain this week are tolerably good. The Wheat trade continues dull at the terms of the beginning of this week. Barley also sells heavily at last quotations. Beans and Peas have no variation. There was some briskness in the trade for Oats, and sales were made on quite as good terms as last Monday.

Monday, June 14.—The supply of last week consisted of tolerable fair quantities of all sorts of Grain. This morning the fresh arrivals are composed chiefly of moderate quantities of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, from Essex and Kent, with an inconsiderable quantity of Oats. Our Millers are not disposed to in-

crease their stocks, under the apprehension that the operation of the Grinding Act may bring a considerable portion of the bonded Wheat into the market; and as the present appearance of the Wheat-crop is considered favourable, there is therefore a general dullness in the Wheat trade, consequently superfine samples alone maintain last Monday's quotations, and other kinds are 2*s.* per qr. lower.

Barley sells heavily on the same terms as this day se'nnight. In Beans and Peas there is no alteration; and the present favourable weather rather operates against the sale. Oats are not plentiful, and the demand to-day being only limited, the trade therefore is reported heavy at the prices of this day se'nnight. The Flour trade continues excessively dull.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	50	82
— white, ditto..	44	76
— red, English, ditto ..	58	80
— white, ditto..	52	74
Rye Grass	per qr.	25
Turnip, new, white..per bush.	10	12
— red & green ..ditto..	10	16
— yellow Swedes ditto..	9	11
Mustard, white ..ditto..	7	11
— brown..	8	14
Caraway	per cwt	40
Coriander	ditto ..	8
Sanfoin.....	per qr.	30
Trefoil	per cwt	18
Ribgrass	ditto ..	28
Canary, common ..per qr.	38	46
— fine	ditto ..	48
Tares	per bush.	3
Hempseed	per qr...	36
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign	ditto ..	30
— fine English		
for sowing	ditto ..	42
Rapeseed, 24 <i>lb.</i> to 26 <i>lb.</i> per last.		48
Foreign Taxes, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>		
Linseed Oil Cake, 9 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> per 1000.		
Foreign ditto, 5 <i>s.</i> per ton.		
Rape Cake, 4 <i>lb.</i> per ton.		

Prices on board Ship as under.			
Wheat, red, (old)	62 <i>s.</i> to 70 <i>s.</i>		
— white, (old).....	70 <i>s.</i> — 76 <i>s.</i>		
— red, (new)	42 <i>s.</i> — 48 <i>s.</i>		
— fine	60 <i>s.</i> — 56 <i>s.</i>		
— superfine.....	62 <i>s.</i> — 64 <i>s.</i>		
— white, (new)	48 <i>s.</i> — 52 <i>s.</i>		
— fine	54 <i>s.</i> — 62 <i>s.</i>		
— superfine.....	66 <i>s.</i> — 70 <i>s.</i>		
Flour, per sack	55 <i>s.</i> — 60 <i>s.</i>		
— Secords	50 <i>s.</i> — 56 <i>s.</i>		
— North Country	46 <i>s.</i> — 50 <i>s.</i>		

Monday, June 14.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 1295 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign ports, 6291 casks of Butter.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 14.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	8	10	4
Mutton.....	3	2	4	2
Veal.....	4	4	5	4
Pork.....	4	0	5	0
Lamb	5	0	6	8
Bonbits ... 2,085			Sheep... 20,710	
Calves 250			Pigs.... 240	

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	3	4	to	4
Mutton.....	3	0	—	4
Veal.....	3	4	—	5
Pork.....	3	4	—	5
Lamb.....	3	4	—	5

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	3	0	to	4
Mutton.....	3	4	—	10
Veal.....	3	4	—	5
Pork.....	4	0	—	5
Lamb.....	4	0	—	5

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10*s.* by the full-priced Bakers.

**ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From June 7 to June 12, both inclusive.**

Whence.	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Flour.
Aberdeen .....	.....	.....	.....	330	.....	.....
Aldbro'	260	15	.....	10	.....	.....
Alemouth .....	.....	.....	.....	1429	.....	.....
Banff .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridgewater .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berwick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Bridport .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston .....	.....	.....	.....	1802	.....	.....
Bridlington .....	.....	.....	.....	390	.....	.....
Carmarthen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay .....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	216
Colchester	152	72	560	.....	140	910
Harwich	62	.....	500	.....	90	246
Leigh	726	15	32	7	84	148
Maldon	296	.....	269	.....	263	1166
Gainsbro' .....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	30
Grimsby .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	1900	.....	.....
Inverness	200	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Ipswich	276	30	965	50	20	360
Kent	1811	30	100	273	155	2187
Leith .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newhaven .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Poole .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarborough .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spalding .....	.....	.....	.....	260	.....	.....
Stockton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southwold .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells .....	.....	60	.....	150	.....	230
Whitby .....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Wisbeach .....	.....	110	.....	1120	.....	.....
Woodbridge	129	.....	.....	138	129	210
Yarmouth	135	.....	1486	.....	.....	1636
Cork .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galway .....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....
Waterford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Youghall .....	.....	.....	.....	1470	.....	1190 4
Foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4047	332	3913	11629	821	7463 1190 4

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:

Rye, 50; Pease, 389; Tares, —; Linseed, 2300; Rapeseed, 73;
Brank, 30; Mustard, 7; Flax, —; and Seeds, 103 quarters.

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Ton.

Ware	3 0 to 6 0
Middlings.....	2 10 — 3 0
Chats	2 0 — 0 0
Common Red 0 0	— 0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware	3 10 to 6 0
Middlings.....	2 0 — 3 0
Chats.....	1 15 — 2 0
Common Red 0 0	— 0 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay .. 90s. to 120s.

Straw .. 40s. to 50s.

Clover .. 90s. to 126s.

St. James's.—Hay.....80s. to 120s.

Straw .. 30s. to 54s.

Clover 110s. to 120s.

Whitechapel. Hay .. 80s. to 115s.

Straw. 42s. to 50s.

Clover..100 to 128s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Pease.
	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.
Aylesbury	46 67 0	35 38 0	25 32 0	38 44 6	0 0 0
Banbury	52 68 0	33 38 0	22 30 0	36 46 0	0 0 0
Basingstoke	56 66 0	32 36 0	26 29 0	44 49 0	0 0 0
Bridport.....	52 64 0	24 28 0	20 22 0	40 40 0	0 0 0
Chelemsford.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Derby	68 74 0	34 40 0	26 32 0	42 50 0	0 0 0
Devizes.....	52 70 0	33 35 0	26 32 0	40 48 0	0 0 0
Dorchester.....	44 76 0	25 31 0	20 27 0	39 46 0	0 0 0
Exeter.....	60 76 0	32 36 0	16 25 0	40 44 0	0 0 0
Guildford	52 71 0	34 40 0	23 32 0	41 49 0	39 40 0
Henley	54 78 0	35 38 0	25 32 0	38 46 0	36 44 0
Horncastle.....	55 65 0	28 32 0	20 27 0	36 50 0	0 0 0
Hungerford.....	46 66 0	26 32 0	18 31 0	38 45 0	0 0 0
Lewes	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Lynn	54 62 0	28 32 0	21 26 0	38 39 0	0 0 0
Newbury	48 76 0	28 36 0	26 30 0	41 44 0	38 0 0
Newcastle	52 72 0	28 34 0	26 32 0	37 42 0	38 44 0
Northampton....	60 61 0	34 37 0	22 27 0	38 42 0	0 0 0
Nottingham	63 0 0	39 0 0	25 0 0	44 0 0	0 0 0
Reading	55 74 0	30 36 0	22 32 0	35 44 0	34 43 0
Stamford.....	54 64 0	33 36 0	23 26 0	40 47 0	0 0 0
Swansea	63 0 0	36 0 0	26 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Truro	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Uxbridge	48 77 0	35 38 0	26 32 0	40 44 0	0 0 0
Warminster.....	42 64 0	24 36 0	28 30 0	44 50 0	0 0 0
Winchester.....	42 68 0	30 35 0	24 29 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Yarmouth.....	56 63 0	29 32 0	24 28 0	36 38 0	0 0 0
Dalkeith*	28 37 0	26 32 0	21 28 6	23 26 6	23 26 6
Haddington*.....	31 38 6	26 33 0	22 28 0	21 27 0	21 27 0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *Bell*.—The Scotch *Bell* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *Bell* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool, June 8.—The transactions in the Corn trade were very limited here throughout the past week, although a decline would have been submitted to in almost every article, with the exception of fine Oats, which continued in fair demand at late prices. The market of this day was very thinly attended, and the few sales of Wheat effected were principally new and old Irish, which descriptions experienced a decline of 2d. to 3d. per 70 lbs.; in fine English there was but little alteration. Fine Oats only were in good demand at an improvement in value of 1d. per 45 lbs. The remaining articles of the trade might have been purchased somewhat below the present quotations.

WHEAT, per 70lbs.			OATS, per 45lbs.			FLOUR, per 280lbs.					
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
English	9	6	to	11	0	English	3	10	—	4	3
Scotch	9	6	—	11	0	Scotch	3	10	—	4	3
Welsh	9	6	—	11	0	Welsh	3	10	—	4	3
Irish	8	3	—	10	0	Irish	3	7	—	4	1
Foreign	0	0	—	0	0						
						BEANS, per qr.					
						English	45	0	—	48	0
						Scotch	42	0	—	44	0
						Irish	42	0	—	44	0
						Dutch	42	0	—	44	0
						PEASE, per qr.					
						Boiling	46	6	—	50	0
MALT.	Per 9 gal.	8	—	9	0	Grey	38	0	—	41	0

Imported into Liverpool from the 1st to the 7th June 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 6,058; Barley, 162; Oats, 12,930; Malt, 1,505; Beans, 1,061; and Peas, 272 quarters. Flour, 2,627 sacks; of 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 1,888 packs, of 240 lbs. American Flour, 740 barrels.

Norwich, June 12.—Our supply of Corn appeared very short at market to-day, still no disposition appeared towards an advance; but on the contrary the Wheat trade was on the decline, the very best Wheats not fetching more than 6ls. per quarter. Barley, 28s. to 31s.; and Oats, 26s. to 30s. per quarter.

Bristol, June 12.—The prices of Corn, &c at this place are steady, and the sales heavy at the rates stated below:—Best Wheat from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.; Barley, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 8d.; Oats, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; and Malt, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

Birmingham, June 10.—Wheat and Flour sell heavily to-day at a decline in price of about 1s. per quarter on the former, and 1s. per sack on the latter. The supply of Spring Grain is only moderate, and the demand pretty brisk at increased rates. The present unseasonable weather is said to check the progress of the Spring crops, and to give an unfavourable appearance to them.—Wheat, 8s. 2d. to 8s. 6d. per 60 lbs.; Barley, 36s. to 42s.; Malt, 56s. to 60s.; and Oats, 28s. to 32s. per quarter; Beans, 17s. to 20s. per ten score; Peas, 40s. to 48s. per quarter. Fine Flour, 53s. to 55s.; Second ditto, 48s. to 49s. per sack.

Ipswich, June 12.—We had to-day very little Corn of any description at market, and the sale was dull at last week's prices.—Wheat, 54s. to 66s.; Barley, 30s. to 34s.; Beans, 36s. to 38s.; and Oats, 26s. to 29s. per quarter.

Boston, June 9.—This market continues to be thinly supplied with samples of Grain. Wheat is rather lower, and good samples only brisk in demand: inferior rather heavy on sale, at very reduced prices, at full from 2s. to 3s. per quarter, but prime samples fetched last week's prices. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 60s. to 65s.; Beans 40s. to 46s.; and Oats 23s. to 26s. per qr.

Wakefield, June 11.—We have again a fair arrival of Wheat, with a considerable quantity left over from last week; the demand has been entirely confined to the best fresh samples, and for such the sale has been limited at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Barley remains nominally the same. Oats are ready sale at last week's prices; but Shelling is without alteration. Malt and Beans as last noted.—Wheat, new and old, 70s. to 72s.; Barley, 24s. to 36s.; Beans, new and old, 38s. to 50s. per quarter, 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoe Oats, 28s. to 32s. per quarter; Mealing Oats, 15d. to 16½d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 37s. to 38s. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 42s. to 44s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 50s. to 53s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 23l. to 26l. per last.

Maltton, June 12.—Our Corn market is a little higher to-day. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 70s. to 78s. per quarter, five stone per bushel. Barley, 32s. to 36s. per quarter. Oats, 14d. to 15d. per stone.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended June 5, 1824.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	65	3....34	8....28
Essex	65	2....35	5....28
Kent.....	64	5....34	6....27
Sussex.....	60	6....30	6....26
Suffolk.....	61	3....32	3....26
Cambridgeshire.....	61	0....28	4....23
Norfolk	61	11....30	0....26
Lincolnshire	64	5....42	0....25
Yorkshire	64	11....32	1....24
Durham	67	10....41	0....31
Northumberland	62	6....35	8....28
Cumberland	68	6....44	6....32
Westmoreland	69	6....50	0....33
Lancashire	68	7....0	0....30
Cheshire	69	0....0	0....28
Gloucestershire.....	64	9....33	9....24
Somersetshire	63	10....33	8....25
Monmouthshire	66	0....37	3....0
Devonshire.....	67	7....34	11....24
Cornwall.....	63	1....37	9....26
Dorsetshire	62	5....30	0....24
Hampshire	59	11....32	5....24
North Wales	75	2....46	10....29
South Wales	63	1....38	4....22

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended June 5.

Wheat..44,189 qrs.	Barley..10,381 qrs.	Beans....3,694 qrs.
Rye.....169 qrs.	Oats....32,041 qrs.	Peas.....481 qrs.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, June 12.—There was a fine show of Cattle and Sheep to-day, and business appeared brisk. Good fat Beef, 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; fat Mutton, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.; fat Pork, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.; Veal, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.; Lambs, 13s. to 18s. per head. Good Cart Horses are in request, prime ones fetching from 35*l.* to 40*l.*

Horncastle, June 12.—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5*d.* to 6*d.*; Lamb, 6*d.* to 8*d.*; and Veal, 6*d.* to 7*d.* per lb.

Bristol, June 10.—Beef, 5*d.* to 6*d.*; Mutton, 5*d.* to 6*d.*; and Pork, 5*d.* to 5*1/2d.* per lb., sinking offal.

Malton, June 12.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef, 5*1/2d.* to 6*d.*; Mutton, 4*1/2d.* to 5*d.*; Lamb, 8*d.* to 9*d.*; and Veal, 6*d.* to 7*d.* per lb. Salt Butter, 40*s.* per firkin. Bacon Sides, 6s. 6d. to 8*s.*; Hams, 7s. 6d. to 9*s.* per stone.

At Morpeth Market on Wednesday, there were a good many Cattle, and rather a short supply of Sheep and Lambs, which met with ready sale at last week's prices.—Beef, from 4*s. 9d.* to 5*s. 6d.*; Mutton, 4*s. 6d.* to 5*s. 6d.*; and Lamb, 7*s.* to 8*s.* per stone, sinking offals.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the BOROUGH.

Monday, June 14.—Our Hop Bines have made but little progress during the last week. We do not at present perceive much increase of fly. Duty estimated at £133,100, but which is thought by many to be overrated. Currency may be stated the same.

Maidstone, June 10.—The Hop Bines have not made much progress during this last week, and are rather losing colour, in consequence of the cold weather. There are different reports about the fly, but we do not consider them much increased.

Worcester, June 9.—There is still very little doing in our market. Fine 1819's and 1822's still support last prices; in 1816's, 1820's, and 1821's, there is no amendment. The general reports from the plantations are favourable, for although the fly has partially appeared, the bine is growing so rapidly and gets so much strength, that at present at least half a crop is looked for. The duty was down at the latter end of last week, but has since recovered, and is now laid at £130,000.

COAL MARKET, June 11.

Ships at Market.	Ships sold.	Price.
59½ Newcastle.	45 ..	3 <i>lb.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 40 <i>s. 0d.</i>
16 Sunderland	134 ..	3 <i>lb.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> —4 <i>lb.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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Published every Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock.

TO

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

*On the project for colonising the
People of Ireland.*

"For this evil, Sir, which is the
"greatest of all, I see but one remedy.
"The situation of Great Britain is
"peculiarly favourable for adopting
"it. This remedy is, *colonization*.
"We have a *redundant population*;
"and we have *magnificent colonies*."
—SIR FRANCIS BURDETT'S SPEECH,
7 May, 1824.

LETTER I.

SIR,

Kensington, 23d June, 1824.

I ADDRESS you upon what I deem to be your *erroneous opinions* with regard to the causes of the miseries of Ireland, and with regard to the remedy proper to be adopted. The subject is of very great importance; for, I am thoroughly persuaded, that if no effectual remedy be adopted before the arrival of another *war*, this country will have to struggle,

not for the support of her present power, but for her existence as an independent state.

The movements which we have made *downwards* since the war, are pretty visible to all the world. If you put the different assertions of the Ministers together; if you make a summary of their acknowledgments which have come out at different times; if you do this, you will find that they say upon the whole, "As long as we have *peace* we may be able to stand; "but if we have *war*, the Lord "have mercy upon the country." They cannot but perceive that there will be a power raised up against us, such as we never had to combat against before. But this is the plain state of the case: the greatness of this country is owing to the almost absolute power which we have so long possessed on the seas. There are dreamers to talk of universal and everlasting peace; but we shall, and in a few years, be at war again with France, unless (which is by no means impossible), the Jews

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and Scotch economists should so watches who conduct the stupid far prevail, as to cause the country to purchase peace by an actual bona fide surrender of its independence.

This country cannot carry on war against France with any chance of success, without exercising the right of search. This is the only means she has of inflicting her enemy, and of repaying herself for her expenses. She is often victorious elsewhere, but she has always been most completely victorious at Doctors' Commons. This has been her grand game for ages; and, whatever fine names we may give to the thing, the rest of the world look upon the English navy as a great mass of power employed for the purpose of seizing other men's goods. All nations hate this power; but, for a long time past, they have all been compelled to submit to it.

Things have now, however, very materially changed. A new maritime power has arisen up, or, rather, has been created by the folly and malignity of the English boroughmongers. That power has, even in its infancy, given us a taste of what it can do. It will, in a very few years of the present goings on, be a complete match for us upon the ocean. The and base London press, seem to be proud, that there are now two great naval powers in the world! Nay, our Ministers themselves almost express their joy at this. It is, however, very true; nothing can be more true, though beastly indeed it is in us to boast of it. It is pretended, that our Ministers are keeping a sharp look out with regard to what is passing in the ports and arsenals of France, in which respect our newspaper patriots appear to be equally vigilant. But, the Congress of America voted, during the present session, an addition of ten ships of war to their navy; and, not the slightest notice is taken of this by the newspaper patriots of England. Oh! no! these ten ships are meant, to be sure, to assist the "mother country," in maintaining the cause of "civil and religious liberty all over the world," and in upholding that most excellent church, which made such a gallant figure at Skibbereen!

Those ten ships, together with the rest of that navy, are intended, Sir, to enforce the motto of Captain Porter: "*Freedom of the seas and sailors rights.*" The moment we are at war with France, that moment we are at war with Amer-

rica; unless we yield to this motto; and, if we do yield to this motto, we fall down prostrate before our enemy.

' It is madness to suppose that America will ever again submit to this right of search, unless we can beat her into submission. If we stand, then, how arduous the struggle; and, how are we to maintain this struggle with the Irish people in the state that they now are! Look, Sir, into the last Register: see the picture there given by the Great House itself, of the state of the Irish people. Think, Sir, of the treatment of that people, whose only crime really is, having adhered, through ages and ages of persecutions, to the ancient religion of their country, to the faith of their fore-fathers. Think, Sir, of the treatment of that people: think of the battle of Skibbereen; think of the five sheep seized for tithes, sold by auction for five shillings, and bought in by the parson who had made the seizure! Think, Sir, of a catholic nation seeing its ancient church laid in ruins, while it is compelled to yield tithes, church rates, and all manner of services to those who have caused the desolation. But, pray think of the law originating in that very House in which you are

speaking; think of that law, which shuts whole districts of people up in their houses from sunset to sunrise, and which transports them without trial by jury, if they disobey that terrible law! Have you read, Sir; are you in the habit of reading of the numerous instances, in which farmers, farmers' sons, and other respectable persons, are taken by half-dozens or dozens, and in this manner tried and punished! Have you read, Sir, of the cries and screams of wives, children, mothers, upon seeing thus snatched from them all of a sudden, husbands, fathers, children, crammed into an iron cage, and whirled off to the hulks at the rate of twelve miles an hour?

Have you read of these things, Sir? yes, and, I am sure, with a bosom swelling with indignation. Ask yourself, then, must not that Minister be mad who can think of another war, leaving Ireland in its present state. CAPTAIN DACCES (as mentioned toward the close of my last Register), found on board the American frigate by which he was beaten and captured, an Irishman sitting, and coolly making buckshot to fire at the English with. Captain Daccres was indignant at this; but, he did not tell us whether this

Irishman had been at any battle like that of Skibbereen, or whether he was the father, son, or brother of any of those numerous Irishmen, who had been, without trial by jury, transported for seven years for having been found out of their house between sunset and sunrise. Without this information from Captain Dacres, however, is there a man in his senses who does not see how great will be the danger if the next war should find the Irish people in their present state?

It is my opinion, that, in case of war, Ireland would be immediately appealed to by the enemy. If the late war with America had continued another year, I am firmly persuaded, that an attempt would have been made to land some thousands of men and many thousands of stands of arms from New England, or from New York. The American ships, our own people confess, outsail ours; and, indeed, American skill as to naval affairs is perfectly matchless. There are very few secrets belonging to the American Government. They not only talked of; but they were preparing for such a landing as I have spoken of. "Ten thousand Americans" (said Mr. Paine, in one of his letters to Mr. Jefferson written from Paris);

"ten thousand Americans, with thirty thousand stand of spare arms, landed in Ireland, would speedily settle the affairs of the world." It was Paine's plan to get America to join with France. He was always endeavouring to accomplish this, until Bonaparte became an Emperor; when he seems to have cast little about the matter. If the Americans had joined with Bonaparte, the consequence would have been most pernicious to England. And, why should it be less perilous if the Americans were to join the Bourbons? The fact is they will join them, unless we surrender the right of search. If we surrender that, we give up our power; if we do not surrender it, and if Ireland remain in her present state, will Mr. Robinson's clever House take upon itself to say, that Ireland will not be the grand theatre of the war? Think of the vile hypocrites, Sir; think of the blaspheming Jews and of the greedy Scotch economists; think of these wretches who are dying in love of the silver and gold of Mexico and Peru; think of these people representing the South Americans as an oppressed people, calling upon the Government to tax us (and the Irish amongst the rest) for the purpose of what they call

delivering the South Americans from oppression, while they have the infamy to call the catholics of Ireland insurgents and rebels !

Of great importance, is it, then, to change the state of Ireland before another war shall arrive. But there can be no hope of a change for the better, unless we see that those who have the power to make the change have correct notions, or something like correct notions, *of the cause of the evil, and of the proper remedy.* And, what hope can we then have, if, upon mature consideration, we find men like you in error with regard to that cause and that remedy. Your speech in the House of Commons on the seventh of May, on the motion of Mr. Hume, convinces me that you are completely in error as to this matter. The newspapers say that it was a very fine speech. I dare say it was, and that we have had in the newspapers merely a sketch of it; but, I am clearly of opinion, that it was calculated to do harm; and, of course, the greater the talent displayed, the greater the harm.

I deem this subject to be of the greatest importance. Previous, therefore, to my remarking upon it, I will insert it at full length as I find it inserted in the Morning Chronicle, though the chief part

of my observations will be directed to the part I have chosen for my motto. Doubtless the report is very defective; but we have, I dare say, pretty nearly the substance of the speech. At any rate, this is what has been published as your speech: this is what the public have read as coming from you. This, therefore, is what I have to combat. I have divided the speech into paragraphs, which I have numbered for the sake of convenience; but, I have neither added nor subtracted a word.

1. "Sir Francis Burdett then rose and spoke somewhat to the following effect: I do not mean, Sir, at this late hour, to endeavour to do any more than to show briefly the ground on which I shall support my Honourable Friend's motion.—Indeed, Sir, I am greatly embarrassed, at all times, how to approach any question, deeply interested as I am for Ireland, in which that unfortunate country is concerned; the evils under which it labours, are so great and so numerous, as to be unparalleled in the history of the world. These evils, Sir, are so deeply seated, and I have so strong a conviction of the consideration and importance with which it is necessary to come to the examination of a state of things so dangerous to the happiness of both countries, that I cannot but feel great embarrassment, and know

not how to confine myself to the single evil which has now been brought before the House; while all parties too admit the existence of these evils, if we advert to them generally—if we embark on that sea of affliction, we are met with the reply, ‘We see the evils as well as you, but there is no wisdom can remedy them; they are too great to be grappled with; before we can proceed to investigate, we must have some one specific grievance pointed out, which it is within our means to remove.’”

2. “If a particular grievance be pointed out, then we are told, ‘This is not the grievance from which the woes of Ireland arise—this is *not the cause of the evils*.’ To my great astonishment, Sir, the Learned Gentleman who has just sat down, has described the Church of Ireland as *not being any grievance, and not being felt by the people as a cause of any evils*. This statement I heard, Sir, with considerable astonishment, for it is the *most extraordinary statement* I ever heard made in this House. Coming from him, it must give a most melancholy prospect to all those millions of Irishmen who look up to that Gentleman, both from his great talents and his high situation in the State, as the person best calculated to further their views and support their just claims. This statement must, however, blast all their prospects, and make them give up every hope of ever recover-

ing their rights, or of ever getting their grievances redressed.”

3. “As to the particular question now before the House, I hardly know how to enter upon it. Sir, the evils of Ireland are so extensive, they are so much beyond the ordinary course of events, that to remedy them recourse must be had to measures far beyond the routine of Parliamentary practice. Unless, Sir, we get out of the track of Parliamentary routine; unless, Sir, we forsake the common path of Government proceedings, we shall never be able to grapple with those evils, nor find courage to apply a remedy. I feel, Sir, that these evils have at length got to such a height, that something must be done, and that must be done effectually; the wounds of that unhappy country must be probed to the bottom if we wish to heal them [hear, hear!]. In one observation of the learned Gentleman I fully agree; I agree with him in that tribute he paid to the talents of the young Member of this side of the House, who spoke second in the debate, and who fully merited what the Learned Gentleman had said of his eloquence. But his arguments, Sir, do not give any effectual support to the Ministers, though they seem willing to ride on him out of all the difficulties of the subject, and determined by their silence not to let the people of Ireland know what hopes they might entertain, or what were the opinions

of these Ministers on the extent of the mischiefs, or what they have done to remedy them. Till the Learned Gentleman got up, I thought the debate was to pass off on the flimsy pretext that the speech of the Honourable Member at this side of the House was a full and satisfactory answer to all the statements of my Honourable Friend [hear, hear !]. I do not think this, Sir, a worthy or a proper course. Much has, indeed, been said of the inaccuracy of the statements of the Honourable Member for Aberdeen; this is easily said, but is it easily proved? The Honourable Gentlemen who have spoken have certainly not proved it. But if my Honourable Friend is inaccurate, the returns and reports made to this House are inaccurate, for all his statements are taken from them, and for their accuracy he will not vouch, because he has known and the House has known, that returns are frequently inaccurate—such sort of accusations are not fair, and they are of no value."

4. "I, Sir, for one, do not believe Church property to be so mischievous to a country as many people; but I do not think it so sacred, or to stand on the same footing, or to be hedged round with the same protections as private property. The property of the Church, Sir, is pay given for public services, and it requires those services to be performed. One portion of it was given for pious uses. As to the donors, who were, according

to some Gentlemen, to have their gifts set aside by any alteration of Church property, I will ask to what Church did they give this property? Certainly not to that Church which now holds it, but to another from which it was taken by the State, and transferred to this. As to the arguments which have been addressed to the interest of the Landed Gentlemen, telling them to beware of their own property, if they suffered that of the Church to be touched, I hope, Sir, that the Landed Gentlemen of this House have too much good sense to adopt any fears of this kind, and too much manliness not to treat such opinions with contempt [hear, hear !]. If it is shewn that the property of the Church is *so distributed as to be a great evil*; if it is shewn, that by altering that distribution we shall largely promote the interests and happiness of all the people, that we shall benefit the public; if it is shewn that this property is an enormous grievance, will it not be absurd to say, that it is not to be touched—that Parliament cannot alter the destination of the property of the Church, when it is shewn, that this destination is an alarming evil, and that the alteration would be productive of great public good [hear, hear !]? But, Sir, I will admit, for the sake of argument, that Church property is as sacred as private property—is not the principle on which private property is held sacred, that of the public good? If the right of private property is proved to be an evil to the public, to the com-

munity at large, private property will no longer be sacred in my estimation; for the sole end of all government, the single reason, why any and every right is held sacred, is the good of the community. When it is argued, that we cannot touch Church property, cannot alter its destination, this seems to me so childish as to be unworthy of an answer, and undeserving even of consideration. As to the Church of Ireland, the single question is, does that Church do good or evil? Is Protestant ascendancy, for that is what is meant by preserving the Church, of so much benefit; that it must at all hazards be preserved, or is it not a curse to the people? Even if it be proved that the Protestant ascendancy is not an evil, it will not follow that the Church should be protected in all its wealth. But if that ascendancy is the cause why all classes have not equal rights; if it prevents the Government from doing justice to all its subjects; if it exposes the majority to the tyranny of a small number, and will not allow the nation to be governed by any other principle than terror; then, Sir, I cannot consider this Protestant ascendancy as so necessary to be preserved; or that it is not of more harm than good. If the Protestant ascendancy in the Church were destroyed, does it follow that the country will be ruined, as the Learned Gentleman has stated? I think not, Sir. But unless Catholic emancipation be carried, Sir, unless *the Irish shall no longer be persecuted for an ad-*

herence to that religion which is to them an honour—for they conscientiously adhere to it, every motive of interest being against their adherence, and they have not sacrificed their conscience to base motives—I am sure, Sir, we shall have *neither tranquillity nor justice in Ireland*. And after such a testimony as this adherence bears to their conduct, shall we be told that they cannot be trusted on their oaths; that no security they can offer is adequate; and that danger would ensue from the measure of Catholic Emancipation? But this is to shut our eyes, for the sake of avoiding an imaginary danger, to the great danger which arises from neglecting to do an act of justice."

5. "Some Gentlemen have urged other reasons for the *evils of Ireland*; one says, they arise from a want of education; another, that they want capital; and another again, that they want the comforts and conveniences possessed by the people of this country, to call into exertion their industry and genius; and a thousand other things beside are said to be wanted in Ireland. These are undoubtedly different causes for the evils of Ireland. But though they want comforts, they do not want a relish for them, but have a high taste and strong desire for them; but they want the means of getting them. I believe, indeed, Sir, that they have even a higher relish for these things than many other people. A friend of mine told me of an Irishman he

had working, mending a road, and who was left a considerable sum of money. Shortly after the Gentleman met Pat, and asked him how it was that he continued working, when he had had a fortune left him? ‘ Oh! please your honour,’ said Pat, ‘ that is all gone. I had a mind to see how Gentlemen live that have got 200/- a year, your honour—so I spent my money like a Gentleman.’ The Irish, therefore, do not want a taste for comforts.”

6. “ As to their industry, they are some of the most industrious people in the world, and are scattered all over this country, seeking the means of obtaining those comforts for which they are said to have no taste. Their industry inundates England, and they have greatly contributed to degrade the people of this country to the same level as themselves. I do not wish to prevent this; but it was the mode in which the wretched system we had pursued with regard to Ireland brought its own punishment along with it. So great is the industry of the Irish, and so great their burdens, that it is not uncommon, Sir, I understand, for a man to come to London to earn by his labour money to pay his landlord’s rent. The industry of the Irish, and their emigration into England, was pushing England into the same state as Ireland. If nothing is done, Sir, to remedy the miseries of Ireland, *they will overflow and destroy England.* Sir, I do not think I am far wrong, when I say that the whole amount of the poor rates in

England are paid by the *Landed Gentlemen for the poverty of Ireland.* The influx of Irish labourers into the *English market,* has done more to degrade the poor of this country, than even the mode in which the Magistrates have administered the Poor Laws. I do not say this harshly, or with any view to cast reflections, but bad as the mode of administering these laws has been, there is such a spirit in the British peasantry—such an aversion to dependance, that they would have borne up against this, had they not been overwhelmed by the influx of the Irish.”

7. “ The Honourable Member whose speech had been so much praised by the Gentlemen opposite that they seemed to consider it a God-send [hear, hear, hear!], and as very pleasantly taking off the edge of the debate, that Honourable Member had read a pamphlet, in which the evils were all ascribed to a redundant population. Certainly, Sir, the redundant population which has grown up in Ireland is a *great evil*; but how has it grown up? *By the Irish Gentlemen splitting their land into small portions,* so that there was always a prospect of the people getting one of these many subdivided portions, and the competition for them was perpetual. If they can get potatoes, and live in the very worst way possible, they will give up all the produce of their industry for permission to occupy one of these spots, and cultivate it. *For this evil, Sir, which is the greatest of all,* I see but one remedy.

The situation of Great Britain is particularly favourable for adopting it. This remedy is colonization. We have a redundant population, and we have magnificent colonies, capable of producing every variety of corn and fruit, and blessed with the finest climates. Colonization, then, and colonization on a large scale, is the only remedy for this redundant population. Sir, it must not be conducted on a small scale like that at the Cape of Good Hope, where it seems as if the people were sent out only to starve to death, but on the old Roman plan. For such an object no money should be grudged, and all that is necessary is to take care, while it is carrying into execution, that the Gentlemen of Ireland alter their plan of managing their kind. The expense cannot be objected to after the profligate vote of 500,000*l.* for Churches, and 300,000*l.* for repairing Windsor Castle, which no man knew wanted any repairs. These two sums, amounting to 800,000*l.* would go a great way to carry into effect an extensive system of colonization; a system, too, which after a short time will yield an ample return, and will be much more effectual than Mr. Owen's plan, which in a few years would reduce all Ireland to a state of pauperism."

8. "As to the question before the House, I contend, Sir, that no arguments whatever have been urged against my Hon. Friend's statements. As far as argument went, nothing has been said which should make the House reject the motion of my

Honourable Friend. The motion was to be taken separate from the speech of his Honourable Friend, but the only argument against it was borrowed from his speech, and from that it was inferred, that the motion was made in a spirit of hostility to Ireland. I hope the Government will adopt the Motion of my Honourable Friend. His statements are denied, but grant his Motion for inquiry, and there will be an opportunity of proving whether they are true or false. The Learned Gentleman, indeed, has stated, to my astonishment, that there are only some twenty absentee clergymen, from Ireland; my Honourable Friend has made a very different statement; here then is a subject for inquiry; let this point be brought to the test. Let dust not always be thrown in the eyes of the people, and let them sometimes see us in earnest in finding out the causes of their misery. If the opponents of the measure vote for the Motion, they will have an opportunity of proving their statements; which now rest only on the *ipso dictu* of some unnamed person. According to the statement of the Learned Gentleman, the Irish Church, instead of being careless and negligent of its duty, might be taken as a pattern even for its sister in this country. But if they are negligent it is of little matter. They are sent to teach duties and doctrines the people abhor. The Learned Gentleman has reflected on the land owners, but it would be better to have

Gentlemen to enjoy the property of the Church, or better have the salaries themselves to reside, than a class of men who can have no community of feeling or interest with their flock, who come, to use emphatic language, to bring a sword, not peace, and who were made by their situation, disliked by the people, who never could amalgamate with them, nor ever come in contact with them but in hostility. Those Members who wish to oppose the motion are put to their shifts, and impute motives instead of finding arguments. The speech of my Honourable Friend has nothing to do with the motion that it should be rejected if it be good. It will be wise and honest to enter into the inquiry, and agreeing to go into it, other inquiries may arise out of it, or follow it, still more important, and which will lead to more beneficial results. [The Honourable Baronet sat down amidst loud cheers, and we have to regret, that the lateness of the hour has prevented us doing justice to his excellent speech].

As I said before, I intend to confine my remarks, principally, to your doctrine relative to redundant population. This redundant population you say (paragraph seven) "*is the greatest evil of all.*" The evil, is, in fact, the suffering of the people; and this redundant population is, as you say, a *cause*

of such suffering. However, let us regard it as the evil itself; and then you say that it is the greatest of all the evils that the Irish people experience. This is a mere theory; it is supported by no proof nor by any attempt at proof. The idea of a redundant population, is in my opinion, fanciful, if not wild.

If this theory remained inactive. If it led to no consequences, it might be passed over like other wild things; but, it leads to very mischievous effects; for, if this redundant population be the *greatest evil of all*, the Ministry and the Parliament stand pretty much acquitted on the score of the sufferings of Ireland; for you do not show, you do not attempt to show, that the Ministers and the Parliament have been the *cause of that redundant population*. Nay, you not only tacitly acquit them of this greatest evil of all; but you positively acquit them by accusing the gentlemen of Ireland (paragraph seven) of having produced this greatest evil of all by splitting their land into small portions! See, Sir, the effects of this theory!

But, by indulging in this fanciful, I must say this whimsical theory, you demolish almost every argument which you used in favour of Mr. Hume's motion;

nay, you answer Mr. Hume much more powerfully than he was answered by Mr. Plunkett, or Mr. Stanley. Your doctrine of redundant population, not only exonerates the Ministers as to the heaviest part of the charge against them, by discovering this *greatest evil of all* to proceed from causes with which the Ministers and the Parliament have had nothing to do; by making this untimely discovery, you not only take off the weight of Mr. Hume's complaints, and make them appear of apparent insignificance, but you really answer most of the other parts of your own speech.

After hearing you say (in paragraph 7), that a redundant population is the greatest evil of all, we go back to paragraph 1, and think that you are unreasonable in blaming the Ministers for saying "that there is no wisdom that can remedy the evils." For, Sir, how are those Ministers to prevent the Irish from breeding? How are they to prevent the Irish gentlemen from splitting their land into small portions? If they do say that "there is no wisdom that can remedy the evils," and if your theory be true, they are right, and you, in paragraph 1, blame them unjustly.

In paragraph 2, you blame

Mr. Plunkett for having described the church in Ireland as *not being the cause of any evil*. Well, Sir, and surely the church establishment has not the smallest tendency to produce that which you say is the greatest evil of all; and if we discover that the church stands completely acquitted of any part of the greatest evil of all, I think we may excuse Mr. Plunkett, who is a sort of official defender of that church, and who is, perhaps, bound to it by ties almost of consanguinity: if you clearly acquit the church of producing the greatest evil of all, I think we may excuse Mr. Plunkett for asserting that this same church is not the cause of *any evil*.

Pray, Sir, mark, then, how your theory worked against Mr. Hume. Here was Mr. Hume with a set of thumping charges against the church. Those charges were well made by him, too. They left a strong impression on the mind of the reader. The Ministers cheered Mr. Stanley and Mr. Plunkett; but they produced little effect; they left Mr. Hume's charges undiminished in weight. At this moment forward step you, the friend of Mr. Hume's motion; but acknowledging that there was a much greater evil than the church establishment; and, what was

more, setting forth the *only* remedy for the evils of Ireland; and that only remedy having nothing at all to do with the property of the church, or with *any* measure in the proposition or contemplation of Mr. Hume.

Certainly, Sir, you meant to produce no such effect as this; but it is not less certain, that, to produce such effect was the natural tendency of the uncalled-for promulgation of your theory. Your speech is said to have been very eloquent, and to have produced great impression; but, as I said before, the greater the talent displayed the greater the harm produced. In paragraph 4, speaking of the property of the church, you observe, hypothetically, that it is "so distributed as to be a great evil." Now, Sir, the church property is not "split into small portions." The distribution of that property is precisely the contrary of that which you regard as the greatest of all the evils. One of the great complaints with regard to the church, is, that its property is in too few hands; and yet you complain of the church as an evil, while, in another part of your speech, you say, that the greatest evil is a redundant population, produced by splitting the land into small portions. In this same para-

graph 4, you say, indeed, that Ireland will never know tranquillity, until the catholics cease to be persecuted by the established church. This is very true, Sir; but, here is another contradiction; for, what has persecution to do with redundant population, and how is colonization to be a cure for persecution, unless you can produce us some security for not persecuting five millions after one million have been sent away?

The main object of my letter was, Sir, to combat your notion respecting redundant population and colonization. I shall consider those two questions presently; but, first, let me observe on a passage or two in paragraph 6: in that paragraph, you speak of the "*wretched system* that we have pursued with regard to Ireland," and then you observe that it has brought its "*own punishment*." What system, Sir? System of redundant population! This is the great evil of all, you will please to observe; and you will also please to observe, that it is nonsense to talk of any body having pursued this system. If this be the greatest evil of all, there has been no *pursuing* in the case; and, as to *punishment*, what punishment can men deserve when there has been no offence?

In this same paragraph 6, there is a great error, which you will suffer me to correct. Of the cause of the Irish coming to overflow England; I shall, I hope, find time to speak fully by-and-by, that being an important part of the subject. But, Sir, are you not wholly in the wrong, in supposing that this inundation of Irish emigrants, which lowers the wages of English labour, causes the *landed gentlemen of England to pay for the poverty of Ireland?* Your idea is, they pay for this poverty in *English poor rates.* Not a farthing, Sir, does Irish poverty cost these gentlemen in that way. In consequence of an influx of Irish labourers, the English farmer pays LESS IN WAGES, and has MORE MONEY TO PAY IN RENT. That is the clear indisputable fact, so far; but, in consequence of the low and miserable pay thus given to the English labourer, he is compelled to come and get more than he otherwise would in the shape of poor rates. In the end, including the degradation and all its consequences, the English gentleman may, perhaps, gain but little; but, it is the English labourer that is the sufferer.

Let me now come, Sir, to this grand popular delusion of re-

chduent population. Let me inquire into the grounds for adopting such a supposition; and, then, supposing such a supposition not to be visionary, let us examine a little into the practicability of that project of colonization, of which (without time for due reflection I am sure) you were pleased to speak in a manner so positive, and in a manner so likely to produce a wrong impression upon the public.

Sir John Doyle, the other day, at a Meeting of a Society for bettering the condition of the Irish, thanked his God, that there was in this free country a power above the laws. Upon the same occasion the gallant officer spoke of his *hapless* countrymen. Whatever they may be in other parts of the country, Sir John's hapless countrymen, do, I imagine, find, that there is a power above the laws; but Sir John spoke of the "power of fashion;" and it was the fashion he said to be "*charitable!*" Stop a moment, Sir, to look at this, though it be going out of our way. Here is an Irish gentleman standing up in public, in a foreign country, talking of his *hapless* countrymen; and instead of expressions of resentment and indignation coming from his lips, appealing to *charity*

for the relief of those countrymen. I will not characterize conduct like this, Sir; but, if conduct like this had not been the fashion, the miseries of Ireland would never have been known.

There is, however, a great deal in fashion. You can remember very well; Sir, my article about Milton, Shakespear, and potatoes. Having insisted that potatoes were bad things, I had to observe, in answer to my opponents who asked me why then they were so universally in use, that it was the fashion to use them, and to pretend to like them, just as Addison had made it the fashion to admire Milton, and Garrick to admire Shakespear, those writers of bombast and far-fetched conceits and miserable puns. It may be observed, that for a lie to be cheerfully and universally swallowed, it must be a lie that common sense, that the first blush rejects. Such a lie, once fairly got down, is pretty sure to prevail for a great while.

Thus it is that Malthus's population lie has become the fashion of the day. It has gained ground, however, on two accounts: it serves to excuse corruption for the mischiefs she has produced, and it forms an apology for contumely and cruelty from the pow-

erful towards the weak. Talk to corruption of the wretchedness of the people that are under her sway, and she instantly tells you, in the words of Malthus, that true parson, that there is a tendency in all nations to produce numbers too great; and that misery is necessary to check this mischievous increase of population. So that this doctrine is, with corruption, the most convenient thing in the world. You, Sir, have taken up the doctrine from *fashion*; though, I beg you to observe, that, as long as you hold this doctrine, you have no right to ascribe to the Government the miseries of Ireland, nor the miseries of anybody else that may suffer under its sway. Were it not for this fashion, for this cry of the crowd of politicians, one would think that the everlasting inconsistencies and absurdities which spring up under your feet every moment, would stop you and compel you to reflect.

I shall not, now, go into a discussion of the population-question. Upon this subject I shall content myself with saying, that you have *no proof* of an increase of population either in Ireland or in England; that I have *proved* the Population Returns to be false; that there has never been produced any reason for believing that there

are now more human beings existing on these islands than there were five hundred years ago.

The inconsistencies are endless. In England, it was the poor rates that caused the redundant population. *Take away the poor rates*, said Malthus and Scarlett, and that will prevent improvident marriages and check population.

In Ireland there are no poor rates, and there they marry earlier than they do in England.

There is a monstrous increase of population in Ireland, where the people are not educated enough.

There is a surprising increase of population in Scotland, where every one is a saint, a moralist, a philosopher.

An overflow of population in England, chiefly on account of the poor rates, and of the good living (what a lie!) of the people.

In Ireland there is a monstrously redundant population, where nakedness stalks abroad like a ghost, and where hunger growls like a wolf.

Great lots of capital causes the population of Scotland to increase.

A total want of capital makes the Irish increase.

Long internal tranquillity has greatly added to the population of England.

A long and bloody revolution has greatly added to the population of France.

Canting Cropper says, that slavery diminishes the number of people, and that when a people become thick, their state is favourable to freedom.

The Morning Chronicle (a half brother of Cropper who inserts Cropper's letter) says, that, if the Irish keep on invading Scotland, the Scotch themselves will be reduced to a state of slavery.

However, as to remedy, the Morning Chronicle goes far beyond you, Sir; for, it would fain get back the small-pox.

It is strange, Sir, that the novelty of these notions and schemes do not induce men to hesitate, at least. England and Ireland have been kingdoms for many centuries, and a thought like that of getting rid of a part of the population was never entertained by their rulers before. Hitherto, good living and happiness have been looked upon as the cause of an increase of the people, and misery and want a cause of their decrease.

When food is abundant, clothing plenty, and every thing smiling, we have always thought that the children that were born would be taken care of. We know well, that the most numerous families

are those who have been best fed and best clothed. We see the ill-fated children of the wretched perish with little notice being taken of the matter. And yet, in order to make out an apology for a corrupt and cruel system of sway, we are to join crafty and hard-hearted parasites in affecting to believe that persecution never-ceasing and relentless; that military government; that want of sufficient clothing; that want of beds to lie on; that nakedness; that hunger; that occasional pestilence and famine; have caused the Irish people to swell up into a redundant population.

Did it never occur to you, Sir, when it was that the work of producing this redundant population began, either in England, Ireland, Scotland, or France? Did it never occur to you to ask, WHY IT SHOULD HAVE TAKEN PLACE NOW ANY MORE THAN FORMERLY? The population returns are, you will be pleased to observe, a proved lie. Much better proved than if fifty credible witnesses had sworn to the fact. Besides, as to Ireland, we have even yet had no return at all. I then ask you once more, Did it never occur to you to ask how it happens that this redundancy of population never

took place before? WHY IT SHOULD HAVE TAKEN PLACE NOW MORE THAN FORMERLY?

I should like very much to have your answer to this question. Well, Sir, but you not only state your belief in the redundant population, but you tell us the cause of it, a circumstance most unfortunate for your theory! the cause is, that the gentlemen of Ireland have split their land up into small pieces.

Now, Sir, mark! it is notorious, that the gentlemen of England have done precisely the contrary; that they have put *three, four, five,* and so on to *ten, fifteen, fifty* farms into one! It is equally notorious that they have set their lives against leaseholders; that they have done every thing to diminish the number of small proprietors; that they have enclosed every bit of waste fit to be cultivated; that they have driven millions, aye millions of those who had little bits of land, to live in the filth and stink in the outskirts of towns. And yet the returns are the most shocking lies that ever were put upon paper, if there have not been all this time a most monstrous increase of population! so that, admit your theory, and to this conclusion we come, that a redundant population is produced.

in England, by making ten farms into one ; and that a redundant population is produced in Ireland by the making of one farm into ten !

To say another word upon the subject would be an insult to the public and to you. But, I have proposed to observe on the project for *sending the Irish people away*. I do not wish to insinuate that you would wish to do any thing cruel or unjust. I am satisfied that you think that their lot would be bettered by their being sent to some foreign dominion of His Majesty. Now, Sir, have you thought of a hundredth part of the difficulties which would present themselves of carrying this project into execution ? I do not believe that you have. However, these difficulties and other matters connected with this important subject will require a second letter. Every one, who has any thought, appears to be now alive to the situation and affairs of ill-treated Ireland. This colonising project appears, coming forth as it does under your high authority, to be caught at as a lucky discovery. I have no pleasure, Sir, in discouraging the hopes thus excited ; but, perfectly convinced that the scheme is a delusion, I should not be satisfied with myself if I neglected to en-

deavour to produce a similar conviction in your mind, and in the minds of the readers of the Register, by the columns of which so many delusions have been dissipated. In the meanwhile,

I am, Sir,
Your most humble and
Most obedient Servant,
W^m. COBBETT.

P. S. The Morning Chronicle of to-day (Wednesday, 23 June) has the following passage in its leading article :—“The Motion of “Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, on the “State of Ireland, which stood “for last night, was put off to “Thursday, when it is stated it “will certainly be brought on. “From what fell from Sir F—n— “c^ris on more than one occasion “in the course of the Session, it “appears that he is fully sensible, “1st, That the foundation of the “amelioration of Ireland must be “laid on an equal and impartial “administration of justice; for “the protection of property can “never be complete when the “great mass of the people are “alienated from the law: second- “ly, that the law cannot be en- “forced in any country in which “the population, from whatever “cause, has greatly outgrown the “means for employing it, and

"that, therefore, the most impartial administration of justice in Ireland would be inefficient to restore the country to order, except either additional employment could be obtained to such an amount as should enable the whole population to subsist (which is quite impossible in the case of a people with the habits of the Irish,—the race between employment and multiplication of numbers, being like that of the tortoise and the hare) or the redundancy of hands could be drained off by some gigantic scheme of emigration supported by a heavy tax on the Empire at large. Any thing short of this is a mere palliative, and is unworthy a moment's consideration. — If, however, simultaneously with the emigration, measures be not taken for destroying the cottages in every district that is cleared, and preventing the letting of the cleared ground in small patches, nothing would be gained. A people in the wild state of the native Irish, with no artificial wants, and no motive for restraining any of their inclinations, for their hut, like the wigwam of the savage, can be erected in a few hours, would, if allowed, by their mul-

" tiplication be *more than a match* for the most extensive emigration."

This writer, some time ago, expressed his regret at the cessation of the effects of the *small-pox* and of the *feudal slayings*. He really does *seem* as if he could slaughter the people with his own hand. It is only *seems*; for he means no such thing. He has got the idea of a *redundant population* into his head, his imagination is heated with the thought, and it naturally leads him to his remedy; namely, *destruction*. I have the pleasure to believe, that, if he will but read my two Letters to SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, the "gigantic" malady, with which he appears to be afflicted, will be cured. If the malady should continue, I hope it will urge the sufferer on to ANSWER those Letters. He has, it is true, the means of repeating opinions like the above, 6 times every week, and 313 times in the year; but, I can tell him this: That, unless he can, and do, give a clear and full answer to these Letters, his diurnal efforts will produce no effect upon those who have the power to act in the case. I beseech him, therefore, to *answer*.

COTTON LORDS
AND
LORD COCHRANE.

ON Monday last, the 21st instant, SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH presented to the House of Commons a petition from a parcel of impudent fellows, whom he called the *Chamber of Commerce of Manchester*, praying that the House would do something (I hardly know what) about acknowledging the *independence of South America*. Sir JAMES made a speech upon the occasion, as, indeed, the reader may be sworn he did; and this speech, before it closed, said, relative to LORD COCHRANE, something that I think worthy of particular remark: something that has *frightened me*, at any rate. Let me, however, before I notice this matter, say a word or two about the petition of the impudent fellows at Manchester; first of all inserting what Sir JAMMY said of it.

"Sir James Mackintosh: Sir, "I hold in my hand a Petition "from the President, Vice President, Directors, and other Members of the Chamber of Commerce, in the Town of Manchester, praying that this House "will adopt such measures as may "lead to the recognition of the Independence of the States of Spanish America. Sir, I have so

"lately trespassed on the House "at considerable length on this "subject, that I shall be cautious "how I again intrude on their patience; but the magnitude and "importance of the question, and "the great respectability of the petitioners, induce me to say a few words on the occasion. The "Chamber of Commerce of the town of Manchester is a body of great importance, not only as a commercial association, but politically speaking; although by the laws and regulations, the Chamber is restrained from indulging in any political discussions. The present Petition had the support of numerous and most respectable individuals. It is signed by the Boroughreeve, and many other of the principal inhabitants; and the list of signatures would have been more extensive, had not the prospect of the speedy termination of the Session of Parliament rendered it necessary to lose no time in forwarding the Petition to London. And, Sir, I am persuaded that, if it were not for a similar consideration, petitions on this subject would crowd in upon us from all the commercial and manufacturing towns of the empire. This Petition states, that the early and formal acknowledgment of the freedom and sovereignty of such of the South American States as had actually established their independence appears to the Petitioners in the highest degree desirable, as a measure due to the interests of Great Britain, and consistent with the respect which ought to be paid to the honour and character of those states. They

"declare their surprise at the inconsistency of refusing any avowed political intercourse with those States, of declining to admit them among civilized Governments, and of solemnly denying their existence in Courts of Law, at the very moment when we are courting their friendship, and making the most unremitting efforts to cultivate a commercial connexion with them. This conduct, the Petitioners state, seems to them to be highly *unbecoming a free State*, and to be fraught with the most injurious consequences to our manufacturing and commercial interests."

Impudent varlets! When we petitioned for *reform*, for the putting down of seat-selling and of base corruption, these very fellows cried out against us more than any body else did, and said that we *abused the right of petition*. They applauded the shutting of men up in gaol at the pleasure of CASTLEREAGH and SIDMOUTH; they shouted *victory* on the 16th of August; in short, they have constantly been the bitter, the deadly, the basest foes of freedom that even the "envy of surrounding nations" has ever exhibited to the world. And now they want the Government to go to declare *freedom* to the South Americans, who are in arms against their king! Impudent fellows! They have great parcels of

"cottons," great parcels of "calicoes" to sell; nice calicoes, fit for hot-countries; and, they want freedom for them to be "*declared*." Impudent fellows! Begin by declaring freedom to the wretched creatures who are *locked* up in your hellish factories, for fourteen hours in a day, in a heat of eighty-four degrees, and under the driving of your drivers, a thousand times more harsh than those of Jamaica. You are pretty fellows to talk about giving *freedom* to South Americans. The negroes who gather the cotton and put it into bags, are a thousand times better off, better fed, more gently treated, more happy and *more free*, than the poor creatures who work and weep for your profit, and whose squalid looks, and lungs choked up with cotton fuzz, tell every beholder that they never can live out half their natural lives.

Pretty fellows you, to point out to the King's Ministers what they ought to do with regard to foreign States! We shall have the round-eyed and hook-nosed race of Duke's Place, come, by-and-by, to call for measures of state to enable them to sell their *Oud Clo!* Their clothes, though *old*, are, at any rate, better than your stuff, which "*dissolves at the sight of*

the washing-tub." If you be permitted to tell the King how he is to carry on his foreign affairs, why should not the Gipseys do the same? But, have you, or rather have you, Sir James (for those fellows know, and can know, nothing but about *caticocs*) ; have you, Sir James, thought at all of what might possibly be the consequences, if the King of the cotton-fuz people, and of the people who are shut up in their houses from sunset to sunrise; if the King of those women who are put three months into gaol for crushing five pheasants' eggs; if the King, whose Minister wrote the letter of praise to the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry : if that King were to "make a formal acknowledgment of the *freedom*" of colonies in a state of rebellion against their king, have you thought of the possible consequences?

Kings can play at *tit for tat* as well as other people. To be sure, the Powers of the Continent cannot prevent us from declaring Mexico independent of Spain; but, then, we cannot prevent these Powers from declaring Hanover independent of our king; nor can we prevent them from taking Belgium away from the Dutch king, to whom it was given for our security. In short, an acknowledgment of the independence of the colonies of Spain might, and very likely would, *lead to war!* And, have you, Sir James, thought of the consequences of war? A war, too, mind, for a market for "*calicoes!*" Do you not see, Sir JAMMY, that, in case of war, the House of Bourbon might *retaliate* in the way of acknowledgments of independence? In short, war is certain destruction to the whole system:

paper-money, all the bubbles, cotton-lords, fund-lords, seat-lords, the swelling WEN; the whole is blown to the devil by war. And, yet, you would run the risk of all this for the sake of a market for *calicoes!*" It is said, that JONATHAN has acknowledged the independence of some of the colonies. He gets *five per cent.* deduction from duties by this; and our petitioning fellows want to get the same. But, they do not perceive, that Jonathan has no Hanover of his own, and no Belgium in his neighbourhood; that he has no *Guernseys* and *Jerseys* and *Gibraltars* and *Malatas*; and, above all, that he has NO IRELAND! No country in which a considerable part of the people are *shut up in their houses from sunset to sunrise*, and, if they quit them, are liable to be TRANSPORTED; and that, too, without trial by jury. The impudent cotton-lords do not perceive this. If Jonathan had these things, he would not acknowledge independence for the sake of *five per cent.*

But, the cotton-lords do not perceive this. They perceive nothing but their cottons. For these they were for war; for these they were for peace; for these they cried out against reformers and petitions, and for these they are now calling out for encouragement to what they call rebellion, even at the risk of another war. Pretty fellows to talk about making foreigners have "*freedom!*" And the *Boroughreeve*, too. I remember, that it was a *Boroughreeve* of this same Manchester, who announced to me, that, if I attempted to go publicly into that town he would *INTERFERE*.

Horse, foot, and cannon were ready upon that occasion. And now comes the Boroughreeve of this Manchester, this rendezvous of petty despots, to call upon the nation to risk a war, in the name of FREEDOM, that they may sell their cottons, "well worth the money, Ma'am."

However, I must now quit the cotton-lords in order to notice that part of Sir Jammy's speech, which related to *Lord Cochrane*. This is, with me, a much more serious matter than the other. I will take the whole of the passage, in order that the reader may see how Sir Jammy *lugged the subject in*. He had been speaking of the necessity of acknowledging the independence of the Spanish colonies, in order that our merchants might have confidence to send their ships and goods to those countries. After he proceeded thus:—"Sir, the merchants of England naturally expect that protection in their commercial transactions to which the inhabitants of all civilized States are entitled from their governments. It is true, that the commerce of Great Britain with South America has been protected by the able and gallant officers of His Majesty's navy. It has also been most generously protected by that extraordinary and gallant man, once among the most distinguished members of our navy—a man whose name I cannot mention without feeling at the same time pride that he is a Briton, and sorrow that he is no longer a British officer. Perhaps there is not in the annals of the British navy, splendid as those annals are, an action more calculated to swell the breast of

" an Englishman with a feeling of national superiority, than the cutting out of the Esmeralda, from Callao; an action combining in itself the greatest calmness, the most skilful judgment, and the most daring valour. Is there, Sir, in the history of extraordinary men, one to be found possessing a more inalienable and unextinguishable love of his country, or who in the course of his life has shown a more uninterrupted affection for her interests than the gallant individual to whom I allude? I speak without concert with any man. No man but myself is responsible for the opinions I am now expressing. But what native of this empire can help wishing, that such a man were again among us? What native of this empire can help wishing that such advice were given to the throne by its Constitutional advisers, as might enable His Majesty to gratify the generous inclination of his nature, and to restore Lord Cochrane to the country which he so warmly loves, and which he has so nobly served; and to his filial devotion to which, I am persuaded he would cheerfully sacrifice every other interest [hear, hear, hear!]"

A little matter does not frighten me; but, I confess, that this does. The reader will see how palpably this was a lug-in; he will see also, that Sir Jammy says, that he had no concert with any one! Oh, no! To be sure not! Then comes the wish, that the king might be advised to restore Lord Cochrane to the country. Lastly comes, that the noble Lord would cheerfully sacrifice every other interest to him

filial devotion to his country! Sir Jammy protests, that *he alone is responsible* for the opinions he is expressing! What! And all this for nothing? All this without cause? All this *voluntarily*? I say, that it frightened me to read this. "Restore him to the country!" What do you mean? Was he *transported* or *banished*, then? What has he to do, but to *come back* to the country, which he *voluntarily left*? What must be meant, to make sense of the matter, is, that Sir JAMES wishes Lord Cochrane to be "*restored*" to the NAVY! O, God! The thought, the bare thought, that such a thing may be on foot, and that the gallant Lord would not reject it with disdain indescribable, makes one shudder. What! put on the *livery* of the THING again! *Fight* for the THING again! After stripping, after expulsion, after goal, after pillory sentence! Put the thing's *LIVERY* on again! But, I beg the gallant Lord's pardon even for having put the horrid idea upon paper. The sincere regard which I have for him makes me all alive to hints like those of Sir James; but, I am confident, that, under the Borough-system, Sir James will never see Lord Cochrane where it is clear he expresses a wish to see him.

But, to take another view of this matter, why should Sir James suppose, that any one (except himself!) can want to see Lord Cochrane *quit South America*, where, if Sir James be right, the colonies have won their *independence*? Surely, Sir, James must imagine, that Lord Cochrane has had *some hand* in effecting that independence? And, can he imagine, that those States will be so

ungrateful as not to make him due compensation? It seems, then, so odd to hear a speech like this, a sort of distant *spelling*, to get a sort of *pardon* for Lord Cochrane, at the very moment when the speaker is presenting a petition, the very foundation of which is, that the cause, in which Lord Cochrane has been fighting, has *triumphed*! If, indeed, there were no longer any hopes of the independence of the Spanish Colonies being effected, there might be some reason in begging for the "*restoration*" of Lord Cochrane. But, how inconsistent is such a begging, with the assertion that the cause, in which he has been engaged, has had a *glorious triumph*?

However, here I leave the matter for the present. *Time*, the great explainer of mysteries, will explain this, if we have but a little patience.

DINNER TO GENERAL SAN MARTIN.

The newspapers give a pretty long account of this Dinner, which, it appears, took place on Wednesday last. Mr. GARCIA DEL RIO, in a lengthy speech, gave a sort of history of the military life and exploits of the General, and, after passing many high encomiums on the courage, talent, and fidelity of the gallant guest, ended by proposing "*the health of General San Martin.*" The following is the General's speech, as copied from the Morning Chronicle.

"In a neat and appropriate speech, the General, in Spanish,

" returned thanks for the high honour done him on this occasion, " the remembrance of which would " be always dear to him. He begged leave to assure his hearers, " that the independence and welfare of his native land had always been the objects of his efforts, and the only guides of his conduct; beyond them he had no ambition. *The main point being now attained, he was enjoying the comforts of private life;* but only so long as his country was safe. " He was naturally fond of peace, " and it was his most anxious and cordial wish that the tranquillity of South America might not be disturbed; he flattered himself " that the Court of Madrid would relax in its mad pretensions, " and see the advantage of living " on terms of harmony with a country that had now for ever escaped from its grasp, and that " this would also be the policy of the other Cabinets of Europe; " but, added he, in the most emphatic words, should war in any shape be carried to our coasts, " thither will I fly, and there do I pledge to shed the last drop of my blood in defence of that just freedom which we have already proved to the world we can both earn and enjoy."

Now, what can the General mean by "*the main point being now attained,*" if he do not mean that South America is *free*? And, if he does mean that South America is free, why should he, he who, in such a case, must have so many honours to receive, hurry away from his native land *as soon as ever her struggle was at an end?* He says that "the independence and welfare of his native land have always been the ob-

jects of his efforts, and the only guides of his conduct," and that "beyond these he has no ambition." And then he says, that "the main point being now attained, he is *enjoying the comforts of private life.*" Here, then, is a great General; here is San Martin himself; here is no less than the Commander-in-Chief of the South American Patriot Army, boasting that the independence and welfare of his native land have always been the objects of his efforts, and the only guides of his conduct, and that beyond these he has no ambition; asserting that the *main point*, namely, the independence and welfare of his native land, is *attained*; felicitating himself (like another Washington) that he is "*enjoying the comforts of private life*"; the hero, the emancipator of South America, the almost-worshipped of his emancipated countrymen; behold him, receiving all the laurels Where, Morning Chronicle! in South America, in Peru, and at the hands of his grateful countrymen? No: at "*Grillon's Hotel*," in London, and at the hands of Messrs. Hurtado and Mendez, and Captains Heywood and Seymour of Blue and Buff, & Co!—This Dinner-story, and that of Sir Jammy about Lord Cochrane's restoration to his country, are frightful twin proofs of *South American independence*, indeed!

The next Register will contain the *Second Letter to Sir Francis Burdett.*

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 12th June.

	Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat	63	7
Rye	38	9
Barley	33	6
Oats	26	11
Beans	39	1
Peas	39	1

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 12th June. -

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.			
Wheat	4,936	for 15,269	19	2	Average, 62	0		
Barley	1,675	...	2,752	18	10	.....	33	2
Oats	13,705	...	19,159	14	2	.....	27	10
Rye	41	...	86	2	0	.....	42	11
Beans	1,546	...	3,079	19	1	.....	39	8
Peas	402	...	779	4	1	.....	38	9

Friday, June 18.—The quantities of Corn which have arrived this week are only moderate. Fine dry Wheats fully maintain Monday's prices, but other sorts are very dull. Barley is rather dearer. Beans and Peas have no variation. Oats of good quality sell well, and fully support the terms of the beginning of this week.

Monday, June 21.—There was a good addition to the quantities of most kinds of Grain the latter part of last week, and although the fresh supplies of this morning are not considerable, yet, with the quantities left over, there was a good show of samples of most descriptions of Corn. The Wheat trade must be reported in a similar manner to what has lately been the case; fine dry samples alone find buyers at last week's quotations, and other qualities cannot be disposed of even at a further reduction in value.

Barley being scarce is rather dearer. Beans find buyers readily at the prices lately quoted. Boiling Peas are rather dearer. Grey Peas are without alteration. Oats of dry sweet quality are lively in disposal at last quotations, but other qualities go off heavily. There is scarcely any trade for Flour, except fresh made.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old)	.....	62s.	to	70s.
— white, (old)	.....	70s.	—	76s.
— red, (new)	.....	42s.	—	48s.
— fine	.....	50s.	—	56s.
— superfine	.....	62s.	—	64s.
— white, (new)	.....	48s.	—	52s.
— fine	.....	54s.	—	62s.
— superfine	.....	66s.	—	70s.
Flour, per sack	.....	56s.	—	60s.
— Seconds	.....	50s.	—	56s.
— North Country	.....	46s.	—	50s.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	d.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	50	82
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	44	76
— red, English, ditto ..	58	80
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	52	74
Rye Grass	per qr..	25
Turip, new, white .. per bush	10	12
— red & green .. ditto ..	10	16
— yellow Swedes ditto ..	9	11
Mustard, white .. ditto ..	7	11
— brown .. ditto ..	8	14
Caraway	per cwt	40
Coriander	ditto ..	8
Sanfoin	per qr..	39
Trefoil	per cwt	18
Ribgrass	ditto ..	28
Canary, common .. per qr..	38	46
— fine .. ditto ..	48	56
Tares	per bush.	3
Hempseed	per qr..	36
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign	ditto ..	30
— fine English		
for sowing	ditto ..	42
Rapeseed, 24d. to 26d. per last		48
Foreign Tares, 2s. 6d. to 4s.		
Linseed Oil Cake, 9d. 9s. to 10d. per 1000.		
Foreign ditto, 5d. per ton.		
Rape Cake, 4d. 10s. per ton.		

**ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From June 14 to June 19, both inclusive.**

<i>Whence.</i>	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Malt.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>	<i>Beans.</i>	<i>Flour.</i>
Aberdeen .....	.....	.....	34	40	.....	.....
Aldbro'	330	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
Alemouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banff .....	.....	.....	.....	2286	.....	.....
Bridgewater .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berwick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridport .....	.....	.....	.....	1697	.....	.....
Boston .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridlington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carmarthen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cowes .....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Colchester	631	.....	730	25	138	1030
Harwich	1077	.....	600	10	139	806
Leigh	759	.....	.....	.....	112	20
Maldon	641	.....	.....	.....	162	986
Exeter .....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....
Grimsby .....	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	.....
Hastings .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	1440	.....	100
Inverness	100	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Ipswich	110	30	1570	.....	50	215
Kent	2151	48	105	399	645	1286
Leith .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poole .....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
Rye .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarborough .....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
Stockton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southwold .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitby .....	.....	.....	.....	530	.....	.....
Wisbeach .....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
Woodbridge	340	.....	.....	60	80	274
Yarmouth	137	174	923	84	.....	2013
Dungarvon .....	.....	.....	.....	470	.....	.....
Limerick .....	.....	.....	.....	1215	.....	.....
Waterford .....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
Youghall .....	.....	.....	.....	1100	.....	.....
Foreign	1800	.....	.....	2045	.....	260 6
Total	8423	252	4072	12521	1326	6846 260 6

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:

Rye, 11 ; Pease, 264 ; Tares, — ; Linseed, 2515 ; Rapeseed, 400 ;

Brank, 25 ; Mustard, 12 ; Flax, — ; and Seeds, 91 quarters.

[OMITTED LAST WEEK.]

City, 16th June, 1824.

BACON.—The arrivals during the last week having been considerable, and the consumption not being great, the holders have been induced to yield a little. At present the prospect is rather unfavourable; and as the price is high, we should not be surprised if some mischief were to be the result.—On board, 53s. to 54s.—Landed, 56s. to 58s.

BUTTER.—The Dutch Butter takes precedence of every thing in this market; and the Dutch Merchants are skilful enough to take every advantage: they always get the highest prices.—Dutch, 76s. to 80s.

CHEESE.—The stocks are very considerable; but as the holders are standing out for higher prices than the Cheesemongers can afford to give, the latter are buying very sparingly, which will probably occasion a heavy loss in the end; especially if the weather should be hot in July and August. Prices have not varied much of late.

Monday, June 21.—The arrivals of Foreign Butter last week have been very great, say 6136 casks; from Ireland 645 firkins of Butter, and 5899 bales of Bacon.

City, 23d June, 1824.

We are sorry to have to announce the failure of a house, the last remaining branch of one of those establishments which flourished during the war. It has excited great surprise and apprehension as to the ultimate consequences, as it is said to be owing to speculations in foreign stocks; and many others are thought to be involved in the same way. The creditors, however, the *Merchants and Agents*, are those who ought to bear the loss, as it is their meddling which produces the mischief.

The Cheesemongers, with few exceptions, are now too cautious to be entrapped into giving credit to those who intrude themselves into the trade.

BACON.—The trade is not brisk; and those who would speculate cannot.—On Board, 53s. to 54s.—Landed, 57s. to 58s.

BUTTER.—There is no Irish Butter wanted here; but there are some who have been buying at 80s. on board in Ireland; whilst a plentiful supply of Dutch is selling at that price here.

CHEESE.—Prices have varied but little; the trade is dull.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 21.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	3	4	to	4
Mutton.....	3	10	—	4
Veal.....	4	0	—	5
Pork.....	4	0	—	5
Lamb	5	0	—	6
Beasts ... 2,426 | Sheep ... 18,880				
Calves 315 | Pigs 100				

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	3	0	to	4
Mutton.....	3	0	—	4
Veal.....	3	0	—	5
Pork.....	3	4	—	5
Lamb.....	3	4	—	5

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	3	0	to	4
Mutton.....	3	6	—	4
Veal.....	3	4	—	5
Pork.....	3	8	—	5
Lamb.....	4	0	—	8

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. by the full-priced Bakers.

POTATOES,

SPITALFIELDS—per Ton.				
Ware	3	0	to	6 0
Middlings....	2	10	—	3 0
Chats	2	0	—	0 0
Common Red	0	0	—	0 0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

BOROUGH.—per Ton.				
Ware	3	0	to	5 10
Middlings....	2	10	—	3 0
Chats.....	2	0	—	0 0
Common Red	0	0	—	0 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay .. 80s. to 120s.				
Straw ..	40s.	to	50s.	
Clover ..	90s.	to	120s.	
St. James's.—Hay.....80s. to 130s.				
Straw ..	45s.	to	54s.	
Clover	110s.	to	126s.	
Whitechapel. Hay .. 90s. to 120s.				
Straw.	42s.	to	50s.	
Clover..	100	to	130s.	

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.]

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.		Pease.	
	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.	s. to s. d.
Aylesbury	56	64 0	36	38 0	26	32 0	40	42 0	0	0 0
Banbury	56	64 0	35	38 0	24	30 0	40	46 0	0	0 0
Basingstoke	55	68 0	32	37 0	26	29 0	44	50 0	0	0 0
Bridport.....	56	66 0	26	32 0	18	24 0	42	0 0	0	0 0
Chelmsford.....	52	63 0	35	40 0	24	30 0	30	38 0	34	38 0
Derby.....	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Devizes.....	52	72 0	32	35 6	28	32 0	40	48 0	0	0 0
Dorchester.....	44	76 0	26	30 0	25	28 0	37	46 0	0	0 0
Exeter.....	60	76 0	32	36 0	16	25 0	48	0 0	0	0 0
Guildford	52	72 0	34	40 0	24	32 0	41	49 0	33	40 0
Henley	54	78 0	35	38 0	25	32 0	38	46 0	36	44 0
Horncastle.....	55	64 0	25	32 0	16	27 0	38	42 0	0	0 0
Hungerford.....	46	66 0	26	32 0	18	31 0	38	45 0	0	0 0
Lewes	56	64 0	0	0 0	25	28 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Lynn	52	60 0	28	32 0	21	26 0	38	39 0	0	0 0
Newbury	44	76 0	25	36 0	21	30 0	37	44 0	36	0 0
Newcastle	48	70 0	26	33 0	26	32 0	37	42 0	38	44 0
Northampton....	60	61 6	34	37 0	22	27 0	38	42 0	0	0 0
Nottingham	63	0 0	39	0 0	25	0 0	44	0 0	0	0 0
Reading	52	71 0	28	35 0	20	31 0	34	43 0	33	42 0
Stamford.....	54	64 0	30	35 0	24	31 0	37	44 0	0	0 0
Swansea	63	0 0	36	0 0	26	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Truro	59	0 0	39	0 0	28	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Uxbridge	46	74 0	34	37 0	28	31 0	42	45 0	40	43 0
Walmminster.....	42	63 0	24	35 0	28	30 0	44	50 0	0	0 0
Winchester.....	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Yarmouth.....	56	63 0	28	33 0	24	28 0	36	38 0	36	38 0
Dalkeith*	28	37 0	26	32 0	22	27 0	22	26 0	22	26 0
Haddington*....	30	38 0	24	31 0	21	27 0	21	27 0	21	27 0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, June 15.—The arrivals of Grain since ~~we~~ last have been very limited, as have the sales of Wheats, at a reduction of fully 3d. per 70 lbs. for the finest descriptions; and the prices last quoted for Oats and other articles of the trade were not to be obtained during the past week. We have had nearly continued fine rain since Sunday evening, which, after a long drought, is calculated to save the grass crops and materially to improve pasture lands, from which Wheats, being already strong in the stem, must derive great advantage to their further progress. The market of this day was unusually dull, at a reduction from the late prices of Wheat of 3d. to 6d. per bushel. Flour 1s. to 2s. per 280 lbs.; and Oats fully 1s. per bushel below the prices of this day se'nnight.

Imported into Liverpool from the 8th to the 14th June 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 2,647; Oats, 4,548; Malt, 2,094; Beans, 556; and Peas, 135 quarters. Flour, 573 sacks, of 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 2,039 packs, of 240 lbs. American Flour, 4,365 barrels.

Norwich, June 19.—But little business in the Corn Trade took place this day; Wheat, 57s. to 61s. and Oats, 25s. to 30s. per quarter. In Barley and other Grain the sales were very trifling.

Bristol, June 19.—Corn, &c. at the market here, is rather cheaper since last quotations, and the sales are exceedingly dull at the prices stated below:—Best Wheat from 8s. to 8s. 3d.; inferior ditto, 5s. to 7s.; Barley, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 7½d.; Oats, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; Beans, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; and Malt, 5s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

Birmingham, June 17.—We have been favoured with a bounteous supply of rain since this day se'nnight, the Spring crops are in consequence greatly improved, and sales in Spring Grain not so readily effected. The Wheat crop has received no check, and is promising in its appearance. The Wheat and Flour trades are heavy. The little business done to-day was nearly at the quotations of last week.

Ipswich, June 19.—Our market to-day was well supplied with Wheat, but nothing else. Prices much as last week, as follow:—Wheat, 54s. to 64s.; Barley, 30s. to 34s.; Beans, 36s. to 38s.; and Oats, 26s. to 28s. per quarter.

Boston, June 17.—We had a plentiful supply of Wheat at this day's market, which was rather dull in demand, at 1s. per quarter lower than last week. Oats were in short supply. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 56s. to 62s.; Oats 23s. to 26s.; and Beans 40s. to 43s. per qr.

Wakefield, June 18.—The supply of Wheat is fully good for this day's market. The trade continues extremely dull, the buyers having no inclination to go into stock; the best qualities are 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower, whilst inferior sorts are quite neglected, though offering at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per qr. Barley nominal. Oats are ½d. per stone, and Shelling 1s. 8d. per load below the rates of last week. Beans are also on the decline, and, except hard, they are very difficult to quit. Malt and Rapeseed as last noted.—Wheat, new and old, 55s. to 70s.; Barley, 24s. to 36s.; Beans, new and old, 38s. to 60s. per quarter, 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoe Oats, 28s. to 32s. per quarter; Mealing Oats, 15d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 36s. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 42s. to 44s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 48s. to 50s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 23d. to 26d. per last.

Maltton, June 19.—Owing to a bad market at Wakefield yesterday, all sorts of Grain here were very dull, especially for Wheat. Prices nearly as follow:—Wheat, 68s. to 70s. per quarter, five stone per bushel. Barley, 30s. to 32s. per quarter. Oats, 13½d. to 14d. per stone.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended June 12, 1824.

	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
London	64 10....25	0.....28	2
Essex	65 5....35	0.....28	8
Kent	64 2....33	4.....27	0
Sussex	60 7....0	0.....26	8
Suffolk	61 2....31	10.....26	11
Cambridgeshire	60 4....34	0.....23	10
Norfolk	61 10....30	2.....26	4
Lincolnshire	63 10....33	3.....25	3
Yorkshire	64 11....30	7.....24	4
Durham	60 0....30	0.....34	3
Northumberland	64 3....36	9.....29	10
Cumberland	63 6....43	7.....33	1
Westmoreland	66 9....40	9.....33	9
Lancashire	68 4....0	0.....20	1
Cheshire	68 9....0	0.....29	6
Gloucestershire	65 0....34	0.....24	9
Somersetshire	63 11....33	9.....24	6
Monmouthshire	66 4....38	0.....0	0
Devonshire	68 5....35	5.....0	0
Cornwall	61 9....37	10.....26	2
Dorsetshire	60 11....30	9.....25	10
Hampshire	58 10....32	7.....26	8
North Wales	73 11....45	1.....25	9
South Wales	61 2....39	5.....22	11

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended June 12.

Wheat..	37,847 qrs.	Barley..	5,833 qrs.	Beans....	2,712 qrs.
Rye.....	137 qrs.	Oats.....	27,063 qrs.	Peas.....	313 qrs.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

York Wool Market, June 10.—The supply of Wool at Market to-day was again tolerably large, but the farmers still continuing to ask exorbitant prices, the merchants would not effect many bargains, consequently very little business was done. Towards the close of the market, however, some of the farmers sold at lower prices than they had offered at in the early part of the day. A good deal remained unsold. Of the sales made the average prices were—Long Hog Wool, 16s. to 17s. 6d.; Hog and Ewe, 15s. to 16s.; and Ewe, 12s. to 14s. 6d. per stone of 16lbs.

Norwich Castle Meadow, June 19.—There was a very good show of Bullocks, Sheep, and Lambs, here to-day, and more business done than for some weeks past. The great quantity of feed in the country enables the Scotchmen and dealers to get better prices than they could expect:—Lean Scotch Beast, 4s. 6d.; prime fat Scots, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; Mutton, 6s. 6d.; Pork, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per stone of 14lbs.; lean Lambs, 14s. to 19s. per head.

Horncastle, June 19.—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 7d. to 8d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Bristol, June 17.—Beef, 5d. to 6d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; and Pork, 5d. to 5½d. per lb., sinking offal.

Malton, June 19.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef, 5d. to 7d.; Mutton, 4½d. to 5½d.; Lamb, 6d. to 6½d.; and Veal, 5d. to 6d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 9½d. to 10d. per lb.; Salt ditto, 41s. per firkin. Bacon Sides, 6s. 6d. to 8s.; Hams, 7s. 6d. to 9s. per stone.—OAK BARK, 9l. 10s. to 10l. delivered at the tan-yard.

At *Morpeth* Market on Wednesday, there were a good many Cattle which met with rather dull sale, at last week's prices. There being a short supply of Sheep, they sold readily at an advance in price. There was a full market of Lambs, which caused heavy sale, at a reduction in price.—Beef, from 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Mutton, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 3d.; and Lamb, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per stone, sinking offals.

Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the BOROUGH.

Monday, June 21.—The late wet and cold weather has checked the growth of the weak bines, of which there are one half. The strong bines continue to grow, but have a sickly yellow appearance. Flies rather increasing. Duty £125,000 to £130,000, but few in favour. Currency the same.

Maidstone, June 17.—The Hops during this last week have made but little progress, and are far from doing well, the weak bines particularly: there has been found in some of the parishes an increase of fly, but we do not consider it is general. Duty at present called £140,000, which is thought here to be overrated.

Worcester, June 16.—On Satur-

day 14 pockets of Hops were weighed in our market. The prices are rather lower. The report from the plantations, generally, appears as favourable as the planters could wish.

East Retford, June 16.—Since our last account of the Hop plantations in the North Clays, the bines have improved considerably, and have made much stronger shoots than was at that time expected: the late rain has produced further improvements, and (though the plants were not much affected with filth) has cleared the bines and leaves from the dust, &c. which the late dry season had produced; so that, should the weather continue favourable, the crop will be superior to what had generally been anticipated.

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